"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are rain in the early morning, followed by clearing weather, colder at night.

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,211. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1897.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock Market.—Firmness affected by foreign war news.

Wheat, 86⅝; corn, 27¼; cotton, 7 3-16.

FOREIGN.—War feeling ran high in Athens yesterday, and the Government seemed to be making every preparation for hostilities with Turkey. Warships of the powers have gone to Selino to relieve the beleaguered Turks. In the House of Lords yesterday a suggestion was made that a fund be established to be managed by Irish financiers for the promotion of Irish industries and agriculture. In the Commons Mr. Goschen declared that the British Navy was superior to the combined navies of any two of the maritime powers. Cecil Rhodes yesterday completed his testimony regarding the Jameson raid. Carlist leaders assured Premier Canovas that they were not planning an uprising. W. L. Chambers of Alabama has been selected for Judge of Samoa.—Pages 1 and 7.

CONGRESS—The Senate yesterday confirmed President McKinley's nominations for Cabinet officers. Senators Teller and Stewart criticised the selection of Mr. Bliss for Secretary of the Interior. Mr. Hanna was sworn in as Senator from Ohio to succeed Mr. Sherman. Mr. Davis of Minnesota was made head of the Committee on Foreign Relations.—Page 3.

THE LEGISLATURE.—There was no quorum in the Senate yesterday, and but a short session was held. No business of importance was transacted.—Page 3.

Page 1.

Nearly 30,000 men in the building trades will strike on Monday in Chicago.

Two wash-outs on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad yesterday caused train wrecks near Hill's Station, Ohio, and Cochran, Ind.

It is reported that the feeling of the Mexican press and people toward Americans is very bitter, and that there is a general sentiment in favor of war.

Gov. Bradley of Kentucky yesterday appointed Major A. T. Wood United States Senator to serve till the Legislature shall elect his successor. The Legislature will meet in extra session March 13.

Hurricanes and floods did considerable damage in Southern and Middle States. Railroad traffic is impeded in Ohio and Indiana. Many persons are rendered homeless at St. Louis and Indianapolis.

The explanation of Secretary Olney's absence from the inauguration ceremonies was made yesterday. Senator Sherman wrote the President that it was not expected that the Cabinet officers would be present in the Senate Chamber with the President and President-elect, and Mr. Olney did not know that a change had been made in the arrangements.

Page 2.

In anticipation of larger orders, Warden Sage is having the Sing Sing printing plant enlarged.

Lizzie McDonlad, ten years old, yesterday shot and probably fatally wounded herself on the street at St. Louis.

A priest of Montreal was yesterday required to give up the proceeds of a raffle of stolen jewelry which had been turned over to him by the thief.

The third contest for the Abeel Trophy this Winter was concluded at the Seventh Regiment Armory last night. Company G won, with a score of 642.

A cab containing two women was run into by two cable cars at the Fourteenth Street curve of the Broadway cable line yesterday. No one was hurt.

In front of one of Brooklyn's public schools yesterday, five of the colored girl pupils attacked and beat a white one for having reported an infraction of school rules.

Magistrate Cornell criticised the County Medical Society for having trapped Oscar Krause into violation of the law against prescribing and discharged the prisoner.

Police Commissioner Parker lectured before the Christian Endeavor Society of the Marble Collegiate Church concerning political parties and the importance of primaries.

Nearly $1,000 was obtained by a concert and entertainment in honor of the Cretan refugees. In addition to this, the Greeks of the city have contributed $1,200 for the same purpose.

The contests of the New York University athletes, to decide the all-around championship, were finished, and G. P. Rose was the victor, winning the Banks Cup. F. Belcher was second.

Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue W. M. Rome, who on Thursday sought to wrest the First District office in Brooklyn from Acting Collector McKinny, was yesterday ordered dismissed. The order, which came from Washington, was followed by another later in the day changing the order to one of suspension.

Page 3.

The Bay Building and Goulding Block, in Worcester, Mass., were destroyed by fire, causing a loss of about half a million dollars.

President Harper of Chicago University yesterday announced that Prof. von Holst would return and take up his classes for the Spring term.

The Baltimore Methodist Episcopal Conference voted yesterday against the admission of women to the General Conference as delegates.

A divorced couple at Trenton, N. J., secured an order in court setting aside the decree which separated them, and they thus become husband and wife again and will live together.

A dispute between two labor unions, the steam fitters and the plumbers and gas fitters, caused two strikes on school buildings, keeping about 3,000 children out of school.

President McKinley yesterday received a great many personal and political friends at the White House. Only two persons pressed their claims for office on the Chief Executive.

Edward J. Russell, who is in the Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn, for attempting to blackmail former Corporation Counsel Jenks, took a small dose of morphine yesterday, and stated that he wanted to die. He was easily saved.

W. H. Brower, who died at the Harlem Hospital, was found to have three fractures of the skull and a broken rib. George W. Johnson and Robert Schroeder, suspected of causing the fatal injuries, were held to await the Coroner's action.

A five-alarm fire yesterday afternoon called out the entire fire resources of the Eastern District of Brooklyn to 629 Myrtle Avenue, where a dry goods firm was burned out and the lives of the tenants of the building were endangered. The loss was $20,000.

A Good Government Club committee preferred charges to the Mayor yesterday against Commissioners Grant and Parker, accusing them of demoralizing the police force. The Mayor said they had caused him much worry and trouble, and he would refer the charges to Corporation Counsel Scott.

Wilbur F. Wakeman returned from Washington last night, having determined to delay several days the filing of his application for appointment as Postmaster of this city. Bellamy Storer of Cincinnati has been selected as First Assistant Secretary of State. It is said W. W. Thomas of Maine will be made Minister to Sweden and Harold M. Sewall Minister to Hawaii.

Page 4.

Specific charges of corruption in connection with the Idaho Senatorial election were made yesterday before the investigating committee.

The Weather Bureau ordered storm signals displayed along the Atlantic coast, and many sailing craft put in to Sandy Hook for safety.

The Board of Street Opening voted to ask the Legislature for discretionary power to appoint Commissioners for opening new streets. The object is to avoid multiplication of fees.

The New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals rendered a decision favorable to the United States Pipe Line Company in an injunction suit brought by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway Company.

President McKinley's inaugural address is warmly commended by prominent men. His tariff views, however, are considered inconsistent with his views on raising revenue and building up a merchant marine. An extra session of Congress is considered unfortunate, but a necessity at this time.

Page 5.

First Italian Baptist Church in the city organized with sixty-five members.

The Rev. Dr. Lubeck addressed the first of the Friday Lenten meetings at old St. Paul's Church yesterday.

An English syndicate is buying property in Georgia and North Carolina, with a view to developing gold mines.

Description of the new chapel of St. Paul's Methodist Church which is to be dedicated a week from to-morrow.

A historic church in Williamsburg that must give way to the new bridge. Its rector in active service for fifty-eight years.

Services for the Lenten season that have been arranged for in several of the churches in this city and Brooklyn.

Exposition of the Sunday school lesson for to-morrow by John R. Whitney.

Page 7.

A friendly suit to foreclose a mortgage on the Gerlach Hotel, in West Twenty-seventh Street, has been brought in order that the building may be transformed into a home club, under the management of a corporation, in which the suites of rooms are to be sold. Some well-known persons have already bought apartments there.

Two more troubles have been added to the legal difficulties of Mrs. Christ, since she began her litigation to prevent the Third Avenue Line from extending its road near her hotel on King's Bridge Road. Her son Walter has been arrested for selling liquor to a minor, and proceedings were begun to oust her on the ground that her hotel was too near a mission. Circumstances have arisen to cause her uneasiness as to the origin of these prosecutions.

James P. Kernochan, Governor of the Metropolitan Club and manager of the Patriarchs' balls, died last night from the effects of a fall caused by a wagon which ran into him last Monday morning at Forty-first Street and Fifth Avenue. Archibald Pell, his son-in-law, said there had been no doubt about the identity of the person who was driving the wagon; that it was Miss Baker, daughter of the banker. Mr. Baker would not deny this last night.

Page 12.

Leopold Vogel died yesterday from a fractured skull, caused by a fall on the sidewalk. Henry Hauser, who pushed him and made him fall, is under arrest.

Mrs. Kate Lowry was found dead in her home yesterday and her husband Robert Lowry is held on suspicion of having caused her death during a quarrel.

Mrs. Rose Hawthorne Lathrop has moved her home for poor women suffering from cancer to 608 Water Street. She seems somewhat discouraged because, since her recent illness, charitable contributions have lessened. She will continue her work, nevertheless.

The children of John Fitzharris, the recluse who was fatally burned at his home in West Twenty-seventh Street, have obtained some reparation for his former cruelty to them by finding among his effects bank books representing $30,000 in deposits. They hope to find still more.

In the suit of Mrs. M. P. Buchanan against Mrs. Kate M. Foster, for $50,000 damages for alienation of her husband's affection, the plaintiff was asked many questions about their home life. Other witnesses told of circumstances upon which Mrs. Buchanan bases her suit. The trial will be continued Monday.

The State Senate having passed the Finn Stoop Line bill, to authorize sidewalk obstruction, the business men fighting the measure will now centre their efforts upon the Mayor to get him to veto it. A mandamus motion, before Judge Lawrence, it is hoped, will be decided in time to influence the Mayor's disposition of the bill.

Mrs. Esther Herrmann, widow of H. Herrmann, has given $10,000 to the Young Men's Hebrew Association, for the maintenance of educational classes. This was in recognition of the advantages which one of her sons once enjoyed from the evening classes of the Young Men's Christian Association, and in furtherance of her desire to see similar benefits fully extended to the young men of her own race.

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TWINS WEIGHING TWO POUNDS.

Diminutive Children Born Near New Moorefield, Ohio.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, March 5.—Mrs. Gustav Wilkey of New Moorefield, this county, has just given birth to a pair of the smallest babies ever known hereabout.

Mrs. Wilkey is a buxom German woman, and has given birth to ten children prior to this time. The twins were born Thursday last. They seemed to be perfectly formed and bright. One of them, however, lived only through the day, while the other seems to be in perfect health.

At birth neither of the children exceeded one pound in weight, and their fingers were said to be no larger than good-sized needles. The father of the babies is a large man.

EASED A THIEF'S TOOTHACHE.

A Poughkeepsie Dentist Catches a Burglar and Then Lets Him Go.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 5.—Dr. J. P. Farrer, manager of a branch office of the New York Dental Concern in this city, is a little man, not much gifted with muscle, but amply provided with nerve. When he went to his office about 11:30 o'clock last night he found the door open and heard somebody moving around inside. He thought it was his partner, and he shouted out jovially, "Hello, Doc." There was no answer. Instead the intruder began to shift uneasily toward the door.

Dr. Farrer quickly turned on the electric light, and grabbed around the neck a tall man, who had been standing near the mantel, but who started to run out when the light was turned on.

"What do you want here?" queried the dentist.

"Well, doctor," said the big fellow with a cheerful expression and assumed frankness, "I know appearances are against me. But what's a fellow with a raging toothache going to do. Wow! whew! there it goes again. Say, for Heaven's sake give me something to stop it."

"Sit down in the chair," said Dr. Farrer. "I'll look at it."

The visitor took his seat in the dental chair and the doctor examined his teeth. One looked as if it might be aching. He treated it to relieve the pain.

The visitor expressed his thanks, chatted a while, told the doctor that he was a New York man named Vincent, and was registered at a local hotel. Dr. Farrer went with him to the hotel and found that he was registered as he had said. The two parted good friends.

After returning to his office Dr. Farrer missed a quantity of gold used in dental work valued at $165. It was too late to catch the stranger then, as he had got out of town.

"Vincent" is described as 6 feet in height, with a full face, smooth shaven. He wore a large black storm overcoat, a derby hat, and had the air of a prosperous man and a good liver.

The Full Text

Of Greater New York Charter in Brooklyn Eagle Library, price ten cents, sold by leading newsdealers.—Adv.

HURRICANES AND FLOODS

Heavy Wind and Rain Storms in Southern and Middle States Do Considerable Damage.

RAILROAD TRAFFIC IS IMPEDED.

The Fall of a Gable Causes a Panic in a West Virginia School—A Fatality Results from the Storm at Cairo, Ill.—Many Homeless People.

HUNTINGTON, West Va., March 5.—A hurricane passed over this city at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon, doing damage to the extent of thousands of dollars. The big gable on the south end of the Marshall College building was blown in, causing a panic among the students. Many scholars fainted and had to be carried from the building. Fortunately, the gable fell outward, or the stone and brick might have killed 100 persons in the recitation room, just beneath.

In Central City the bung factory was blown from its foundation. Wires are all down south of here.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 5.—A cyclone did considerable damage in Central Kentucky this morning. At Winchester several buildings were unroofed, and three new ones demolished. At Mount Sterling the great McBrayer Distillery was unroofed. The Louisville and Nashville roundhouse at Rowland was wrecked and property suffered severely at Stanford.

Southern Indiana was flooded last night by the heaviest rain in years. The Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern has three heavy washouts near Seymour, and the Pennsylvania two. The bridge on the Evansville and Richmond, between Bedford and Seymour, is washed out. One train was wrecked by going through a culvert.

CAIRO, Ill., March 5.—A terrific wind storm swept over this city early this morning, and for ten minutes the velocity of the wind was about fifty-five miles an hour.

Houses and barns, trees, fences, and signboards were blown down. In a house in the outskirts of the city, a stove overturned and set fire to the building. The three months' old baby of Caesar Pettis, colored, was burned to death. Several other inmates were seriously burned. The wind storm was accompanied by a heavy rain and fierce electrical display.

A GREAT FLOOD AT ST. LOUIS.

The Western Suburbs Under Water and Residents Barely Escape.

ST. LOUIS, March 5.—At midnight last night the rain, which had fallen steadily for thirty-six hours, suddenly became of cloudburst proportions, and all the lowlying parts of the city were soon under water.

The River Des Peres overflowed its banks, and the villages of Cheltenham, Clifton, Howard, Benton, Ellendale, and Edgewood were waterbound.

were drowned. One of them was Andrew Brown, a negro, and the other is unknown.

People living in the flooded district took refuge in the tops of their houses. The police and volunteers brought boats from Forest Park Lake and began taking the unfortunates to high ground. This work went on till daylight, when the water receded rapidly.

The loss will be enormous.

MUCH DAMAGE IN OHIO.

Railroad Traffic Interrupted—Towns Inundated.

CINCINNATI, March 5.—The only railroads not affected by the flood are those that enter Cincinnati from the south. The Cincinnati Division of the Big Four ran no trains to-day, neither did the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton. The Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern reported more washouts than ever before in its history. No trains are running on the Ohio Division.

The town of Lockland, Ohio, is inundated, and at Cumminsville, in the northern part of this city, the raging torrent is doing more damage than the recent high waters in the Ohio. Many houses have been moved from their foundations.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 5.—Rain has been falling steadily and heavily since 8 o clock last night, the precipitation reaching almost four inches. The Scioto River is rapidly approaching high water mark. The current is rising at the rate of six inches per hour, and occupants of the buildings along the river are moving out. The pumping station of the water works on the west side is in danger. The water is threatening the power house of the street railway company.

DELUGE IN INDIANA.

Boats Were Used to Rescue People in Parts of Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 5.—A rainstorm, which was little short of a cloudburst, deluged this city during yesterday evening and last night. The rainfall for the night was nearly four inches, the heaviest for any similar space of time since 1895. The northeast section of the city is under water, and boats were put in use in order to rescue residents in that neighborhood. Pogue's Run, through the centre of the city, is a raging torrent, and has broken over its banks in many places. The railroads report many washouts, and trains are much delayed.

RICHMOND, Ind., March 5.—The heavy rain last night raised Whitewater River fourteen inches within an hour. The Nixon Paper Mills were flooded and the electric light power house is threatened. Reports from the country say great damage was done by the floods. All railroad trains are delayed by the washouts.

WASHOUTS CAUSE WRECKS.

Trains on the B. & O. Southwestern Railroad Meet with Mishaps.

LOVELAND, Ohio, March 5.—An extra freight crashed into Express 105 on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway, west bound from Pittsburg, near Hill's Station, this morning.

A torrent of water had carried away part of the track near Hill's, and the express was stopped by the wash-out. Before the engineer of the extra could be warned his train dashed out of the rain and fog into the rear of the express, wrecking the rear sleeper. Three or four persons in the rear sleeper were injured, but none was hurt fatally.

AURORA, Ind., March 5.—The fast newspaper train which left Cincinnati at 3:45 o'clock this morning for St. Louis over the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad, was wrecked four miles west of Cochran this morning. The engine and tender were hurled into a flooded creek. Six hundred feet of track gave way beneath the moving train, and the engine plunged into the water.

For a time it was believed that both fireman and engineer had been killed, but the trainmen found them later in trees. They had managed to make their way from the wreck and had swum to the trees.

SEYMOUR, Ind., March 5.—Two Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern freight trains collided at a point two miles east of this city this morning. A tramp, name unknown, was killed, and Engineer Mell Boone was severely hurt. There is a bad washout west of here, and no trains are moving.

MEXICANS ANXIOUS FOR WAR.

A Bitter Feeling Manifested Toward Americans by Press and People —Ladies Insulted in Public Places.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 5.—A special to The Globe-Democrat from Guadalajara, Mexico, says that almost a warlike spirit is being aroused among the people of Mexico by the coming of Messrs. Bruce, Stone, and Pierce of Boston to enter into negotiations with the Mexican Government for the return of the flags captured by the Mexican troops during the war of 1847.

The newspapers of the republic, led by El National, at the City of Mexico, and El Noticiero at Guadalajara, are indulging in very intemperate language regarding the visit of these gentlemen, and they are denouncing America and Americans in most incendiary language, going so far as to demand of the United States, at the cannon's mouth if necessary, a return of all the territory taken from Mexico. They specify California, Colorado, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas as the property which has been "stolen from Mexico."

So strong is the sentiment against Americans that ladies are openly insulted in the streets and stores, and if their escorts resent the offense they are dragged off to jail and fined. It is acknowledged that only the iron rule of President Diaz prevents a collision, and it is predicted that his death or resignation would be followed by a war with the United States within six months.

MINNESOTA IRON INTERESTS.

A Bill Repealing the Tax on Ore Which Is Mined in the State.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 5.—The Senate to-day passed a bill repealing the law taxing iron ore mined in the State 1 cent a ton.

A bill was introduced for the taxation of mine products, with a clause to encourage smelting in Minnesota. It provides for a tax of 50 cents per ton on copper ore, 5 cents per ton on iron, and 1 cent on coal.

Another new bill makes it a misdemeanor for employers to contribute to or pay for accident or indemnity insurance. The penalty for violation is a maximum fine of $100 or ninety days in jail.

A DEED GIVEN IN 1791.

Filed for Record Yesterday in the Register's Office at Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., March 5.—An ancient deed of sale was recorded in the Register's office to-day. It is dated May 25, 1791. The paper, once white, is faded to a shade of yellow. In places it is difficult to decipher the handwriting.

The deed was given to Thomas Speer by Teunis Joralomon and his wife Mary "of the County of Essex of the State of East New Jersey." It conveyed to Mr. Speer 18.88 acres of land "bounded on the north by John Dow's land, on the west by the third River, on the south by William King's land, and on the east by the public road."

The consideration named in the deed is "ninety-four pounds and eight shillings current lawful money of New York."

The deed had not been recorded before to-day.

AN EVICTION AT PATERSON.

Landlord Tears House to Pieces to Get Rid of Tenants.

PATERSON, N. J., March 5.—For a long time Sarah Smith and her daughter Effie have occupied a small house at 15 Van Houten Street. The landlord, Richard Cudden, wished to get them out, but could not persuade them to go nor force them to go by legal process.

Finally Mr. Cudden determined to raze the house, and this morning set a force of men at work. Despite the fact that the workmen tore off the roof, knocked down a part of the chimney, and began to take off the outer boards the Smiths refused to move.

Before long the interior of the house could be seen from the outside as the work of demolition progressed. Then Mrs. Smith left the house and began to abuse Mr. Cudden. He caused her arrest and she was held for a hearing.

The furniture was still in the house to-night, but it will be placed on the street early in the morning.

THE FOURTEENTH WISCONSIN.

Gen. Smith Repeats His Charge that It Was Cowardly at Shiloh.

CHICAGO, March 5.—Gen. William Sooy Smith some time ago made an attack upon the honor of the Fourteenth Wisconsin Volunteers, charging them with cowardice at Shiloh. He said the cannons at Madison, inscribed as having been captured by the Fourteenth at Shiloh, were stolen from the real captors.

At a banquet in Milwaukee this week Capt. Magdeburg replied to these charges and defended the regiment.

In answer to him Gen. Smith said to-day:

"As I was on the field at the time, I cannot possibly be mistaken when I say the regiment withdrew at the start of the fight. Perhaps many of its members remained, and fought in the ranks of other regiments, but as a distinct section of the battle line it broke up by a cowardly flight.

"If that regiment had not been pictured so prominently as charging gallantly at Shiloh, and if it had not claimed the cannon which others had captured, I might never have referred to its conduct."

Lived Over a Hundred Years.

HINSDALE, Mass., March 5.—Betsey Spaulding Barrett died here to-day, aged 100 years 5 months 7 days. She never was married and always lived within half a mile of where she was born. A half-brother, aged eighty, and a sister of seventy-six are living. Miss Barrett's mental faculties were unimpaired until within a few days of her death.

WHY OLNEY STAID AWAY

Explanation of the Secretary of State's Absence from the Inauguration Ceremonies.

SENATOR SHERMAN AT FAULT.

He Wrote the President that the Cabinet Officers Were Not Expected to Attend the Ceremony in the Senate—Olney Heard Nothing of Change in Arrangements.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Secretary Olney and Secretary Lamont were not present yesterday in the Senate Chamber when the Vice President was sworn in, and the fact that President Cleveland was accompanied by only six members of his Cabinet was accounted for by some of the newspapers without giving the actual reasons for the absence of Mr. Olney and Mr. Lamont.

One account said that Secretary Olney did not accompany the President because Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Olney had disagreed about the transmission of the Lee correspondence on the Ruiz case, and further alleged that Mr. Olney had resigned before the time for the inauguration arrived. Another story was that Mr. Olney remained away to manifest his displeasure with the Senate Committee on Arrangements for the mismanagement of the seating of the Diplomatic Corps.

No Disagreement with Mr. Cleveland.

Neither of these accounts correctly explains Mr. Olney's absence. He had not disagreed with the President about the transmission to the Senate of the Lee correspondence or any other matter, and had not resigned.

Wednesday night all the members of the Cabinet were at the White House to see the President in a friendly way. There was some suggestion that they would need to be about the White House at noon inauguration day, to accompany the President to the Capitol. To this the President answered by producing a letter which had been written by Private Secretary Thurber, at the instance of the President, to Senator Sherman, of the Committee of Arrangements of the Senate, asking him what provision had been made in the Senate Chamber for the Cabinet.

Senator Sherman had returned this letter after he had written on the back a few lines to say that the members of the Cabinet did not usually take part in the Senate proceedings at an inauguration, and that the outgoing Cabinet was not expected to be present.

This information caused some astonishment, for the President and several members of his Cabinet remembered that when Mr. Cleveland was inaugurated, the Cabinet of President Harrison occupied a row of chairs at the front of the semicircle and at the left of the presiding officer. But it was taken for granted that Senator Sherman, as Chairman, knew what was to be done, and it was understood by the Cabinet officers that they were not to go to the Capitol with Mr. Cleveland.

Notified at the Last Moment.

Thursday morning all the members of the Cabinet except Secretary Olney were at the White House. Secretary Lamont had been requested by President Cleveland to assist Mrs. Cleveland in receiving and welcoming the family and friends of President McKinley, and as he did not expect to be otherwise engaged, he had consented to do so. Secretary Olney had decided to use the day in attending to some business at the State Department, and did not appear at the White House at all.

Upon the arrival of President-elect McKinley and the committee of the Senate, Secretaries Carlisle, Herbert, Wilson, Lamont, and the other members of the Cabinet of Mr. Cleveland came down stairs to entertain the visitors while the President concluded the business before him.

Senator Sherman asked Mr. Carlisle if he was ready to go to the Capitol.

Secretary Carlisle, somewhat embarrassed, answered that he had not expected to go, as he had been informed that the Cabinet officers were not expected to be present.

"Why," said Mr. Sherman, in apparent surprise, "the carriages are here; you are to ride in line with the President, and seats have been provided in the Senate Chamber for your use."

Under the circumstances, there was nothing to be done but to accept the situation as it was found; and so the members of the Cabinet who were at the White House, excepting Secretary Lamont, who decided that he would remain to be of use to Mrs. Cleveland, accompanied the President and President-elect to the Capitol.

Liliuokalani's Ticket.

Another charge brought against the Department of State was equally baseless. Among the occupants of the diplomatic gallery were ex-Queen Liliuokalani and her secretary. As soon as their presence was discovered there was a great hum of conjecture in the press gallery, and the conclusion was reached by some of the correspondents that Secretary Olney had sent the ex-Queen tickets for the gallery, or that she had received them from some member of the Diplomatic Corps. As the ex-Queen had not been recognized by the diplomatic body, for sufficient reasons, chief of which was that she was not a Queen, and therefore was not entitled to be recognized in any way by the representatives of countries controlled by international law, the offer of tickets to her by Secretary Olney would have been the act of an indiscreet person.

Mrs. Dominis received her tickets through the State Department, to be sure, but they were sent to her upon the written request of Senator John Sherman, as Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, as the following letter will show:

United States Senate,
Committee on Foreign Relations,
Feb. 26, 1897.

The Hon. Richard Olney, Secretary of State:

Sir: Ex-Queen Liliuokalani is desirous of witnessing the inauguration of the President and Vice President elect on the 4th of March, and she has made application through her friends for two seats, one for herself and one for her escort.

It is impossible for the Committee of Arrangements to provide these places, except in the diplomatic gallery, but as the tickets to that gallery are to be sent to you for distribution, the committee does not feel at liberty to assign seats in the gallery to any one.

It is, however, the judgment of the Committee of Arrangements that you provide the seats for the ex-Queen out of the sixty to be sent to you for the use of the diplomatic corps. Very respectfully,

JOHN SHERMAN,
Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

KENTUCKY SENATOR APPOINTED

Major A. T. Wood to Serve Till the Legislature Shall Elect.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 5.—Gov. Bradley this morning appointed Major A. T. Wood of Mount Sterling United States Senator to succeed Mr. Blackburn.

The Governor also issued a proclamation calling an extra session of the Legislature March 13 to elect a Senator for the full term.

BIG STRIKE IN CHICAGO.

Thousands of Men in the Building Trades Will Quit Work.

CHICAGO, March 5.—At a meeting of the Building Trades Council this morning it was decided that the 4,000 union hodcarriers of this city should be ordered to strike Monday morning against the reduction in wages ordered by the Plastering Contractor's Association.

With the hodcarriers, the 25,000 members of the Building Trades Council will go out, and building operations will practically cease.

As the building trades are well organized, the contest may prove long and bitter.

ATTEMPT TO BURN AN ASYLUM.

Discovery of a Carefully Planned Crime at St. John's, N. F.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., March 5.—An attempt was discovered last night to burn the Colonial Pauper Asylum in this city. The asylum has 135 inmates. The incendiary deposited his inflammables directly beneath a fire-alarm box situated in the building so that it was first destroyed, thus preventing an alarm being sent to the Fire Department. Had the fire gained headway probably many lives would have been lost, a majority of the inmates being aged and infirm.

FOUND HIS KIDNAPPED SON.

Affecting Meeting Between Father and Child at a Seminary.

BELVIDERE, N. J., March 5.—A. J. Secretan of London, England, has been searching all over the country for his son, and to-day found him in the Belvidere Seminary.

Secretan is separated from his wife, and the latter kidnapped the boy and placed him in school here. The meeting between father and son was affecting. They left together for New York, and will soon start for England. The whereabouts of Mrs. Secretan is unknown.

RAN INTO A TROLLEY CAR.

Railroad Accident at Poughkeepsie—Motorman Badly Hurt.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 5.—A locomotive on Russell Sage's Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad backed into a trolley car this afternoon, smashed the car, and caused such injuries to Motorman Lockwood that he probably will die.

There were only a few passengers on the car. A little girl, Genevieve Bodden, had her fingers cut off and was badly hurt by broken glass. Several others were injured slightly.

The accident happened at a grade crossing. The locomotive when the motorman first saw it was not in motion, and, seeing a clear track, he went ahead.

There was no flagman at the crossing.

TO MINE GOLD IN GEORGIA.

An English Syndicate Buying Considerable Property in the South.

GAINESVILLE, Ga., March 5.—Mr. Eugene Mayne, who represents a strong English syndicate, is here, closing options on an immense tract of mineral land. Mr. Mayne has been in the gold field for two years, getting options in Lumpkin, Dawson, and White Counties, in Georgia, and in several counties in North Carolina. He has options on 200,000 acres.

It looks as if the English were trying to get a monopoly on the Georgia gold mines. Mr. Mayne is a very close trader. He is accompanied by Mr. Bush, a mining engineer from England. Mr. Bush has made an examination of some of the properties, and pronounces them to be good investments.

There is no deep mining in this section. All that has been done in the past has been placer working or cutting down the saprolite rock in the hills, a process which saves only a small per cent. of the gold in the ore.

THE WEATHER.

The barometer has fallen rapidly from the lake regions and St. Lawrence Valley southward to the South Atlantic States, and slowly over the middle plateau regions and the Pacific coast; it has risen rapidly over the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys.

The depression which was central over Wisconsin this morning has moved rapidly to the northeast with increasing energy, and it is now central in the Upper St. Lawrence Valley, where the barometer has fallen one inch during the last twenty-four hours. An area of high pressure covers the Northwest, the barometer being highest north of Montana, and a second depression is central on the North Pacific coast

It is warmer over all districts east of the Mississippi, except near Lake Superior. The temperature has remained about stationary in the Southwest, and it is decidedly colder over the Dakotas, Nebraska, and Montana.

General rains have prevailed in all districts from the Mississippi Valley eastward, except in the South Atlantic States, where local showers are reported. The weather is generally fair from the Mississippi Valley westward over the Rocky Mountains.

Generally cloudy weather and showers will prevail from New England and the lake regions southward to the Gulf States, followed by clearing weather and colder westerly winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	18	31	35
6 A. M.	18	32	36
9 A. M.	22	35	39
12 M.	32	36	39
4 P. M.	38	39	41
6 P. M.	37	41	44
9 P. M.	31	42	44
12 P. M.	27	42	45

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	40.04
Weather Bureau	38.00
Corresponding date 1896	27.3
Corresponding date for last twenty years	35.00

WAR FEELING RUNS HIGH

The Situation at Athens Is One of Active Preparation for Hostilities with Turkey.

GREECE WILL NOT RECEDE.

Government and People Alike Determined to Resist the Demands of the Powers—Troops Assembling Along the Frontier.

ATHENS, March 5.—The greatest activity is being displayed in Athens in making preparations to give battle to the Turks should they cross the Greek frontier. The Ministry of War presents a most animated scene. Officers in uniform throng the corridors, and orderlies are constantly being dispatched in every direction with orders to different commanders. The telegraph wires are constantly busy with dispatches to officers in distant places. The most energetic measures are being taken for the mobilization of the forces.

It has been decided that there shall be a general mobilization of the Greek forces, and to this end the two classes of reserves that had not been summoned previously have now been called out. The reserve forces alone give a total of 104,500 men, and behind that is what is called the territorial army, which numbers upward of 146,000 men, a not by any means insignificant force. The standing army numbers about 25,000 men of all arms. Ammunition and supplies for the troops are being supplied as rapidly as possible, and in a few days the whole available war strength of the nation will have been prepared for any eventuality that may occur.

There is a similar scene of activity at the Ministry of Marine, where everything possible is being done to place the fleet in readiness for any contingency.

There is no sign anywhere of the King or Government receding from the position they have taken, and it is ominous that in the face of the threat of combined Europe the warlike preparations are being carried on with feverish activity.

Intense Enthusiasm Everywhere.

The most intense enthusiasm is everywhere displayed, and the people display no fear of the result of an appeal to arms. They know full well that the Greek Army by itself is no match for the numerically superior Turkish forces, but they also know that in the event of war the whole of Southern Europe would be set on fire.

It is this that the powers wish to prevent, but if they attempt to use force to compel Greece to accede to their demands, there is a very strong probability that Greece will apply the torch that will start a conflagration the result of which no one can foretell. It is believed here that the powers, seeing the chance of their becoming involved in a general war, owing to their conflicting interests, will make haste slowly in attempting to force the Greeks to withdraw their support from the Cretan Christians.

The Cabinet Is Firm.

The Cabinet Council, which met last evening after Premier Delyannis's interview with King George, sat until 1 o'clock this morning. It is reported that, as the result of the deliberations of the Ministers, several important decisions were reached. According to report the Cabinet determined upon assembling the Greek fleet on the coast of Macedonia, with a view of aiding the mobilization of the Macedonian forces, the guarding of the Macedonian towns devolving upon the gendarmerie and the depot battallons. The Greek ironclads Spezia and Tsara have sailed from the Piraeus under sealed orders.

The Greek Premier is quoted as saying that the Greek troops would not in any circumstances be withdrawn from Crete. They were there to stay, he declared, and in addition to that the temper of the people of Greece would compel the Government to invade Turkey. Greece, M. Delyannis said, merely asked for a plebiscite to show that the inhabitants of the Island of Crete are overwhelmingly in favor of union with the Greek Kingdom. Anyway, he declared, Greece would prefer to disappear from the map of Europe rather than draw back from the position she has taken.

The Provinces Aroused.

People who have arrived here from the provinces have expressed no surprise at the enthusiastic support that is being given by the Athenians to the Government. They say there is more enthusiasm in the places they come from than is displayed in the capital, and that there is a grim determination to uphold the King and Government in any steps they may take to maintain their present position.

Dispatches from different points in Thessaly and Epirus report the passage of large quantities of munitions of war to the frontier, where troops are being massed as speedily as the resources at the command of the military authorities will permit.

ACTION OF THE POWERS.

Turkey Accepts Intervention—Preparing to Coerce Greece.

VIENNA, March 5.—It is stated here upon authority that the Porte has accepted the settlement of the Cretan difficulty agreed upon by the powers, which contemplates the establishment of an autonomous administration in Crete, the withdrawal of the Greek troops and fleet from the island, the subsequent withdrawal of the Turkish troops, &c.

The same authority states that the Admirals of the foreign warships are preparing plans to coerce Greece into compliance with their demands for her evacuation of the island in the event of her failure to do so within the six days prescribed.

LONDON, March 6.—The House of Commons remained in session until after midnight. After 12 o'clock the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, the Government leader in the House, arose to answer a question asked by the Right Hon. John Morley, who desired information as to the identical note presented to the Governments of Turkey and Greece. Mr. Balfour said the Government had received a dispatch from Constantinople saying that the note had been presented to the Porte.

Mr. Morley was not satisfied with this indefinite reply, and he pressed Mr. Balfour to read the text of the note. Mr. Balfour refused to do this, saying that he did not have the text. He added, however, that it was doubtless the same as had been agreed upon by the powers. He reiterated that the powers were determined that the

Turkish forces should not have uncontrolled dominion in any part of Crete.

TURKISH RESERVES CAPTURED.

Disarmed by Albanians While Marching to the Frontier.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 5.—Evidence was given to-day of the feeling that has been created in Albania by Greece's defiance of the powers.

A strong force of Albanians who were all prepared for active hostilities, surrounded at El Bassan two battalions of Turkish reserves, who were marching to the Greece frontier. The reserves were disarmed by their captors, who appropriated to themselves the captured rifles and war material carried by the reserves.

AID FOR BESIEGED TURKS.

Warships to Relieve Selino—The Siege of Heraklion.

CANEA, March 5.—The British battleship Rodney, with three foreign warships, has started for Selino, with orders to assist the Turks who are besieged by Christians near that town.

The Christians who are investing Heraklion number 15,000 men. The insurgents have stopped all communication with the town by land, and it is certain that unless the foreign warships actively intervene in behalf of the Moslems the town will shortly be compelled to surrender.

The small detachments of sailors and marines landed from the various warships still occupy the town, but without the aid of the fleets they could make but a feeble defense against the overwhelming numbers of the insurgents.

TO AID CRETAN REFUGEES.

Nearly $1,000 Obtained by a Concert and Entertainment.

A concert and entertainment were given last night at Chickering Hall for the benefit of the Cretan refugees. Among those present were Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Mrs. William Warner Hoppin, Mrs. Edmund S. Bailey, Mrs. Henry L. Savage, Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, Mrs. Robert Knight Dana, Mrs. C. Vanderbilt De Forest, Mrs. Horace E. Dicknison, Mrs. Edmund Gates Hubbard, Mrs. Benjamin Drake, Mrs. Clarence A. Postley, and Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones.

The proceeds, which amounted to nearly $1,000, will be sent to the Masonic Lodge "Orient," at Athens, Greece, for distribution among the Cretan sufferers. Demetrius J. Vlasto, the Treasurer, stated that, in addition to this sum, over $1,200 had been collected among the Greeks of this city for the same purpose.

PARKER TALKS OF POLITICS.

THE EVOLUTION OF PARTIES AND MACHINES EXPLAINED.

He Lays Stress on the Importance of Primaries in a Lecture to a Church Society.

Police Commissioner Andrew J. Parker delivered an address in the lecture room of the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, last night, on "The Primary Organization of Political Parties and the Importance of Good Citizens Taking Part Therein."

The meeting was under the auspices of the Good Citizenship Committee of the Christian Endeavor Society. Mr. Parker was introduced by H. A. Kinports, Chairman of the committee.

The speaker said he had just returned from the capital of the Nation, where he had witnessed the crowning act of all that parties were made for and that primaries were held for.

"A party," he said, "always has its beginning in the mind of one man. The Republican Party, which yesterday celebrated its great victory of last Fall, had its inception sixty years ago at a meeting of a few men who were aroused over the iniquities of slavery. That small gathering was as truly a party as is the party which yesterday celebrated its latest victory.

"But there are parties growing out of other than political movements. Churches have parties. Suppose there is to be a church convention in Philadelphia and this church wishes to be represented in it. All the members of the church can not go. So they hold a meeting and select a few of their number to act as delegates at the convention. That meeting is a primary. The people of one locality meet at a certain time and choose their delegates to a convention at which a candidate for some public office is to be nominated. That is a primary also. There begins the party action.

"The people meet, consult, compromise, and map out the work of their party for the coming campaign. This work finally creates the machine, and the machine for the first few years helps the party and builds it up. Later the machine becomes more and more rigid, until it finally ruins the party. It is no longer the organ of the party, but dominates the party.

"It is not supposed that every man can give his attention to politics as politicians do. Politics has become almost a profession. Why is it that the politicians are generally successful, while others who enter the field spasmodically have so little success? It is because the politicians work all the year round at politics. They make it a part of their life. That is how they succeed and get control of the machine.

"The best means of putting a proper check on the politicians is not by railing at parties and politicians and doing nothing else. It can only be accomplished by every citizen taking an interest in politics, attending primaries, and seeing to it that the best men are selected for delegates. If your parties do not honor you, you should honor your parties. This will make parties better, and give us better government."

RACE AGAINST RABIES.

Bitten by a Cat, Mr. Hunt Hurried to Paris for Treatment.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 5.—Mr. B. W. Hunt, a banker of Eatonton, Ga., passed through Atlanta en route to his Putnam County home after a trip to Paris for treatment for a bite received from a cat which he thought was rabid. Mr. Hunt's trip was a rapid one, and was, as he believed, a race between life and death. He won the race, and after a treatment lasting eighteen days, returns home well and completely out of danger.

On Jan. 11, while administering medicine to a sick cat, Mr. Hunt was severely bitten. Mr. Hunt had an idea that the animal was suffering from hydrophobia. He watched her closely, and later in the day she died.

Mr. Hunt immediately left for New York, carrying the cat with him. Arriving there he turned the cat over to the President of the Board of Health, and on consulting physicians, was advised to go to Paris and take the Pasteur treatment. Accompanied by his wife, Mr. Hunt departed for Paris on the first steamer. Arriving there he went at once to the Pasteur Institute. He remained there for eighteen days, during which time he was inoculated for rabies.

The treatment was severe, and Mr. Hunt suffered a great deal.

While Mr. Hunt was in London, on his way home, a cablegram was received stating that the cat had been examined, and it was demonstrated beyond a doubt that its death had been caused by hydrophobia. Some of the virus was taken from the cat and injected into rabbits and guinea pigs and they died or rabies.

100,027 Indians in Canada.

OTTAWA, March 5.—The annual report of the Indian Department will be distributed to-morrow. The census returns of resident and nomadic Indians will show a population of 100,027. Of these 28,493 are Protestants, 42,454 Catholics, 16,812 pagans, and 12,263 of unknown religion. During the year 500 Indians, who had been refugees in the United States ever since the Northwest rebellion of 1885, were brought back by the Dominion Government.

SING SING'S PRINTING PLANT.

Warden Sage Is Enlarging It to Meet Increased Business.

SING SING, N. Y., March 5.—Warden Sage is looking forward with interest to the joint conference to be held in Albany on March 16, between the State Prison Commissioners and a committee of the State labor unions. The advisability of having convicts do printng is to be discussed.

The Warden says he is about to put in another cylinder press to do rapid work, and he is also going to put in a ruling machine for work requiring special divisions of spaces and headings. The convicts seem to like the work. Orders are coming in fast, since the passage of the law requiring all printing for public officials to be done in the prison, and they are making their requisitions.

WAS BIGELOW MURDERED?

His Divorced Wife Makes Some Startling Allegations.

CHICAGO, March 5.—The mysterious death at the Palmer House nearly three months ago of Rudolph A. Bigelow, who traveled for years for a New York house, is recalled by a sensational affidavit filed to-day in the Probate Court, by Elizabeth Bigelow, a wealthy woman, who obtained a divorce from him last May.

She alleges that her former husband was murdered by being struck over the head, there being a large gash over one of his eyes; that she insisted on a post mortem examination being made at her expense; that his brothers objected, and that a physician was paid money to issue a certificate that death was caused by alcoholism.

Mrs. Bigelow came into court with a claim of $22,000 against her husband's estate, and the payment of $11,000 in accident policies carried by the dead man hinges on the proof that his death was not from natural causes.

BOTH CLAIMED THE CHECKS.

Wark Got Them First, and Stemmler Now Prosecutes Him.

Dr. David Wark of Englewood, N. J., who was one of the men who played a part at the forty days' fast of Dr. Tanner fifteen years ago, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, charged by Theodore Stemmler of 360 West Sixtieth Street with criminal conversion of checks.

Dr. Wark invented a proprietary medicine, and in 1894 sold out to Stemmler. The latter alleges that after the sale some checks payable to the company came by mail in payment for goods shipped prior to the sale. Dr. Wark maintains that these checks properly belonged to him. The specific offense charged in the warrant was the conversion of one of these, a check for $80.36. In all, Stemmler claims that his losses in this way amounted to $600.

When the case was called yesterday, neither party was prepared for the hearing, and the case went over for a week. George Gordon Battle is attorney for the complainant.

PRIEST RAFFLED STOLEN GOODS

Compelled the Penitent Thief to Give Him the Articles.

MONTREAL, March 5.—Some two years ago a robbery of jewelry to the value of about $4,000 took place in the jewelry store of Cochenthaler Brothers, on St. James Street, this city. The contents of the store were insured by the Dominion Burglary Guarantee Company, which duly made good the loss.

For some time no clue to the thief was obtained, but about three weeks ago it was discovered that some of the stolen goods had been raffled at a bazaar held in connection with one of the Roman Catholic churches of this city. Further investigation revealed the fact that the raffled jewelry had come from the Rev. Father Saurin, a priest in the Seminary of St. Sulpice, attached to the parish of Notre Dame.

Father Saurin, it appeared, had received the goods from the former night watchman at Cochenthaler's, who had confessed his theft to the priest, and by him had been commanded to turn the stolen articles over to him, (Father Saurin.)

The Burglary Guarantee Company endeavored to secure the return of the proceeds of the sale of the goods by the priest, but the latter steadily refused. Legal action for recovery was finally instituted, and to-day Father Saurin turned over the amount received by him as the result of the raffle.

STUDYING THE CHILDREN.

School Teachers Hear Papers and Discuss Pupils' Peculiarities.

About twenty young women, chiefly school teachers, met in the rooms of the Public Education Association, 64 Madison Avenue, yesterday afternoon, to hear papers upon the treatment of the child, and afterward to discuss the ideas advanced. They heard from Miss Lillie Williams of the New Jersey Normal School, at Trenton, that the child's body and disposition, as well as its mind, must be observed, so that the teacher can predict what a child will do under given circumstances.

Miss Williams described her six-year-old niece, of whom she had been making a study. This child, she said, had learned the story of Helen of Troy because of the proper names, in which she was much interested. She could pronounce all the names in the "Arabian Nights."

"The childhood of races is like the childhood of human beings," said Miss Williams, "and this is an example, for races also pass through an epoch when they are interested in proper names."

Miss Amy Johnson of the Brooklyn Heights Seminary described the study of children as carried on by Dr. Francis Warner of London. Dr. Warner observes a child's size, weight, hair, for color, eyes, forehead, palate, and hands. If a child watching a moving object follows it by turning the head and body, instead of moving the eyes, the child's nerves, he says, are not healthy. If its eyes flutter instead of rolling regularly, its brain is weak.

Wrinkles in a child's forehead indicate that the child has not enough to do. If the mouth of a child at play is always open, it indicates something is wrong. If its palate is abnormal, so is its brain. If when asked to extend their arms directly before them, with their palms down, children curl up the fingers or let the thumbs drop under the palms, he says they are in some way abnormal.

Miss Johnson said she had several times tried this experiment upon girls at her school, and was surprised to find how few of them kept their thumbs lying properly level with the fingers.

Ten-Year-Old Girl's Suicide.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 5.—Lizzie McDonald, a fashionably dressed and pretty child of ten years, sent a pistol bullet through her right lung at Eighth and Barry Streets this afternoon, and all hopes of her recovery are abandoned by the physicians at the City Hospital.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

KINGSTON, N. Y., March 5.—The large boarding house and sanitarium of Dr. Smith, at Woodstock, in the Catskills, was burned last night. Insured for $6,000.

SALEM, Mass., March 5.—The works of the Chadwick Lead Company at Forest River were practically destroyed by fire to-night, entailing a loss of $25,000.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., March 5.—The mill of the Continental Knitting Company, in this place, was damaged by fire early this morning to the extent of $12,000; partly insured.

SALEM, Mass., March 5.—The boiler and engine house of the Matthew Robinson Leather Company was, with the contents, damaged to the extent of $5,000 by fire to-day; insured.

BOSTON, March 5.—Fire occurred in the Sleeper Schoolhouse, in Cambridge, this afternoon, caused by a defective chimney. Two hundred and fifty children were in the building at the time, but all were marched out in safety. The loss to the building is about $3,000.

BOURBON WHISKY COMBINE

Organization of a Syndicate with a Capital of Fifty Millions of Dollars to Control Production.

EASTERN CAPITAL IS USED.

Manufacturers Unable to Cope with Falling Markets and the Sharp Competition, and the Combination, They Say, Is a Necessity.

CHICAGO, March 5.—The struggles of bourbon whisky manufacturers to cope with falling markets has resulted in a gigantic combination which will turn over the entire business to a syndicate capitalized at $50,000,000.

This syndicate is backed almost exclusively by Eastern capital. Several Philadelphia capitalists, represented by H. J. M. Cardoza, are in the deal. Nathan Bijur, the New York legal representative of the American Spirits Company, has taken an active part in launching the new bourbon whisky syndicate, and Levy Mayer, the Western representative of the spirits men, has acted in a similar capacity for the capitalists who have arranged the bourbon deal.

Col. S. M. Rice, President of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company, is prominently interested, but it was denied positively to-night that Messrs. Greenhut, Wolner, or any of the other Western spirits distillers are in it.

The new syndicate will purchase outright all the Kentucky Bourbon distilleries, numbering about 125. The first effect of this will be to close two-thirds of the distilleries, leaving less than fifty in operation. The new syndicate will issue about $10,000,000 in first mortgage bonds, the same amount in preferred stock, and $30,000,000 in common stock, making a total capitalization of $50,000,000. One of the promoters of the deal said to-night:

"The shrinkage in values and loss on investments on the bourbon whisky business during the last few years has been something tremendous. The distilleries have kept on producing while the warehouses were filled to overflowing. Something had to be done and we have called on the experts in such matters to help us out. A strong combination of capitalists has come to the rescue, and there is every prospect that a few days more will see the end of cutthroat competition."

A CHANGE OF POLICY,

Guilty Americans to be Sent from the Island.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Secretary Olney has just received the following cablegram from Consul General Lee at Havana:

"All quiet. No excitement here now. I hope to secure prompt trial of all Americans imprisoned. Those found innocent to be released and those guilty sent out of the island."

This dispatch, which came this afternoon in cipher, indicates a most important change of attitude on the part of the military authorities in Cuba, under orders from Madrid, as guilty Americans, on conviction, are to be expelled from the island instead of being otherwise punished.

CARLOTTA TO REVISIT MEXICO.

The Permission of the Government Will Be Granted.

MEXICO CITY, March 5.—The Two Republics will publish to-morrow a report on the authority of an ex-diplomat, that the mission of the Austrian nobleman, Prince Kevenholler, here is to secure the Government's permission for ex-Empress Carlotta to visit Mexico.

The permission will be granted by the Mexican Government, and every attention will be paid her. Her physicians recommend the visit.

AT THE HOTELS.

Mme. Lilli Lehmann is at the Netherland.

Ex-Senator Edmund O'Connor of Binghamton, N. Y., is at the Grand.

Insurance Superintendent Louis F. Payn of Albany is at the Grand Union.

H. E. Loveland of Boston, H. D. Gamble of Pittsburg, and D. W. Shives of Cincinnati are at the Astor.

W. Aldridge of Rochester, Walter Camp of New Haven, and John G. Milburn of Buffalo are at the Waldorf.

Congressman S. W. McCall of Massachusetts and J. Rider Cady of Hudson, N. Y., are at the Murray Hill.

W. F. Stebbins of Syracuse, F. P. Woolley of Hartford, and R. J. Hayes of Chicago are at the Park Avenue.

H. C. Wild of Chicago, James Bradley of Philadelphia, and C. H. Morton of Cleveland are at the Normandie.

Congressman W. B. Hooker of Fredonia, N. Y., and H. H. Westinghouse of Pittsburg are at the Manhattan.

Ex-Congressman Jacob Lefever of New Paltz, N. Y., and Henry T. Thurber of Detroit are at the Fifth Avenue.

James R. Robinson of Boston, E. L. Evanston of Newport, and W. J. Sholl of Philadelphia are at the Everett.

John T. Glenn of Atlanta, Ira G. Nichols of Providence, and G. A. Bidler of Philadelphia are at the Marlborough.

John Dow of Troy, J. H. Shaw of Utica, George W. Riggs of Chicago, and F. J. Wolfe of Albany are at the Windsor.

Marshall J. Dodge of New Haven, John M. McClellan of Philadelphia, and S. P. Mitchell of Wilmington, Del., are at the Albemarle.

George W. Wilson of St. Louis, T. P. Seymour and C. L. Fish of Cleveland, and W. R. McConnell of Adrian, Mich., are at the Westminster.

Leonard C. Hanna of Cleveland, George Gov Daniel H. Hastings of Pennsylvania and Gen. Selden E. Marvin of Albany are at the Holland.

State Senators Clarence Lexow, Henry J. Coggeshall, John Grant, and B. M. Wilcox and Assemblymen S. F. Nixon and George S. Horton are at the Metropole.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; F. Myers, dress goods, silks, and velvets; 2 Walker Street.

Barnes, J., dry goods, &c.; Murray Hill Hotel.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; G. W. Milton, dress goods, 8 Greene Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; Miss Jones, millinery; Miss Walsh, millinery; 2 Walker Street.

Brown, H. K., Girard, Ill.; dry goods, &c.; New York Hotel.

Cherry & Smith, Opelika, Ala.; J. J. Smith, dry goods, &c.; Sinclair House.

Doerflinger, W., Lacrosse, Wis.; J. C. Toeller, dry goods, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.

Gilchrist & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. Gilchrist, dress goods, silks, and velvets; Murray Hill Hotel.

Hartwell, Richards & Co., Providence, R. I.; E. H. Chapman, hosiery and gloves; 236 Church Street.

Hodzits, S., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; S. Hodzits, dry goods, &c.; Union Square Hotel.

Kritzman, J., & Son, Hudson, N. Y.; W. Kritzman, clothing; Colonnade Hotel.

Locke, J. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. B. Wells, notions, 41 Greene Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Mabley & Co., Detroit, Mich.; B. Goodfellow, clothing; Hoffman House.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. H. Walters, millinery; Hotel Normandie.

Marshall Brothers, Charlotteville, Va.; E. Marshall, dry goods, &c.; St. Denis Hotel.

McConnell & Lyons, Steubenville, O.; C. J. McConnell, clothing; Continental Hotel.

McKanny & Rogers, Cleveland, Tenn.; J. McKanny, dry goods, &c.; St. George Hotel.

Smith, R., & Son, Gainesville, Ga.; L. P. Smith, dry goods; Everett House.

Sweet, W. H., Ypsilanti, Mich.; W. H. Sweet, dry goods, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.

Whiting Brothers, Raleigh, N. C.; C. L. Whiting, clothing; Colonnade Hotel.

Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; G. A. Perkins, silks, 335 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

STAR POINTER SOLD WELL

James A. Murphy of Chicago Got the Great Pacer for $15,600 from Two Rival Bidders.

TWO SALES FOUND NECESSARY.

Knocked Down First to a Man Who Was Unable to Fulfill the Conditions Made—Other Horses at Good Prices.

Star Pointer was bought at the Madison Square Garden last night for $15,600. James H. Murphy, the wealthy Chicago broker, bought him, after two other men had bid him up, step by step, from $10,000 to $15,000. Then Mr. Murphy made his bid, and soon had the horse.

The only thing to mar the harmony of a splendid reception to the great pacer was brought about by a man, who admitted that he was in a convivial mood. This man bid $16,100, and the horse was knocked down to him. When the time came to pay the man had only $50 in cash, and as his check was not known, the horse was put up for resale. It was then that Mr. Murphy bought him.

The aristocrats of the horses to be sold at the Spring sale of W. B. Fasig & Co. were put up for sale yesterday.

In the afternoon there was Carillon, 7 years old, with a record of 2:16¼. John McGuire bought him, but he had to pay $500 for him before the hammer fell. Then there was Bonnie Boy, 11 years old, sire of horses whose records put them in the upper classes. He is small for a stallion, but Baker & Rosedale paid $1,600 for him after a contest.

The few early evening sales were passed over with hardly any notice. Even the auctioneer appeared bored. Finally, about 8:30 o'clock, the band in the east gallery struck up "See, the Conquering Hero Comes."

No announcement was made for him. Mr. Fasig contented himself by saying simply, "The best horse that ever wore harness," and the auctioneer took it up by asking, "How much?"

Five thousand dollars came from the boxes, $6,000, $8,000, $10,000, $12,000, $14,000 were bid so rapidly one could not tell from whom they came.

Three men were doing the bidding. James Handley of Providence was seen to be one, "Bod" Palmer of Boston another, but the third no one knew. From $14,000, Mr. Palmer raised the bid to $15,000, Mr. Handley raised it to $16,000, and then there was a pause. Finally the unknown man said $16,100. Brushing his way through the crowd he went up to the auctioneer and said he was there to back his bid.

The horse was knocked down to him at the price, and he went over to the cashier's desk. The man, who gave his name as Pearsall and his residence as Bronxdale, N. Y., did not have money enough with him to make the first payment, and a resale was ordered.

The resale was sharp and quick. Known men were doing the bidding, and they knew what price they would pay. James Handley said $10,000; Mr. Palmer raised it to $11,000. Back came the answering bid $12,000, and so until $15,000 was reached. Mr. Handley bid $15,300; Mr. Palmer raised it to $15,500, and then came the pause. In vain the auctioneer pleaded, entreated, and warned. Indeed, he was just about to make the sale when Mr. Murphy bid $15,600, and got the horse.

The following horses were sold for $250 and more:

Major Centilivre, 2:10¾, b. h., 5 years, Electric King-Carrie Blackwood; C. V. Milderburg	575
Nydia, 2:13¼, b. m., 7 years, Wayne Wilkes-Carrie E.; J. Schamburg	480
Georgia Lee, 2:12¾, blk. m., 7 years, Gambeta Wilkes-Metmontie; J. H. Shults	750
Maria Zell, 2:21¾, ch. m., 6 years, Norval-Dora McGregor; Martin Holtz	435
Florence B., 2:16, chestnut mare, 6 years, Nutbreaker; A. Johnson, Boston	560
Carillon, 2:16¼, bay gelding, 7 years, Chimes—Windsweep; John McGuire, New York	500
Bonnie Boy, black horse, 11 years, Patchen Wilkes—Bonnie Maid; Baker & Rosedale	1,600
Happy Chimes, brown horse, 4 years, Chimes—Edwina; Jacob Kissinger, Brooklyn	360
Charity, 2:29¼, brown mare, 9 years, Bob Link—Zoa; T. Drake, New York	380
May K., 2:24½, bay mare, 8 years, Sir Walkill—Fanny Hyle; J. H. Osterhoult, Troy	600
Bert Oliver, 2:08¾, b. h., 8 years, Ashland Wilkes-Tom Wilkes; B. H. Demerest	1,350
Keeler, 2:13¼, br. h., 13 years, King Rene-Ada Wilkes; W. H. Clark	650
Abdallah Sprague, Jr., blk. h., 5 years, Abdallah Sprague-Langworthy Lady; Lewis Offenheimer	320
Zephyr, br. m., 6 years, Jordan-Dot; E. Valentine Goutar	310
Billy Gaines, 2:19¼, br. g., 11 years, Allie-Fan; John McGuire	....
Ruth C., br. m., 6 years, General Wilkes—Galah; A. Johnson, Boston	425
Happy Boy, br. g., 4 years, Wilkes Boy—Mary Force; A. C. Pennock, Glenville, Ohio	440
Handsome, b. h., Harrison Chief—Miss Hanna; J. H. Osterhoult, Troy	410
Frenzy, (2:27¼,) gr. m., 10 years, Florida—Patience; F. L. Hoffmann, New York	250
Blithe, b. m., 5 years, Gambetta Wilkes—Athanasia; A. Johnson, Boston	270

MATCHED PAIR.

Kate Angell, 2:30, b. m., 5 years, Vigil Rene-Lady Lumps; Fod, 2:25¼, b. m., 6 years Vigil Rene-Allie; Gil Curry, Nashville, Tenn.	$1,800

The sale will be continued to-day and this evening.

G. F. ROSE THE CHAMPION.

Winner of the Banks Cup in New York University Contests.

A contest was held in the gymnasium of the New York University, on University Heights, to select the champion all-around athlete of the university, the winner to receive the Banks Cup, which is a handsome silver loving cup presented by Commodore David Banks. This contest was a continuation of one held last Wednesday night in club swinging, rope climbing, and fence vaulting.

The results last night were: Parallel bars—F. Belcher first, G. F. Rose second; Horizontal Bars—Rose first, Belcher second; Tumbling—J. Ladue first, Rose second; Vaulting Horse—Belcher first, Rose second. Judges E. G. Beckham and L. E. Hebbard awarded the Banks Cup to Rose and second prize to Belcher.

At the conclusion of the contest the Yale gymnastic team, composed of G. T. Ware, S. A. Lehlbach, W. C. Otis, B. L. Cadwalader, W. K. Sheppard, and F. Anderson, gave an exhibition on the bars, with flying rings, and of tumbling. Ladue gave a club swinging exhibition. The programme concluded with a high-jump exhibition by C. Foster and A. A. Furman of the New York University and S. Jones of Bridgeport, Conn. Jones won, scoring 5 feet 9 inches.

COMPANY G WAS THE VICTOR.

Took the Abeel Trophy from Company I at the Seventh's Range.

Company G of the Seventh Regiment has won the Abeel Trophy, and will keep it until the shooting season opens again next Fall. The match for this much-coveted prize was concluded at the Seventh's range last night.

Eight teams shot, but not one succeeded in beating the score of Company G—842—made on Thursday evening. Company C's men came nearest to this total, scoring 622.

This is the third contest for this prize this Winter. Company I won it first, and succeeded in successfully defending it when challenged. The second challenge resulted in their losing it. Company I scored 628, 14 points behind the total of the winners. The scores made last night are as follows:

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Company A	291	315	606
Company A, Jr.	269	281	550
Company C	308	314	622
Company E	292	321	613
Company H	292	320	612
Company H, Jr.	291	293	584
Company K	294	310	604
Company K, Jr.	271	282	553

Employes Were Paid in Gold.

Payday for employes of the Manhattan Railway Company was on Thursday, and the men, in commemoration of President McKinley's inauguration, received their wages in gold.

RAID ON THE NEWMARKET

Seventy-five Policemen Swoop upon It and Arrest Every Person Present, Men and Women.

ABOUT 200 PRISONERS TAKEN

An Exciting Scene in the Tenderloin District at an Early Hour This Morning — Inspector Harley and Capt. Chapman Work Together.

Seventy-five policemen from the Central Office and the West Thirtieth Street Station swooped down upon the Newmarket, at Thirtieth Street and Sixth Avenue early this morning, and, surrounding the place, arrested every person who was in the place at the time. In all 201 prisoners were taken—141 men and 60 women.

The raid was conducted by Inspector Harley and Capt. Chapman. For several days past Capt. Chapman's action has been anticipated. The Captain had threatened, ever since the place opened, that he would raid it upon the first opportunity.

He refused to state, however, upon what grounds the raid would be made, and by many it was thought that the Captain would overstep himself if he took action against Corey, the supposed proprietor of the place.

It has been common talk that the more prominent of the storekeepers along Sixth Avenue have been behind Corey, and that pressure had been brought to bear upon Capt. Chapman to let the place alone. It is also said that men prominent in business circles have appealed to the police powers in Mulberry Street, demanding that the Newmarket be allowed to run.

The presence of Inspector Harley in this morning's raid sets aside the talk that the pressure brought to bear would overcome Capt. Chapman's desire to close up this landmark.

The warrants for the raid were procured from Magistrate Cornell in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday afternoon. Capt. Chapman and Inspector Harley were the complaining witnesses.

It was shortly after midnight when the platoon, which had just turned in, slowly filed out of the West Thirtieth Street Station and marched up the street to the corner of Sixth Avenue.

After the place was entirely surrounded Capt. Chapman and Inspector Harley, followed by twoscore of policemen, filed into the place and announced that all within were prisoners.

In an instant everything was in an uproar, men and women, some of whom had been dancing, some sitting at tables drinking, began screaming and bolting hither and thither, looking for some means of escape.

A rush was made for windows and doors. But at each place the people were met by a solid front of police, whose drawn clubs and stern words showed that efforts to escape were useless.

As soon as it became known that a raid was in progress hundreds of people choked the avenue and Thirtieth Street.

The prisoners were sent to the station house as fast as possible, the men going first, and all in the patrol wagon.

The prisoners were hustled into cells. Many immediately sent out for messengers and by them sent messages to friends to come and bail them out.

The Newmarket was opened about a month ago by Edward Corey, ex-partner of "Billy" McGlory. He secured a Raines law hotel license.

He contended that he had as much right to conduct balls in his place as did the proprietor of the Waldorf or any of the leading places in the city. The Grand Jury yesterday dismissed a complaint against Corey.

ADRIATIC'S ROUGH PASSAGE.

Passengers Sustain Much Discomfort and Some Slight Injuries.

QUEENSTOWN, March 5.—The White Star Line steamer Adriatic, Capt. Sowden, from New York Feb. 24, arrived here at 3:45 o'clock this morning, after a most tempestuous voyage.

For several days the passengers did not venture on deck. A few of them sustained slight injuries by being thrown down or against the bulkheads while the steamer was pitching and rolling heavily.

DEATH OF "DAVE" FOUTZ.

The Well-Known Baseball Man Falls a Victim to Asthma.

BALTIMORE, March 5.—"Dave" Foutz, the well-known baseball player, and of recent years manager of the Brooklyn League team, died at his mother's home in Waverly, a suburb of this city, to-day of asthma.

David L. Foutz was born in Baltimore forty years ago. In the days of the American Association he was the star pitcher of the St. Louis team. In 1888 he joined the Brooklyn team, and, until the close of last season, had been connected with that club as pitcher, first baseman, and manager. Ill health forced him to retire.

Foutz was an applicant for a position on President Young's staff of umpires.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS OVERDUE.

The Ethiopia Not Yet Here—Two Disabled Vessels.

The Anchor Line steamship Ethiopia, which was due here Tuesday, was not reported up to a late hour last night. She left Glasgow Feb. 18, and in ordinary course should make the passage in twelve days. Her agents, however, are not yet uneasy about her.

The steamer Lumen, from Shields, is about a week overdue.

Two large British steamers, the Cambrian and Lake Winnipeg, unless they have been taken in tow since last reported, are now drifting disabled at sea.

Ship's Steward Dropped Dead.

The steward of the ship J. R. Hamlen, lying at Pier 6 East River, died suddenly on board last night, and his body was removed to the Morgue. He was known only as "Dawson." While sitting in the cabin talking with some of the crew, he suddenly fell to the floor, and was dead before a physician could be brought. Heart disease, it is supposed, was the cause of death.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 5.—Colin Daughdrill, who murdered J. I. Bates on Christmas Eve of 1895, was hanged at Gadsden at 1 P. M. to-day.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The monitor Puritan, on her way from Charleston to New York, has been compelled to seek refuge from heavy weather at Southport, N. C.

HUNTINGTON, Ark., March 5.—Two miners were killed and about thirty others seriously injured in an explosion yesterday in Mine No. 4 of the Kansas and Texas Coal Company at this place.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 5.—The Committee on Agriculture to-day reported favorably a bill providing a penalty of $100 for placing a barbed-wire fence around a schoolhouse, public park, or cemetery.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., March 5.—John Doneburg, a hotel keeper of Pulaski, has been convicted of arson, second degree, on a charge of setting fire to a barn owned by him at Worthville last Fall to get the insurance money.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

9 A. M.—14 West Twenty-second Street; dwelling; damage, $25.

12:30 P. M.—526 East One Hundred and Seventh Street; Tillie Marino; no damage.

1:30 P. M.—16 Rutgers Street; Jacob Pastue; damage trifling.

7:45 P. M.—33 Amsterdam Avenue; M. Weiss; tenement; no damage.

8:15 P. M.—447 East Nineteenth Street; Michael McCormick; tenement; damage, $5.

8:50 P. M.—502 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street; A. Schilling; damage trifling.

9 P. M.—1,625 Lexington Avenue; new building; no damage.

11:30 P. M.—437 Lexington Avenue; L. B. Wolf; flat; damage, $2,000.

Smarting and Burning

Eruptions Appeared on Different Parts of My Body.

It felt as though my flesh had been scalded. I supposed it to be scrofula and used remedies to which I had been accustomed. It disappeared, but would come back. My limbs itched and burned terribly. The physician said it was eczema. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and took six bottles. Since then I have been able to do my work, including washing, ironing, and housecleaning. I have had no return of the disease, and I have felt better in other ways." MRS. IDA M. POTTER, Conneaut, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the one True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. Be sure to get Hood's.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

CHAMPION OF POOR DRUGGISTS.

Magistrate Cornell Set Krause Free, Criticising the Medical Society.

Oscar Krause, a druggist at 343 Seventh Avenue, who had been arrested on complaint of the County Medical Society, charged with having prescribed as a physician, was discharged by Magistrate Cornell in Jefferson Market Court yesterday.

It was brought out at the hearing that an agent of the society had sent a German woman with a child into Krause's drug store and that to get the medicine she told Krause she was too poor to go to a physician.

The magistrate criticised the society for prosecuting poor druggists, and asked why action was not brought against leading firms who were able to test the law.

CAB STRUCK BY CABLE CARS.

Fortunate Escape of Two Women at the Fourteenth Street Curve.

A cab driven by Benjamin Moody, and occupied by Mrs. Amanda Rudiger and Miss Matilda Hausrath, both of 40 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn, was run into by two cable cars at the Fourteenth Street curve of the Broadway cable line yesterday. The cab was considerably damaged, but the women were unhurt, save for a severe shaking up.

The cab had just turned out of University Place into Fourteenth Street, and was going east when the two cars, approaching from opposite directions, smashed into it. The bystanders who saw the collision say neither the cab driver nor the gripmen, who were David Simpson and Joseph H. Palmer, were to blame, and that the accident was unavoidable. There were no arrests.

DEPUTY ROME IN HOT WATER.

An Order for His Dismissal was Afterward Changed to Suspension.

The coup d'état attempted Thursday by Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue William M. Rome in order to wrest the office of Acting Collector from Deputy McKinny of the First District in Brooklyn has resulted rather disastrously for Mr. Rome. He has succeeded in getting himself into serious trouble with the department at Washington.

At noon yesterday Mr. McKinny received a telegram from Commissioner Wilson instructing him to instantly dismiss Rome. Later in the afternoon, however, another message was received from Washington revoking the dismissal, and suspending Mr. Rome in order to give him a chance to explain his precipitate conduct.

The last telegram was taken to mean that the Senior Deputy had been doing considerable hustling among his Republican friends of Brooklyn, and that several messages had been sent pleading for a revocation of the first order.

SCHOOL GIRLS BEAT HER.

Five Colored Pupils Attacked a White Girl for Informing.

Fannie Brady, a white girl, thirteen years old, of 1,641 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, was severely beaten last Thursday by five colored girls of about her own age, in front of Public School No. 83, at the corner of Bergen Street and Schenectady Avenue, in that city. The children are all pupils in the school, and for days previous to the attack there had been ill feeling on the part of the colored girls, because the Brady girl, they claimed, had reported one of them for some slight infraction of school rules.

Little Fannie was home yesterday with her head bandaged, and suffering from nervous shock. She complained of considerable pain, but her mother said that the doctor told her that the child was only slightly hurt.

One of the neighbors stated last evening that there has been considerable quarreling among the white and colored children in the school for several weeks.

A CHURCH CLUB ASTRAY.

The Transformation of Calvary's Tee-To-Tum Organization.

An anomaly exists in the charity parish work of the Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, Twenty-first Street and Fourth Avenue, of which the Rev. Dr. J. Lewis Parks is pastor. In 1892, at the suggestion of the Rev. Dr. Satterlee, who was then pastor, the church founded the Tee-To-Tum Club, and furnished headquarters for it at 346 East Twenty-third Street, which is one of a row of five buildings owned by this church. The object of the organization was to afford to young men of the east side innocent amusement, and keep them out of the saloons.

Now it appears that the Tee-To-Tum has among its members a prominent and prosperous saloon keeper and many friends of that saloon keeper and other liquor dealers. This happened because no restrictions, except as to number, were put upon the membership. The consequence has been that the complexion of the club membership has gradually changed, and some

THE CABINET CONFIRMED

Nomination of Mr. Bliss for Secretary of the Interior the Only One to Meet with Criticism.

HANNA BECOMES A SENATOR.

Floral Offerings from Labor Unions for Senators Penrose and Quay—Davis of Minnesota Made Head of the Foreign Relations Committee.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—President McKinley's Cabinet nominations were sent to the Senate to-day and promptly confirmed, that of Mr. Sherman as Secretary of State without the formality of a reference to a committee and the others after a short executive session. The official Cabinet slate was:

Secretary of State—JOHN SHERMAN of Ohio.

Secretary of the Treasury—LYMAN J. GAGE of Illinois.

Secretary of War—RUSSELL A. ALGER of Michigan.

Attorney General—JOSEPH McKENNA of California.

Postmaster General—JAMES A. GARY of Maryland.

Secretary of the Navy—JOHN D. LONG of Massachusetts

Secretary of the Interior—CORNELIUS N. BLISS of New York.

Secretary of Agriculture—JAMES WILSON of Iowa.

First Session of the Senate.

The opening proceedings of the first session of the Fifty-fifth Congress were witnessed by a very large assemblage of spectators in the galleries of the Senate Chamber.

The Republican side of the Chamber looked as though the contents of a conservatory had been deposited in it. Magnificent floral offerings had been placed on the desks of numerous Senators who had taken the oath of office yesterday, as well as on that of Vice President Hobart. Among the Senators so distinguished were Foraker, (Ohio,) Spooner, (Wis.,) Penrose, (Penn.,) Platt, (N. Y.,) and Fairbanks, (Ind.) The Democratic side of the Chamber was free from such offerings.

Senator Wolcott, (Rep., Col.,) back from his European travel in furtherance of an international monetary conference, was in his seat and received greetings from his associates.

Hanna Sworn In.

As soon as the Journal of yesterday's formal meeting was read, the new Senator from Ohio, Mr. Foraker, rose and presented the credentials of Mr. Hanna, as successor to Mr. Sherman, resigned.

Together the two Republican Senators from Ohio, who take the places of Senators Brice and Sherman, walked to the Vice President's desk, where the oath was duly administered to Mr. Hanna, after a round of handclapping in the galleries; and then Senators Foraker and Hanna took their seats, not together, but at some distance apart.

The next stage in the proceedings of the day was the appointment of a committee of two Senators, (Mr. Allison of Iowa and Mr. Gorman of Maryland,) to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum of the Senate was assembled, and that the Senate was ready to receive any communication he might desire to make.

The next movement was the adoption of a resolution offered by Mr. Frye, (Rep., Me.,) directing that until otherwise ordered Mr. Davis (Rep., Minn.,) be acting Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations—the Chairmanship having been vacated through the retirement of Mr. Sherman.

"Men in Blouses" Remember Quay.

During a recess a large, artistic structure of flowers, in which the National flag was figured out, was placed on the desk of Mr. Quay, (Rep., Penn.,) with a card showing it to be the offering of "the bourgeoisie and the men in blouses." The flowers which had been previously placed on the desk of Mr. Cameron's successor, Mr. Penrose, were from "the labor union," and figured out the emblem of labor—the brawny, uplifted arm of the worker.

When the recess ended and the Senate was again called to order, Senators Allison and Gorman made their report, that they had waited on the President of the United States and that the President had sent "his kindly greetings to the Senate" and informed them that he would immediately communicate with the Senate in writing.

The report had no sooner been made than the President's promise was fulfilled, Mr. Pruden, one of his secretaries, appearing and delivering "sundry messages in writing," containing the nominations of Cabinet officers.

Thereupon, at 12:50 o'clock, the Senate, on motion of Mr. Hale, (Rep., Me.,) proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. Sherman Complimented.

The nomination of ex-Senator Sherman to be Secretary of State was confirmed offhand without the formality of a reference to any committee. This was done as an act of courtesy to an ex-Senator, and in conformity with the custom of the Senate under similar conditions. The other nominations were referred to the proper committees, which went into session at once for their consideration.

Bliss's Selection Criticised.

While no one objected to any of the nominations, Mr. Teller, in executive session, criticised the selection of Mr. Bliss for the Interior Department, on the ground that he was not qualified by legal training for the business of the office.

Mr. Teller addressed the Senate briefly. He said he did not propose to oppose any selection Mr. McKinley had made. He recognized the fact that the Cabinet was the official family of the Executive, and the President ought not to be hampered by the Senate in the choice of the men whom he desired for his advisers. He desired, however, to say that he believed that in some cases Mr. McKinley had made mistakes in the men he had chosen. Whoever else Mr. Teller may have had in mind is unknown, for he mentioned only Mr. Bliss, nominated to be Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. Teller emphasized the fact that he did not criticise this nomination on personal grounds. He knew Mr. Bliss to be a man of affairs, who had been successful, and was held high in the esteem of his fellowmen. He did not doubt but Mr. Bliss would bring to the office all his business and executive ability. But there was more required, Mr. Teller said, than mere business ability. The Interior Department was one of the most important in the Government, affecting interests in many of the States, and particularly those of the great West. The Secretary annually made more important decisions involving property than did the Supreme Court of the United States. The head of this great department ought to be equipped with legal ability and a familiarity with land matters to meet the intricate questions that would come before it, and for this reason and for this reason only, Mr. Teller said, the nomination was subject to criticism.

Mr. Stewart (Pop., Nev.,) spoke briefly in the same vein, corroborating what Mr. Teller had said about the importance of a head to this department who would be able to deal justly and judicially in the matters in dispute constantly coming before the court of which the Secretary was the reviewing judge.

Hoar Defends Bliss.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) replied to Mr. Teller's criticisms by praising the ability and qualifications of Mr. Bliss, and, addressing himself to the one point made by Mr. Teller, asserted that this could be easily overcome by the selection of assistant Secretaries, who would have those qualifications that would guide the Secretary in his rulings.

Mr. Chandler called the attention of Mr. Teller to the fact that Zachariah Chandler had no legal training, and that he was an Eastern man. Still, it was admitted that his conduct of the administration of the Interior Department was one of the best in the history of the Government.

Mr. Chandler did not think that Mr. Bliss would make a failure of the place, for he would certainly have the assistance of a trained legal advisor as Assistant Attorney General for his department, and would doubtless have a Western man for one of his assistant secretaries.

No Conflict of Sections.

Mr. Teller emphasized the fact that he had not criticised Mr. Bliss because he was an Eastern man, but because, being an Eastern man, he knew nothing of the great Western matters constantly arising in the Department of the Interior. There was no clash between the East and the West, and, bearing in mind the recent elaborate reports of executive sessions on the arbitration treaty, Mr. Teller jocularly remarked that he hoped the "reporter" of the executive session debates would exonerate him from the charge of criticising Mr. Bliss's selection on the ground that he was an Eastern man.

Mr. Lodge, in a few sentences, indorsed what his colleague, Mr. Hoar, had said about Mr. Bliss, and declared that time would show that Mr. Teller's fears were unfounded.

In the early part of his remarks Mr. Teller referred to the selection of Mr. Gage as Secretary of the Treasury as being unwise, but he only touched upon that to the extent of not more than two or three sentences. Beyond that Mr. Gage's selection was not criticised, nor was there any expression of hostility toward any other member of the new Cabinet.

Without taking a formal vote all the nominations were then confirmed.

THE ARBITRATION TREATY.

It Is Now Before the Senate Just as It Was Negotiated.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The action of the Senate this morning in designating Senator Davis of Minnesota as the acting Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations is a marked compliment to the ranking member of that committee. The proceeding was out of the usual order, and was made necessary by reason of the pressing business before the committee.

With the death of the Fifty-fourth Congress the general treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain leaves the table of the Senate and goes back to the committee. This action, of course, carries with it all the pending amendments and leaves the treaty before the Foreign Relations Committee absolutely as negotiated and sent to the Senate by President Cleveland.

The discussion of the convention will be renewed in committee de novo, and in due time the general treaty of arbitration will be reported to the Senate amended as the committee may deem proper. The pending amendments, therefore, no longer apply, unless they should be again agreed upon by the committee and reported to the Senate.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Aggregate of More than $525,000,000 Carried—The Bills That Failed.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—President Cleveland refused his assent to three of the great appropriation bills because of objection to matters contained in them. The Sundry Civil bill, carrying a total appropriation of $53,030,000, contained river and harbor improvement items to the amount of nearly $18,000,000. These Mr. Cleveland disapproved in pursuance of his policy toward this class of public works.

An item was inserted by the Senate in the Indian Appropriation bill relating to the patenting of claims for land containing gilsonite, (a substance somewhat resembling rubber,) and this item, it is understood, was the principal ground of objection to Executive approval.

The basis of opposition to the Agricultural bill is supposed to have been the President's support of the policy of the Secretary of Agriculture upon the matter of distributing seeds.

A fourth bill, the General Deficiency, failed to become a law because the Senate and House could not agree as to the payment of certain claims, adjudicated upon, and decided against the United States by the Court of Claims, provision for which was made by the Senate. As it passed the House, the bill carried a total of $8,442,027.85, which was increased in the Senate to $11,393,940.16.

The several appropriation bills for the fiscal year 1897-8, as they were sent to the President, carried the following totals:

Agriculture	$3,182,902.00
Army	23,129,344.30
Diplomatic and Consular	1,695,308.76
District of Columbia	6,187,591.06
Fortifications	9,517,141.00
Indian	7,670,220.89
Legislative, Executive, and Judicial	21,690,766.90
Military Academy	479,572.83
Naval	33,128,234.29
Pension	141,263,880.00
Post Office	95,685,338.75
Sundry Civil	53,030,000.00
Deficiency, (for the Navy and courts)	884,885.78
Total	$397,525,186.56
Permanent annual appropriations	120,078,220.00
Grand total	$517,603,406.56

Adding to this $8,442,027.85 for the General Deficiency bill (which was the sum voted by the House) and $500,000 for miscellaneous objects, the total appropriation for 1898 would be $526,545,434.41, against $515,845,194.57 for 1897.

How to dispose of the four appropriation bills which failed to become law is a subject of much discussion about the Capitol. It was said to-day that in order to avoid the necessity for appointing all the committees of the new Congress, or, if possible, to prevent reorganizing those committees which usually have charge of the bills that failed—namely, the Committees on Appropriations, on Agriculture, and on Indian Affairs—the bills will be introduced as they were completed by the last Congress and an effort will be made to pass them under suspension of the rules.

Speaker Reed has announced that he has no policy to urge in regard to organization for the special session, but there is a widespread feeling among Republicans that it would be a good thing to confine action by the House in the matter of new legislation to the consideration of the tariff bill. But there would be difficulty, it is apprehended, in getting the Senate to follow this example.

MANY "POCKET VETOES."

Forty-five Bills Which Failed to Receive Executive Approval.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The "pocketed" bills of the session of Congress ending yesterday which failed to become laws because not signed by the President (exclusive of the four great appropriation bills) were forty-five in number, of which eighteen were private pension and relief bills, twelve bills to correct military records of individuals, and four were local legislation for the District of Columbia.

The measures of general importance that reached the President and failed were the Sundry Civil, Agricultural, and Indian Appropriation bills, (the Deficiency bill not reaching the White House at all.)

The joint resolution to prevent the introduction and spread of contagious diseases in the United States.

The act setting apart certain lands in the State of Washington, now known as Pacific forest reserve, as a public park, to be known as Washington National Park.

The act to grant the right of way through the public lands for tramroads, canals, &c.

The act to repeal the timber culture laws.

The act in regard to the delivery of letters in towns under certain circumstances.

The act to require patents to be issued to land settled under the act to provide for settlement of the peninsula of Florida.

The act to simplify the system of making sales in the subsistence department of the army.

The act authorizing the Galveston and Great Northern Railroad Company to construct a railway through Indian Territory.

THE HOUSE ORGANIZATION.

A Call for a Republican Caucus Saturday, March 13.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The following call for a caucus of the Republican members of the next House of Representatives was issued to-day:

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1897.

Notice is hereby given to the Republican members of the Fifty-fifth Congress that a caucus will be held in the House of Representatives at 8 o'clock Saturday evening, March 13, 1897, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of the ensuing Congress and for the transaction of such business as may properly come before the caucus.

C. H. GROSVENOR, Chairman.
W. B. HOOKER, Secretary.

The caucus will lack the element of interest that usually attaches to such gatherings. In the present case it will be held to nominate the House officials of the Fifty-fifth Congress, which will convene in extraordinary session on the following Monday, and so far as can be learned the present official list will be renominated without opposition. It was reported several weeks ago that the Illinois delegation would present a candidate for Sergeant at Arms in opposition to Mr. Russell, but the purpose seems to have been abandoned. There has been no suggestion of a candidate in opposition to Mr. Reed nor of the other officers excepting that of Sergeant at Arms.

The call for the Democratic caucus has not been issued. The caucus will probably be held on the morning of the 15th inst. There are three candidates for the Speakership—Messrs. Richardson and McMillin of Tennessee and Bailey of Texas. The nomination will be only an empty honor, but will carry with it, in all probability, the leadership of that party.

Republican Senators to Caucus.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—A call was issued this afternoon for a caucus of Republican Senators to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. The purpose is to select a Chairman of the caucus to succeed Mr. Sherman, but it is probable that other matters may be discussed.

ACCUSE GRANT AND PARKER.

THE MAYOR TOLD THAT THEY DEMORALIZE THE POLICE.

A Good Government Committee Bases Its Charge on Their Defense of Conlin—The Mayor's Comment.

Arthur Von Briesen, C. C. Nadel, and I. H. Klein, representing the Confederated Good Government Clubs, called upon Mayor Strong yesterday afternoon and presented charges against Police Commissioners Parker and Grant. The two Commissioners, it was urged, in palliating Chief of Police Conlin's offense in criticising his superior officers through the daily press and refusing to put him on trial, had become accomplices with him in an act of insubordination.

Mr. Von Briesen acted as spokesman for the accusers. He related to the Mayor in detail the circumstances on which the charge was based, beginning with Chief Conlin's reported utterances, that he was tired of the quibblings of his superiors, was tired of being used as a football between the Commissioners in their squabbles, and his declaration that the squabbles of his superiors was demoralizing the rank and file of the force.

The committee then referred to the proceedings at the meeting of the Police Board, when Commissioner Andrews preferred charges against Conlin and Commissioners Grant and Parker refused to allow the case to be brought to trial. They laid stress on the statement by Col. Grant that in voting that the matter be laid over his real intention was "to kill the charges."

Such action, the committee argued, had no precedent in the Police Board or in any other quasi-military body. They maintained that in taking this course and by their outspoken palliation of the offense the two Commissioners had been guilty of an act tending to demoralize the police force.

The Mayor said the charges were serious and that he would consider them carefully. He added:

"This much I know, apart from these charges, the Police Board is demoralizing the force. It has caused me much worry and trouble. But what can I do? If I placed them on trial and removed them perhaps the courts would put them back, and getting back they might be worse than ever. However, I will lay your charges before the Corporation Counsel to see what may be done."

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

The Senate Forced to Adjourn for Lack of a Quorum.

ALBANY, March 5.—At the hour for the Senate to convene this morning there were but eight Senators in the Chamber, including President Pro Tem. Ellsworth. Ten minutes later, when the Senate was called to order, but two more had come in, and within five minutes after calling to order Senator Martin, the only Democratic Senator present, had moved for an adjournment. Senator Ellsworth, however, induced him to withdraw his motion, in the hope that some progress might be made with the bills in general orders.

Senator Brackett again insisted upon consideration of his resolution for the amendment of the rules, so as to allow the admission of persons outside the rail upon the card of a Senator. He would not be put off, and the resolution was finally referred to the Committee on Rules, with instructions to report Monday night.

After a number of unimportant bills had been ordered to a third reading, the Senate adjourned until 8:30 Monday night.

REUNITED AFTER DIVORCE.

A Trenton Court Sets Aside the Decree Upon Petition.

TRENTON, N. J., March 5.—Vice Chancellor Grey to-day made an order setting aside the divorce granted to Linda M. Banker from her husband, Henry H. Banker, a New Brunswick merchant, in March, 1896.

The order was made on the petition of Mr. and Mrs. Banker, who desire to renew their marital relations. The divorce was originally granted on the ground of cruelty.

The petition of the husband and wife, which is sworn to, sets forth that while the wife was living with her father at Highland Park she sent word to her husband that their child was sick. This was last December. Banker visited the wife and child, and asked and received permission to visit them again. This he did, going several times, and asking his wife to go back to him. The wife consented, and then the joint petition was presented to the court.

NO TIDINGS OF MILLINGTON

The Mystery Surrounding His Disappearance Is Not Cleared Up.

NEWARK, N. J., March 5.—Nothing has been heard from the Rev. E. J. Oldknow Millington, the missing pastor of the Fairmount Baptist Church, although search for him has been kept up. It is believed he was foully dealt with in New York, but not for any other reason than robbery.

The last seen of Mr. Millington was shortly after the noon hour on Monday last. He was then standing at one of the entrances to the Baptist Publication Society's building in New York. He had been at the weekly conference of Baptist ministers. He was seen standing at the door by the Rev. Charles Dodd of the Peddie Memorial Church, who accompanied him to New York.

Mr. Millington telegraphed home that night that he would remain in New York till next day, as he had met a college friend. He had a considerable sum of money with him.

State Civil Service Graduates.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 5.—As a result of the State civil service examination Feb. 20, for the promotion of attendants to clerks in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, at which there were eight candidates, the following passed: E. Stillman Doubleday, Lorenzo J. Farrell, and Andrew McDonald, all of Brooklyn.

Sentenced for Selling Bad Books.

J. F. Wilson of 184 Park Row, Louis Diamond, 400 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn; David Gombrecht, 134 Moss Street, Brooklyn, and Solomon Grojinski of 42 Allen Street, who were arrested by Anthony Comstock for selling improper literature, were sentenced by Justice Hinsdale, in the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, to the City Prison, Grojinski for thirty days and the other men for sixty days.

LOOKING FOR THE OFFICES

Wilbur F. Wakeman Delays Making Application for Appointment as Postmaster at New York.

STORER TO ASSIST SHERMAN.

Thomas of Maine Said to be Slated for the Swedish Mission, and Harold M. Sewall to Go to Hawaii—Col. Joseph W. Dickey's Aspirations.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Many New Yorkers returned home to-day. But many are still here. They are more numerous in the hotel corridors than the representatives of any other State except Ohio. Gov. Black and some members of his party went home this morning. Cornelius N. Bliss, the new Secretary of the Interior, will return to New York in a day or two to adjust his private business before taking up his residence here.

Amasa Thornton is here. He is establishing an office at which he will make his headquarters for a considerable portion of the next four years.

Wilbur F. Wakeman left to-night for New York. He has decided to wait a few days before filing an application for the Postmastership of New York City.

Col. Joseph W. Dickey of Newburg, who is an applicant for the Fourth Assistant Postmaster Generalship, is here. Among his backers is Col. Bradley of Orange County, who was one of the New York delegates to St. Louis who refused to support Gov. Morton and declared for McKinley.

Former Representative Charles S. Baker of Rochester is here. He would like to be one of the assistants to the Secretary of the Treasury, or an Inter-State Commerce Commissioner.

Gen. Samuel Thomas is still here. He had an extended conference with ex-Senator Brice of Ohio this afternoon. Mr. Brice's friends say he is only waiting for a Democratic Legislature in Ohio to make another trial for a seat in the Senate.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford is here at the Arlington Hotel. This afternoon he met ex-Gov. Merriam of Minnesota, who had figured as a Cabinet possibility almost as prominently as Gen. Woodford. They both said this afternoon they thought President McKinley had a most efficient political family.

Senator Higbee of the First New York District is still here. Commissioner Jacob A. Hess of New York City, with a party, left for New York this evening.

Representative Benjamin B. Odell, Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee, called at the Arlington this afternoon and discussed political affairs with Col. Dickey and others.

James E. Searles, Secretary of the Sugar Trust, was at the Arlington this afternoon.

Charles R. Francis of Troy went to-day with his family to Hot Springs, Ark., to attend the birthday celebration of his father, who is there temporarily. Mrs. Black, wife of the Governor, accompanied them.

DISPOSING OF THE MISSIONS.

Thomas to Go to Stockholm and Harold Sewall to Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—It is understood that President McKinley has decided to appoint William W. Thomas of Maine Minister to Sweden and Norway, and Harold M. Sewall of Maine Minister to Hawaii.

Gen. Thomas has served twice under former Republican Administrations as the diplomatic representative of the United States at Stockholm. His wife is a native of Sweden.

Mr. Sewall, who is the son of the Democratic candidate for Vice President in the last campaign, and who stumped his own and other States in the interest of McKinley and Hobart, was formerly Consul General at Apia, Samoa. He was appointed by President Cleveland in 1887, but toward the close of Mr. Cleveland's Administration was removed at the request of Secretary Bayard. In 1890 he was reappointed by President Harrison.

HAS A PRIVATE DETECTIVE.

President McKinley Gives a Position to Officer Stible of Chicago.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Officer Stible, formerly of the Chicago Central Station, whose resemblance to ex-President Cleveland has been widely advertised, will probably be stationed at the White House as President McKinley's private detective.

Officer Stible was on duty at the National Republican Headquarters in Chicago during the last campaign, and was recommended by Chairman Hanna as private detective to the President-elect during the ceremonies preceding the inauguration. He rode beside the Presidential carriage yesterday. Officer Stible's strong resemblance to Mr. Cleveland caused several amusing experiences, particularly on the day the latter paid a visit to his successor in office. The officer went in advance of Mr. Cleveland's party up the elevator at the Ebbitt, and was cheered heartily by the expectant crowd.

STORER TO AID SHERMAN.

The ex-Congressman to be First Assistant Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Ex-Congressman Bellamy Storer of Cincinnati has accepted the office of First Assistant Secretary of State, now filled by Mr. Rockhill of Maryland. Mr. Storer is a Harvard graduate. He was a member of the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses, serving on the Foreign Affairs and Commerce Committees of the House. He has been for some years a student of international questions, and it was this knowledge which is understood to have influenced President McKinley in offering the appointment to him. During his Congressional career Mr. and Mrs. Storer were very prominent in the social life of Washington, and their return to the city is a subject of general congratulation among their circle of friends.

MAKING A PLACE FOR PAYNE.

Talk in Washington of Sending Him as Minister to Spain.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—It is said that Henry C. Payne will be placated for his loss of the Postmaster Generalship by being assigned to a first-class foreign mission. His friends say his health has suffered much during the last year, and that if the proper kind of berth should be offered him he might accept it solely on account of his impaired health and the desire of his family to get abroad.

If Mr. Payne would accept the post of Minister to Spain it is thought not only that the climate would restore him to health, but that his well-known firmness and executive ability would be in a place where they could be of great service to the new Administration.

There are those who say the desire to get Payne out of the country is born of the ambition of certain Wisconsin leaders to lay the wires for the succession to the seat in the Senate now held by John Mitchell of Milwaukee.

MERRIAM GOING TO AUSTRIA.

The ex-Governor of Minnesota to be a Foreign Minister.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Ex-Gov. Merriam of Minnesota probably will be appointed Minister to Austria-Hungary, to succeed Bartlett Tripp of South Dakota.

Mr. Merriam was mentioned for the Cabinet, but was opposed so vigorously by Senator Davis of his State that he failed of appointment.

By a curious freak of politics, he will succeed Senator Davis's brother-in-law.

HEAVY LOSSES BY FIRE.

Business Houses in Worcester Burned—Loss a Little Over $300,000—Other Bad Fires.

WORCESTER, Mass., March 5.—The worst fire seen here in years started this morning shortly after 3 o'clock and destroyed the Bay Building, fronting on Main Street, and the Goulding Block, between the Bay Building and Sudbury Street, with a loss of over $300,000.

The flames were practically kept within these limits. Jansen's Turkish Baths, on Sudbury Street, and the Flagg Block, at the corner of Main and Sudbury Streets, caught fire several times, and were considerably damaged. The Five Cent Savings Bank building was saved.

Aid was summoned and arrived in quick time from Boston, Springfield, Fitchburg, and Leicester.

Three injured firemen, Cavanaugh, Clem, and Brady, are all in a precarious condition. Mrs. Nicolai Jansen, wife of the proprietor of the Turkish baths, was in delicate health, and had to be removed to a hospital when the building was threatened. Her condition is now serious.

Following are the losses: John E. Day, on buildings, $12,000; Worcester Five Cents Savings Bank, $1,500; Flagg Building, $1,000; Soren R. Jensen, Turkish bath, $10,000; E. D. Buffington, drugs, $35,000; E. R. Mitchell, dental supplies, $4,000; A. S. Lowell Company, millinery, $55,000; Sanford, Sawtelle Company, stationery, $22,000; M. Steinert & Sons Company, pianos, $15,000; Clifford & Johnson, upholstery, $6,000; Bates Piano Company, $8,000; Post No. 10, G. A. R., $3,000; total loss, $318,075. The insurance is $210,560.

ROME BUSINESS FIRMS SUFFER.

The Most Destructive Fire Experienced There in Years.

ROME, N. Y., March 5.—The most destructive fire that Rome has experienced in six years occurred between midnight and daylight this morning, entailing a loss of $100,000, upon which there is an insurance of $65,000. The Bingham Block, a six-story brick structure, covering 100 by 150 feet, was totally destroyed. The building belonged to the defunct Fort Stanwix National Bank. The Bingham Harness Company and Willoughby's Carriage Works occupied the block. These establishments were doing a large business. The harness company's loss is $40,000; insured for $35,000. The other firm's loss is $20,000; insurance, $15,000. One hundred people are thrown out of work.

LOSSES WELL DISTRIBUTED.

Yesterday's Fires Did Not Agitate Underwriters in This City.

Secretary William M. Randell of the Board of Fire Underwriters said yesterday that the fires which destroyed $400,000 worth of property in Worcester, Mass., about $100,000 in Rome, N. Y., and $350,000 in Peoria, Ill., yesterday would not affect seriously any New York Company, and were not a matter of sufficiently serious concern to cause a meeting of the Underwriters.

"The losses are distributed among so many companies," he said, "involving in each case such small amounts, that we are not particularly excited. It is only in case of much bigger fires in large cities that we hold special meetings."

Inquiry at the offices of several large insurance companies disclosed the fact that the fires entail no heavy loss on any one company in this city.

Big Elevator at Peoria Burned.

PEORIA, Ill., March 5.—Union Elevator No. 2, with a capacity of 1,000,000 bushels of grain, was burned to the ground late last night, incurring a loss of $350,000. The building is owned by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, and all the grain firms of the city had grain stored in it. The building contained 900,000 bushels of wheat, oats, and corn.

BROOKLYN'S FIVE-ALARM FIRE.

Gas Exploded in a Basement—Tenants Lives Were Endangered.

The dry goods store of Gould & Moynan, at 629, 631, and 633 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, was badly damaged yesterday afternoon by a fire which originated in the basement, where there was a leaking gas pipe. The gas was ignited by a lighted match in the hand of an employe, who was burned in the explosion which followed.

The upper three floors of the building were occupied by six families. The fire spread so rapidly that four additional calls were sent in, bringing all the available engines in the Eastern District to the place.

As the upper floors began to fill with smoke, the thirty employes of the firm and the families began a wild rush to the street. All got out unaided with the exception of Mrs. Maria Harrigan and her baby and John Diedtrick, an old man, both of whom lived on the third floor, who were rescued by the police.

Gould & Moynan's stock, valued at $50,000, was damaged to the extent of about $15,000, and the entire loss to the building and tenants was nearly $5,000 more, all of which was insured. Clark & Thill are the owners of the building.

MAY HAVE KILLED HIMSELF.

New Jersey Lad Who Found Life Intolerable in His Home.

WOODBRIDGE, N. J., March 5.—George Marchell, eighteen years old, son of Frank Marchell, is missing from his home in Seawaren, and it is feared he has committed suicide. The lad left home on Wednesday, and soon after he was gone his mother found a note in his bedroom addressed to her, which read:

"When you find this I will be past all suffering, for I can stand it no longer. You have been a mother, indeed, to me, and may God forgive father, for I can't."

The boy had not been satisfied with the treatment he had received from his father. He had run away from his home several times, but always had kept his mother informed of his whereabouts.

Mass Meeting for Arbitration.

Fully 200 representative citizens have signed a call for a mass meeting to be held in Cooper Union next Thursday evening for the purpose of giving formal expression of public opinion in favor of the ratification of the arbitration treaty. Among the signers are clergymen of all denominations, professional men, bankers, merchants, officers of labor organizations, and others. Mayor Strong will preside, and addresses will be made by Bishop Henry C. Potter, Archbishop Corrigan, Frederic R. Coudert, Seth Low, Rabbi Gottheil, Henry E. Howland, and Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor.

The Dissatisfied Cloakmakers.

Nearly 300 cloakmakers in the employ of the Syndicate Cloak Company of 250 Canal Street struck yesterday for an advance of wages of from 15 to 20 cents per garment. In a few hours the firm agreed to pay the advance asked, and the hands returned to work. S. Beller of Waverley Place yesterday discharged a man because he had been organizing the workers. The workers demanded his reinstatement and threaten to strike. The employes of Meyer Jonasson & Co. have decided to demand an advance of from 15 to 20 cents per garment.

Boy Mail Thieves Confessed.

Three Harlem boys, Max Taylor, aged fourteen, and Robert Farrell and John Gutkerkunst, each nine years old, who were arrested for stealing letters from mail boxes about Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, were committed yesterday to the care of the Gerry Society. They confessed, and implicated Frederick Meosensall, a playmate, who was also arrested. It is thought the boys got many letters containing money for the Cuban Junta.

NO BREAKFAST TABLE COMPLETE without my 43 Blend of Coffee. No Teas please the ladies as well as my 41 Blends Always uniform in quality and flavor. Send for price list of choice Family Groceries.

L. J. CALLANAN,
Successor to CALLANAN & KEMP,
41 and 43 Vesey St.

DECIDED AGAINST WOMEN.

Baltimore Methodist Episcopal Conference Thinks They Should Not Be Delegates to the General Conference.

BALTIMORE, March 5.—The Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church voted to-day, 100 to 65, against the admission of women to the General Conference. The proposition to give laymen equal representation with the clergy was also defeated. The vote on the latter proposal was 98 to 69.

In an address to a class of young ministers, Bishop Mallalieu expressed himself in unmeasured terms against the use of alcohol in medicine or otherwise.

"If I had come to a time," he said, "when the Lord had nothing to save my life except alcohol, I would think it were time for me to die."

The Bishop also paid his respects to the higher criticisms and critics who doubt that Moses was the author of the Pentateuch. He talked of Christ quoting from Moses, and said Moses was indorsed by the Mohammedans, the Apocrypha, the Apostles, 1,800 years of the Christian Church, and the Lord Jesus Christ.

Of higher criticism he said: "I hope we will not be fooled by these poor things who hunt through the gutters of German infidelity and try to palm their cast-off theories on to Methodist preachers."

PROF. VON HOLST TO RETURN.

Will Take Up His Classes at Chicago for the Spring Term.

CHICAGO, March 5.—Prof. Herman E. von Holst will return to Chicago and take up his classes in Chicago University for the Spring term.

President Harper made announcement to that effect in the chapel to-day. "I have received a letter from Prof. von Holst," said President Harper, "and in it, he says he considers it his duty to return to his post in the university. We had given him leave of absence, and he might remain abroad much longer if he wished, but he prefers to return and take up his lifework."

Prof. von Holst is now in Italy. He left Chicago months ago, with health very much shattered, and sought in Southern Europe the strength demanded for the prosecution of his work as an instructor in history.

BROWER'S FATAL INJURIES.

Had Three Fractures of the Skull and a Broken Rib.

George W. Johnson, who owns a saloon at 1,502 Lexington Avenue, and Robert Schroeder, of 152 East One Hundredth Street, were arraigned in the Harlem Police Court yesterday on suspicion of having caused the death of W. H. Brower of 1,500 Lexington Avenue. He was assaulted a week ago and died Thursday at the Harlem Hospital. The two men denied any knowledge of the affair, and were held to await the action of the Coroner.

The autopsy yesterday disclosed three fractures of Brower's skull, one of them at the base, and a broken rib in the right side. There was also a clot of blood on the left side of the brain. House Surgeon Opdyke said that when Brower was taken to the hospital last Saturday it was thought he had received a simple scalp wound and was shamming. He said the case was obscure until Wednesday night, when Brower had four convulsions. He died before an operation could be performed.

LABOR UNIONS AT ODDS.

Two Strikes Result, Keeping 3,000 Children Out of School.

A general strike has been declared at a new public school building at Eighty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, and another strike is going on also on a school building at Eighty-seventh Street and Lexington Avenue. About 700 men were reported to be out altogether, and the strikes, it was said, keep about 3,000 children out of school.

These strikes were caused by a fight between the Amalgamated Association of Plumbers and Gas Fitters and the Steam Fitters' Union, as to which should control the work on the thermostatic apparatus for the regulation of the temperature. The contractors employed the plumbers, and as the Steam Fitters' Union is affiliated with the Board of Walking Delegates, this body ordered the strikes at the instance of the steam fitters.

Trouble for the same reason is feared on the New York Life, the National Central Bank, and the Bank of Commerce Buildings. In these buildings the contractors have not yet started the thermostatic work, and are waiting for the two organizations to settle their quarrel.

RUSSELL'S MORPHINE DOSE.

Brooklyn Jail Officials Thought It an Attempt at Suicide.

Edward J. Russell, who is now in Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn, for attempting to blackmail Almet F. Jenks, former Corporation Counsel of Brooklyn, was found breathing heavily in his cell by Jailor Smith at 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning. The Brooklyn Hospital physician who was summoned discovered that the prisoner had taken an opiate, and treated him accordingly. Russell strongly objected to the use of the stomach pump, claiming that he wanted to die, but the doctor said afterward that it brought forth testimony to refute Russell's stated attempt at suicide. The physician's statement as to what he found, reduced to plain language, was that there were but slight traces of morphine, and certainly not enough to do any harm.

Russell refused to state where he obtained the morphine. He was alone with his wife for an hour after the verdict of guilty was pronounced at the close of the trial last Thursday, and the prison officials think that she gave it to him to quiet his nerves. Russell had been in an extremely nervous condition for several days preceding and during his trial, and slept but little. For two nights he paced up and down in his cell and kept his fellow-prisoners awake by quoting his speech in which were interjected Marc Antony's oration and a few Shakespearean soliloquies.

Mr. Newlands Not Discouraged.

The third address in the series of five, under the auspices of the New York Bimetallic League, was delivered by Congressman Francis G. Newlands of Nevada last evening in Carnegie Hall, on "The Famine of Gold." He began by saying that, though there were but very few people present, he did not feel discouraged. "I am one of those silver lunatics from the West," he said, "of whom you have heard so much through the metropolitan press. I was asked to come here and address the other silver lunatics." The speaker dwelt upon the silver question at great length, again discussing the questions of the last campaign, as frequently reported then.

Barred Against the Potters.

The representatives of the New York Baptist City Mission Society succeeded Thursday night in gaining possession of the residence adjoining the Baptist Tabernacle, Second Avenue and Tenth Street, where the Rev. Dr. Potter so long kept them out. Sterling Potter, the son of Dr. Potter, and Miss Ross, who have been there since Dr. Potter's eviction on Wednesday, were forced to go out for provisions. When they returned a half hour later with Dr. Potter they found the entrance barred. They all went to 201 East Tenth Street, where Dr. Potter has apartments.

Reform in Charity Methods.

John G. Brooks lectured before the League for Political Education, 23 West Forty-fourth Street, yesterday, on "The New Offense of Charity and Its Significance." Mr. Brooks said the only way to remove the stigma generally attached to poverty was for the wealthy to come into personal contact with the poor and unfortunate.

WHITE HOUSE INCIDENTS

President McKinley Receives a Great Many Political and Personal Friends in the East Room.

NEW YORK PEOPLE PRESENT.

The General Aspect of the Day Was Social Rather than Political—Greeting to Mrs. McKinley—A Family Dinner Party.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—President McKinley arose at 7:30 o'clock this morning, after a good night's rest, in no wise the worse for the fatigue incident to the inaugural ceremonies. Mrs. McKinley also has not been harmed by the excitement of the week.

The first official act of the new President was the signing of the commission of John Sherman as Secretary of State. The President's secretary, J. Addison Porter, arrived about 9 o'clock, and talked for half an hour or more with his chief.

At 10:25 the members of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet, with the exception of Mr. Olney, who came ten minutes later, called to pay their respects and say farewell. The members of the Cleveland Cabinet were received promptly by the President, who shook hands with them and exchanged pleasant words of greeting.

Compliment to the Old Cabinet.

One of the old Cabinet officers said to the President that they were at his service until their successors were named. President McKin

WANAMAKER'S

ITEMS FOR SATURDAY

Saturday afternoon at Wanamaker's. Interesting as a matinee. The Store's a pleasant place, for everybody feels at home here.

Clothes and things for personal uses command interest on Saturday. It's a short day, and hurried, therefore the Store News is packed into brief paragraphs.

But the news *is news*. No stale items hashed over or restated. The reading may do two things:

First. May help you to supply a need.

Second. May be the means of saving money.

The Spring Costumes and Jackets for women are interesting. Lots here, all new.

—MEN'S IMPORTED COLLARS. Kaiser brand—7,000 dozens, 84,000 Collars, sold here in about three months. The balance are to be sold at ten cents each. The entire lot is new, some so new that the odor of salt water breezes almost lingers with them.

—EIGHTY-FIVE STYLES LONDON NECKTIES opened yesterday, first shown this morning. Our own exclusive styles. Known as London Twills, with figures that revive some patterns of antique popularity. Straight Ties, fifty cents.

—BICYCLES. The CONTINENTAL at $50, the CONTINENT at $37.50. Equal machines command double the money. Strong, handsomely finished, good-looking Wheels.

—WOMEN'S GLOVES. The PRINCESS MAY GLOVES are the best in America at $1. Paris can do no more than match their cheapness.

—CHILDREN'S REEFERS of ladies' cloth, brown, blue, green and cardinal, fleur de lis back, collars trimmed with rows of white braid, $1.50. Sizes 2 to 4 yrs.

—BOYS' CLOTHING. Boys' Clothing is understood here. It is the mission of our Clothing Store to please the boys with handsome clothes, to please their parents with their cheapness.

Style and strength, durability and cheapness—this is the winning combination that you'll find here.

LITTLE GIANT SUITS
At Five Dollars. Sizes 6 to 16 yrs., 3 varieties of cloth. Especial care is given to materials, and they are made strongest at the points of greatest strain.

SAILOR SUITS
Of blue flannel, all-wool, large collar, trimmed with 3 rows of black soutache, sizes 3 to 12 yrs., $3.
Of blue flannel, trimmed with flat silk braid and soutache, sizes 3 to 12, $3.50.
Very stylish Suits of blue flannel, large sailor collar of red flannel, trimmed with black and white braid, $4.
Of wide wale diagonal serge, blue and brown, at $5. Spring weights, handsomely trimmed with 9 rows of white soutache on collar, and hand-embroidered shield and anchor on vests. Sizes 3 to 12 yrs.

—CANDY. Old-fashioned Molasses Candy—just sugar, molasses and a dash of honey—18c a pound.

JOHN WANAMAKER
New York. A. T. STEWART & CO.'S

STREET OPENING EXPENSES.

Chance to Save by Reducing the Number of Commissioners.

The Board of Street Opening at its meeting yesterday urged the presentation of a bill to the Legislature granting to the board discretionary power in the appointment of commissions for the opening and acquiring of title, in the city's name, to proposed streets.

As the law now stands the Supreme Court appoints a set of Commissioners for each little street to be opened or acquired. This has made the expense greater than if half a dozen streets could be taken care of by one commission. There are now about 275 men engaged in this kind of work, receiving $10 for every day they sit on the commission. The bill if passed will deprive the Corporation Counsel's office of some patronage.

A proposition to saddle half the expense of opening Two Hundred and Thirty-second Street at Riverside Avenue upon the city was beaten. The street was ordered opened, but property owners will have to bear the expense.

Bishop Potter Goes to Pittsburg.

Bishop Potter started yesterday for Pittsburg, Penn., where he will take part in special services to be held there on Sunday, in connection with the work of the Pittsburg Laymen's Missionary League, an organization formed eight years ago for the purpose of furthering Christian work among the people in the vicinity. Bishop Potter will preach in the two principal Pittsburg churches on Sunday, the morning service being in Calvary Church and the evening service in Trinity Church.

PRAISE FOR MR. M'KINLEY

Spirit of His Inaugural Address Warmly Commended by Prominent Public Men.

HIS TARIFF VIEWS CRITICISED.

The Arbitration Treaty Called the Greatest Peace Triumph of the Age—The Financial Policy Indorsed—An Extra Session of Congress Considered Inevitable.

President McKinley's inaugural address has received the cordial praise of nearly every prominent man in this city, irrespective of party, who has expressed an opinion as to its propositions and its policy. The peaceful, dignified, and practical temper of the address have been especially commended, and all regard its warm advocacy of the arbitration treaty as manly and just.

Disapproval of the address has been confined almost entirely to that part of it which treats of the tariff, taken in connection with the policy of fostering a merchant marine and the increase of the Nation's revenue by means of higher import duties. The prevailing opinion seems to be that the President will not advocate a prohibitive tariff, or one that will be as high as the measure which bears his name.

FREDERIC R. COUDERT.

The Arbitration Treaty Is the Greatest Peace Triumph of the Age.

Frederic R. Coudert said:

"I think that what President McKinley has to say on the arbitration treaty was the dignified, just, and manly thing to say. We all knew, of course, that he would recommend protection. He made no attempt during the campaign to conceal that this was the platform upon which he stood. But that part of his address which relates to arbitration does full justice to his predecessor, and for that reason is entitled to credit. It is to be hoped that it will have a good effect upon the Senate. Now that Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Olney are out of power and their personalities are no longer in the way of a calm judgment, we may hope that the great advantages offered by that treaty will be seen and appreciated. The opportunity may not occur again during the generation of those who have had this chance of connecting their names with the greatest peace triumph of the age. It is not too late to do it now. Even with all its eviscerations, which leave it but a mere shell and, in substance, worthless, it will be much to have even a form that can be used to build up something better and greater in the future.

"I still hope, however, that the treaty, exactly as it is, will pass. It is a curious phenomenon that some of the Senators are now fighting on the same lines and seem to be animated by the same views as Lord Salisbury. It is plain from the correspondence that he was very reluctant to enter into so broad a treaty, and he must be very much amused to find so many firm advocates of his policy in the Senate of the United States. With Mr. McKinley's influence, however, and the strong expressions of public opinion from all parts of the country, we may still hope for the ratification of this great peace instrument in the very terms in which it was formulated by its framers.

"I am sorry that the President found it necessary to convene Congress at so early a date. We all know that Congress is an agitating and disturbing cause. I do not mean this at all in an offensive sense, but simply as a statement of fact. However wise the members of that body may be, in any given Congress they have great potentialities for mischief in their hands; and the fact that they may pass mischievous measures at any time keeps business unsettled and disturbed. I think that if we could be assured against any legislation for the next year the whole country would blossom into prosperity. But how can business enterprises flourish when they may at any moment be paralyzed by crude or hostile legislation?

"As to the question of raising more revenue by a tariff, I hope that will be the effect if higher duties are placed on imported goods. But while we can burden imports with a heavy tax, we cannot compel the foreign owners of the goods to send them over here for the purpose of relieving our necessities. There is a point at which importations will stop. Whether we have reached it or not, and whether they can stand additional burdens or not, the new Congress will probably inform us."

JOHN E. PARSONS.

He Thinks the President Will Favor a Moderate Tariff.

John E. Parsons of the law firm of Parsons, Shepard & Ogden said:

"The inaugural address seems to me to be a plain, sensible, practical, unpretentious, thoughtful production. I particularly like what President McKinley says about tariff changes. It was to be apprehended that he might take extreme views in the direction of protection. While I understand that the President believes in suitable protection for the development of American industries, it is fairly to be inferred from his address that he does not wish to carry any such view to an extreme. I think that every one must approve his position that we should pay as we go, and that, for the purpose of paying our debts and expenses, it is right that we shall impose taxes both internal and upon imports. I once undertook to read the published volume of President McKinley's speeches on the tariff question. It would be too much of a dose to swallow the whole, but I read enough to satisfy myself that he thoroughly understands the subject and that he has given it very full consideration. I have a high opinion of his personal character, and I think that his intelligence upon the subject and his personal characteristics furnish us a guarantee against any disturbing tariff changes.

"So, again, I think that every one must approve the peaceful tone of his inaugural address; and, also, his views on arbitration for the settlement of disputes between nations.

"I am committed to the doctrine of civil service reform, with possible qualifications. So far as I recall what the address says on this subject, it meets my approval.

"An extra session of Congress is inevitable. It does not seem to me that there can be two opinions as to its necessity. So much of the legislation of the last Congress was delayed that, according to the newspaper reports, there was not time enough left to President Cleveland to consider properly and put his signature to some of the bills passed. Action upon those that are necessary to meet appropriations and deficiencies cannot be delayed.

"It does not seem to me to be necessary to say anything about the President's views on the currency. He was elected as a sound-money man. It would be strange if he were untrue to the principles which have brought him into his present exalted position. I quite agree that the condition of the currency is one of the subjects which require the attention of the new Administration.

"I do not care to say anything about that part of the address that relates to trusts," said Mr. Parsons smilingly. "I am popularly supposed to be in favor of trusts, and I shall leave comment on that part of the address to others."

RICHARD DEEVES.

The Country Needs a Prompt Revision of the Currency.

Richard Deeves, the contractor and builder, said:

"The inaugural address of President McKinley, as far as I have studied it, is a clear-cut and able document. Knowing the man so well in his public life, I believe he is honest in his views, and means to carry them out, as far as lies within human ability. I am glad to see that he takes such high moral and religious ground. It is a happy augury for his Administration.

"I am entirely satisfied that this country needs a prompt revision of the currency. Within the last few months I have learned something in regard to the great lack of currency in certain sections of the country that are remote from the business centres. This is undoubtedly one of the causes of the dissatisfaction throughout the South and Southwest. Not having a sufficient currency, these people have to do business on the basis of barter, which involves loss. I hope that the commission which President McKinley suggests for the revision of our coinage may find a remedy for this evil. I do not believe in going back to the old State banks. By all means, we must keep upon the gold basis. If the latest comer into the ranks of civilized nations, Japan, has found it wise to get on the gold basis, I think it proves that gold is the only monetary basis for a grand nation.

"As to economy, we certainly must raise more revenue, or cut down expenses, or do both. This is a question of simple business. I am a moderate protectionist. I believe that we ought to get more revenue by raising import duties. I don't want such duties as will, by shutting out all foreign goods, foster trusts and kindred combinations; but the duty should be just high enough to make our manufacturers compete with foreign manufacturers.

"President McKinley should be warmly seconded and applauded for his stand in favor of arbitration. We must have arbitration by all means. We shall have turmoil in different parts of the world as long as there are human beings, but we should not intermeddle in the affairs of other nations, and if we are always 'spoiling for a fight.' If we are going to take up everybody's quarrel we shall only stir up the great nations of the world, and they will combine against us. We should not be too anxious for a quarrel, but we must keep a powerful navy in order to insure proper respect for our country. We need it also to protect our citizens abroad. The United States has not given to its citizens that protection they are entitled to. It has quite frequently happened that Great Britain has afforded to Americans in foreign countries better protection than they could secure from their own Government. This is a reproach to us, and we should take steps to protect our citizens wherever they may be."

GEORGE G. WILLIAMS.

A High Tariff Will Not Increase Revenue or Build Ships.

George G. Williams, President of the Chemical Bank, said:

"The President's address is disappointing from a literary point of view. It is rather sophomoric and indefinite in style. In its statement of principles, however, I think that most persons will warmly indorse it. Mr. McKinley has very positive convictions, and he seems to show in this address the courage to stand up for his ideas.

"His views on the tariff are milder than I expected them to be. Even in their moderate statement, however, they are totally inconsistent with several other parts of his inaugural address, and with sound business sense. His idea is to produce a revenue by raising the duty. If, as has been proved under the Wilson bill, a low or revenue tariff does not bring in revenue, how can a protective tariff bring in revenue? It is absurd on its face. Then, again, we can't have a protective tariff and a flourishing merchant marine. No trade, no ships. However, Mr. McKinley was elected as a sound-money and a high-tariff man, and we shall have to await the rseult of still another protective tariff experiment.

"I am glad that he has come out so strongly for gold, for arbitration, and for civil service reform. He has the support of the country on these principles, and I hope he may be able to carry out his views successfully.

"I fear that Mr. Sherman will prove a burden to him in his efforts to follow his peaceful views. Mr. Sherman figured in the Senate as a man of war, and he will be a strain upon the patience and amicable temper of the President."

WARNER MILLER.

Everywhere He Says the Message Is Greeted with Warm Approval.

"Everywhere I hear the message spoken of in terms of warmest approval," said Warner Miller. "There can be no doubt that it has given general satisfaction. It answered the public demand on the questions of tariff and of foreign policy, and its effect will cause an improvement in business conditions all over the country. If the policy expressed be carried out, there will be a revival in all our industries. The new Congress, with the approval of the Administration, will decide on a tariff bill before very long. There will, of course, be a wide difference of opinion on the adjustment of schedules, and that is where the conservatism suggested in the address should be applied.

"I am a protectionist to a certain extent, and I do not believe in this constant revision of the tariff. It tends to unsettle commercial interests. Let the proposed tariff bill be one acceptable to all sections of the community, so that it may be permanent, or at least continued for many years, until a change in the condition of affairs demands a change in the laws. Every one, no matter what his politics, agrees that we must have a tariff both as a protection to the industries of the country and as a means of raising necessary revenue.

"Another gratifying thing about the address is the dignified tone of the allusion to the foreign policy to be pursued. While we are assured of full protection for the lives and property of American citizens, there is an absence of jingoism that is especially reassuring. Then, again, the suggestion of a revision of the financial system. A commission such as President McKinley will appoint, if empowered to do so, will doubtless evolve some method of settling the monetary question once and for all and of establishing the financial system on a sound and enduring basis. The address is a good one, and it has already done a great deal toward allaying any fears that might have been entertained of the moderation of the views of the new Administration."

GUSTAV H. SCHWAB.

He Believes the Outlined Tariff Policy Will Be a Mistake.

"The message appears to me sound and excellent doctrine in most of its features," said Gustav H. Schwab. "It is especially reassuring to learn that the President urges the appointment of a monetary commission to solve the money question. Another feature I find particularly commendable is the indorsement of the arbitration treaty with Great Britain. It is certainly very welcome, and will, I hope, have a proper effect on the Senate.

"I cannot agree with the President on the tariff question, but at the same time I am glad to see he seems to advise a conservative course in considering the necessity for increased revenue, which, it is to be hoped, may be obtained without unduly unsettling the business of the country.

"The reference to the rehabilitation of the merchant marine is calculated to again draw attention to the futile efforts that are made to revivify our ocean commerce through the payment of subsidies when the true solution of the difficulty lies in the removal of the antiquated and obsolete navigation laws.

"On the whole I consider the address a patriotic and encouraging statement of the purposes of the new Executive, and I hope the Congress will give him full support to carry out the measures he proposes."

Ashbel P. Fitch.

Controller Fitch said that he wished to speak of only one part of the President's address. "I approve most cordially," he said, "Mr. McKinley's proposition to appoint a commission of well-informed citizens from the different parties, who will command public confidence, for the purpose of considering the revision of our currency, coinage, and banking laws. It seems to me that such a commission, if wisely selected from both parties, might be of the utmost use in the direction of a safe and final settlement of the dangerous currency and coinage questions which confront us."

Morris K. Jesup.

"I am very much pleased with the address of President McKinley," said Morris K. Jesup. "His utterances regarding the ratification of the arbitration treaty by the new Senate are most timely and wise and very considerate of the position taken by the ex-President. What he says about sound money is evidence, I think, that he will carry out the wishes of the people that elected him to office, namely, that all currency must stand on a gold basis. I am glad to see his views about revenue. If it be only to give the Government sufficient receipts to meet expenditures it means that not much modification in the tariff will be required."

William M. K. Olcott.

District Attorney Olcott said: "The address commends itself to me in all respects as to the tariff question, as to foreign policy, and especially as to the arbitration treaty, about which I am happy to see the President takes the strongest possible ground. I think it as generous as patriotic that President McKinley so warmly and thoroughly supports the splendid stand which Grover Cleveland took for international peace and harmony."

Eugene H. Pullen.

"Some portions of the address are admirable," said Eugene H. Pullen of the Bank of the Republic, "but I do not believe that anything can come of a conference on international bimetallism. There cannot be two standards of money. The monetary conference must suggest one thing—the only thing necessary—for the revision of our currency question. Mr. Hentz explained the matter exactly in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, when he said: 'The only revision the financial system needs is the enactment of a law that shall provide that all bonds heretofore issued by the United States are payable, principal and interest, in gold.' The reference to bimetallism appears to me to be intended as a sop to the silver men to head off opposition to the proposed Tariff bill. Still, take it together, the address is a good one, and it appears to have given general satisfaction."

Edward Lauterbach.

"The address was brilliant and masterly," said Edward Lauterbach. "It embraced and discussed all the pending vital issues and treated them in the spirit in which they were indorsed by the St. Louis Convention when the platform was adopted and in the sense in which that platform was understood by the American people at the election. In indorsing those principles and in instancing others not then referred to, as, for example, the arbitration treaty, the President has most clearly enunciated sound Republican doctrine, the synonym for sound Americanism. In cogent, clear, and incisive phrases President McKinley has presented to the people as few others could have done, but with an ability that his record and attainments qualify him to do above all other men, the salient principles which must guide the new Administration if the country is really to be put in a condition of prosperity and freed from the injury that four years of Democratic rule have inflicted."

SAILING CRAFT SEEK SHELTER.

Typical March Weather Brings Out Official Storm Signals.

Persons who place faith in the saying that if March comes in like a lion it will go out like a lamb may have found consolation yesterday in the prospect of a pleasant wind-up to this usually boisterous month. There was little other comfort in the hail and wet that ushered in the day, or in the penetrating rain that drizzled and pelted by turns throughout the dreary hours that followed. Evening brought some fog with it to make darker the night, and river craft set their whistles a-tooting. The fog didn't last long, and did not intrude itself much within the city.

The local Weather Bureau early in the day received this telegraphic communication from the Washington Headquarters:

"Southeast storm signals ordered displayed at 10:50 A. M. from Delaware Breakwater to Eastport, Me. Storm of great energy, central in the upper lake regions, moving rapidly east. Dangerous south gales are indicated for the Atlantic coast by Saturday morning."

The storm was really a day late in arriving East, for according to all precedent it should have participated in the inaugural ceremonies at Washington on March 4. The weather prognosticators, however, find the solution to this phenomenon in natural causes, and place no credence in the theory that any privileged interests had a corner on the elements. Washington got rain yesterday, as did the coast district from Virginia to Maine.

The seeing skipper with his weather eye read the forecast in the sky, and a large number of schooners put into Sandy Hook for harbor. Few vessels went to sea.

The temperature was moderate throughout the day, the mercury rising from 38° at 8 A. M. to 42° at 3 P. M. It was 44° at 8 P. M. and 42° at 10 P. M.

Clearing and lower temperature are predicted for to-day, with high northwesterly winds.

Says There Is a Chinese Trust.

Tom Lee, an elderly Chinaman, gave up his laundry at 568 Communipaw Avenue, Jersey City, yesterday, because, he said, the Big Six Company, which he described as a trust had run him out of business. He started first in New York, and washed shirts for 8 cents. The Big Six opened a laundry right by him and washed for 6 cents. When he met the cut the trust washed shirts for 5 cents. Phil Yong of 585 Communipaw Avenue and Sing Yong of 185 Monitello Avenue, which is near Tom's place, admitted that they had reduced the price of work when Tom began his business there. They were instructed to cut under him by a company in New York, they said.

Fatally Burned by Kerosene.

Mrs. Lizzie Moultein, thirty-two years old, of 525 Henderson Street, Jersey City, lighted a fire in the kitchen stove yesterday with kerosene. She applied the match at the top. The flame was forced out through the grate and set fire to her dress. She ran, screaming, into the hall, where she was found by other tenants, who, with blankets, extinguished the flames. She was terribly burned about the head, face, and body, and was removed to St. Francis Hospital in an unconscious condition. She was still alive last night, but the sisters said there was no hope of her recovery. She has no children.

Veteran Court Clerks Honored.

Edward Hall, Clerk of Part I., General Sessions, was the recipient of a handsome diamond ring yesterday, the gift of fellow-clerk, in celebration of the completion of his twenty-ninth year as an employe of the court. William Lamb, Jr., Deputy Clerk of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, who has seen twenty-three years of service, also received the congratulations of many friends.

A THOUGHT THAT KILLED A MAN!

HE thought that he could trifle with disease. He was run down in health, felt tired and worn out, complained of dizziness, biliousness, backaches and headaches. His liver and kidneys were out of order. He thought to get well by dosing himself with cheap remedies. And then came the ending. He fell a victim to Bright's disease! The money he ought to have invested in a safe, reliable remedy went for a tombstone.

Warner's Safe Cure

is the only standard remedy in the world for kidney and liver complaints. It is the only remedy which physicians universally prescribe. It is the only remedy that is backed by the testimony of thousands whom it has relieved and cured.

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BRIBERY OF LEGISLATORS

Damaging Testimony Brought Out Yesterday Before the Idaho Senatorial Investigating Committee.

OPEN CHARGES OF CORRUPTION

A Female Lobbyist Tells Remarkable Stories About the Use of Money in Heitfeld's Election—Alleged Contributions from the East.

BOISE CITY, Idaho, March 5.—Things are getting quite interesting in the Idaho Senatorial bribery case. Miss Lucille Scott testified before the Committee of Investigation that Representative Perkins told her he wanted to go home with $3,000 or $4,000, and that it mattered little to him who was elected United States Senator. All he cared for was to make the money out of it.

Miss Scott also testified that she overheard a conversation in a railroad coach between Representative George A. Williams and a lumber dealer of La Grand County, whose name she had forgotten, in which Williams said that there was crookedness in the election of Heitfeld, and gave the names of a number of legislators, including Joines, Perkins, and McCarthy, who had received money for their votes, and that one legislator had been paid $1,700. The witness said she was working in the interest of Dubois, and that Perkins had said he could help her, and that his vote was worth $300 anyway.

B. S. Wooley, she testified, told her he had $12,000, which he could give her if she would secure twelve votes for any man to defeat Dubois, and she mentioned to him the names of nine legislators whom she thought she could handle. Vic Bierbower, ex-Lieutenant Governor, and other Republican leaders, she said, told her that H. E. Eastman had control of $40,000 sent from the East to defeat Dubois.

Mrs. Joines, wife of the man who made the affidavit, testified that she received $250 from her husband, which he got for voting for Heitfeld.

Representative Mitchell testified that C. R. Wheeler offered to pay him $1,000 to vote for Dubois, and Charles Bunting told him he could get $1,000 for his vote.

Representative Flannagan said Joines told him several times that he could get a large sum for voting for Dubois.

EXPULSION OF A MEMBER.

Corrupt Practices Admitted by Representative Brickley of Montana.

HELENA, Mon., March 5.—Assemblyman Martin Brickley of Jefferson County was expelled yesterday from the Legislature for corruption in office.

Before a committee appointed to investigate charges of bribetaking that had become prevalent, Brickley testified in the most nonchalent manner that at different times since the session began he had found sums of money, ranging as high as $200, in his room, and that he had used parts of such sums for and against certain bills.

NAMES OF TORPEDO BOATS.

Secretary Herbert Selects Appellations for Five New Vessels.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Secretary Herbert to-day issued an order naming the new torpedo boats, as follows: No. 11, Farragut; No. 6, Porter; No. 7, Dupont; No. 9, Dahlgren; No. 10, T. A. Craven.

The order changes to Porter the name of Torpedo Boat No. 6, which a few weeks ago had been christened Farragut in order that No. 11, which is a much larger boat, and which is expected to make much greater speed, may be called after the leading Admiral.

No. 10 is named for Tunis A. Craven, who was lost when commanding the monitor Tecumseh in Mobile Bay, and who, when the pilot told him it was time to abandon the ship, replied: "After you, pilot." The pilot alone lived to tell the story.

FOR THE PIPE LINE COMPANY.

A New Jersey Decision in Its Favor Is Considered Significant.

BELVIDERE, N. J., March 5.—The Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey has denied the application of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company to continue the injunction against the running of refined oil through the pipes of the United States Pipe Line Company, the Standard Oil Company's most formidable rival, pending the appeal from Vice Chancellor Emery's decision.

This is a signal victory for the Pipe Line Company. The pipes cross the Delaware River about two miles below Belvidere.

Burglar Shot at Hawthorne, N. J.

PATERSON, N. J., March 5.—Burglars tried to enter the Erie Railway station at Hawthorne last night. A resident of Hawthorne who reached home on a late train saw them force one of the doors of the station. He at once fired at the men with a revolver. The bullet evidently took effect, for one of the men shrieked with pain and staggered as, with his companion, he made for the woods.

Gov. Black's Office Hours Rearranged.

ALBANY, March 5.—Gov. Black, owing to the pressure of visitors, has been compelled to rearrange his public office hours. Hereafter Senators and Assemblymen will have preference from 10:30 A. M. to 12 o'clock, while from 12 to 1 and from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M. the time is open for the others who desire to call.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature entitled

AN ACT

to amend Chapter 410 of the Laws of 1882, entitled "An act to consolidate into one act and to declare the special and local laws affecting public interests in the City of New York," by adding thereto a section relating to the payment of police pensions.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on March 8th, 1897, at 3:30 o'clock P. M.—Dated City Hall, New York, March 3rd, 1897. W. L. STRONG, Mayor.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

AMSTERDAM AVENUE, NEAR 140TH STREET.—Supreme Court, New York County.—EMILE LATIL, plaintiff, vs. FLORA SAWYER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, bearing date the 19th day of February, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the twenty-third day of March, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, together with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue distant seventy-four feet and eleven inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue with the northerly side of West 140th Street, running thence westwardly parallel with said West 140th Street and part of the distance through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet; thence northwardly and parallel with said westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue twenty-five feet; thence eastwardly and again parallel with said West 140th Street and part of the distance through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet to the said westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue; and thence southwardly and along the said westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, February 25th, 1897.

EUGENE G. KREMER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, New York City.
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SIXTY-SECOND STREET.—Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—MARY A. SIMPSON, plaintiff, against CHARLOTTE NEWWITTER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale duly made on the 19th day of February, 1897, and entered in the above-entitled action on February 23d, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee named therein, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 18th day of March, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises mentioned in said interlocutory judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit:—Beginning at a point in the southerly side of Sixty-second Street distant one hundred and eighty feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Third Avenue and Sixty-second Street and running from thence southerly partly through a party wall parallel with Third Avenue one hundred feet five inches to the middle of the block between Sixty-first and Sixty-second Streets, thence easterly parallel with Sixty-second Street eighteen feet nine inches, thence northerly again parallel with Third Avenue and partly through another party wall one hundred feet five inches to the southerly side of said Sixty-second Street, and thence westerly along said street eighteen feet nine inches to the point or place of beginning. Subject to covenant as to buildings and against nuisances.—Dated New York, February 23d, 1897.

JOHN C. ROBINSON, Referee.
VAN SCHAICK & NORTON, Attys. for Plff.
WILLIAM A. BOECKEL, Atty. for Defts.
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PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE COMMON COUNCIL,
Room 8, City Hall,
New York City, February 17th, 1897.

Pursuant to directions given me in the following resolution, which was adopted by the Common Council February 9th, 1897, and approved by the Mayor February 13th, 1897, viz.:

Resolved, That Monday, March 22, 1897, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, be and they hereby are designated as the time and place when and where the application of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company to the Common Council of the City of New York for its consent and permission to the construction, maintenance, and operation by the said petitioner of the street-surface railroad extensions or branches mentioned in the petition of said company for such consent and permission, through, along, and upon the surface of Kingsbridge road, or Broadway, and other streets, avenues, boulevards, and highways set forth in said petition, and therein designated, will be first considered; and that public notice be given by the Clerk of this Board by publishing the same daily for at least fourteen days in two daily newspapers published in the City of New York, to be designated therefor by his Honor the Mayor, according to the provisions of section 92 of the Railroad Law, as amended, such advertising to be at the expense of the said petitioner.

Public notice is hereby given that at the time and place mentioned in the resolution the following application of the 42d St., Manhattanville & St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company will be considered, as is required by the provisions of the railroad law:

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New York:

The petition of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company respectfully shows:

That said railroad company is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, and for many years owning and operating a street surface railroad on Forty-second Street, from the Hudson River to East River, and to Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, and upon Tenth Avenue, the Boulevard, and Manhattan Street to Fort Lee Ferry, and also upon St. Nicholas Avenue, from Manhattan Street to One Hundred and Tenth Street, and along One Hundred and Tenth Street to the easterly terminus thereof. That said company also transfers passengers with the Third Avenue Railroad Company, and also with the Second Avenue Railroad Company at One Hundred and Tenth Street, and at Forty-second Street, thereby enabling passengers, by means of these two great railroad lines of the east side of the city, to reach the Grand Central Depot and the central and upper western portions of the city, and to the Fort Lee Ferry at One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, by one continuous ride, if so desired, from the City Hall and from Fulton and Peck Slip ferries.

The said company proposes to extend its system by constructing a railroad, as branches or extensions of its present line, through, upon, and along the following streets, avenues, roads, and highways, as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of Manhattan Street and the Eleventh Avenue, or Boulevard, and there connecting by suitable curves, switches, and appliances with the company's existing railroad on Manhattan Street; running thence northerly, with double tracks, through, upon, and along the said Boulevard to the Kingsbridge Road, or Broadway; thence through, upon, and along the Kingsbridge Road, or Broadway, to and across the bridge over the ship canal; thence through, upon, and along the Kingsbridge Road, or Broadway, from the bridge over the ship canal to and across the bridge or proposed new bridge over Spuyten Duyvil creek at Broadway; thence northerly from said bridge over Spuyten Duyvil creek at Broadway through, upon, and along Broadway to the city line.

Also from the junction of the Kingsbridge Road, or Broadway, and Riverdale Avenue, running thence northwesterly and northerly through, upon, and along Riverdale Avenue to the city line.

Also from the intersection of the Boulevard and the Kingsbridge Road, or Broadway, at or near West One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, through, upon, and along the said Kingsbridge Road, or Broadway, to its junction with Amsterdam Avenue, at or near West One Hundred and Sixty-second Street.

Also from the intersection of the Eleventh Avenue, or the Boulevard, and the Kingsbridge Road, at or near One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, running thence northerly through, upon, and along the Eleventh Avenue to Naegle Avenue; thence through, upon, and along said Naegle Avenue to its intersection with Academy Street; thence northwesterly through, along, and upon Academy Street to the Kingsbridge Road, there to connect by suitable curves, switches, and appliances with the said proposed railroad upon Kingsbridge Road.

That said proposed extensions will supply much needed facilities for public travel and intercommunication between widely separated portions of the city, and will also give a new impetus and encouragement to the development of an important section thereof, the proper growth of which has been retarded by the want of railroad accommodation.

That the said railroad on said branches or extensions is to form a part of its present railroad, and be operated in connection therewith, so as to give a passenger for a single fare of five cents one continuous ride over and upon said existing railroad of the company and said extensions or branches.

That the length of said railroad on said proposed branches or extensions is twelve and one-half miles, or thereabouts, and the same is to be operated by animal power, cable, or electric motive power, or by any other power other than locomotive steam power which the same company may be lawfully authorized to use.

Therefore your petitioner prays that the Common Council of the City of New York may grant its consent and permission to said company to extend its existing railroad tracks and construct, maintain and operate an extension or branches of the said railroad of said company in the City of New York upon the streets, avenues, and highways above mentioned, together with all necessary connections, turnouts, sidings, and switches necessary for the proper working and accommodation of the cars to be run over such extension or branches in connection with the present existing railroad of said company.

Dated New York, January 20, 1897.

[Seal.] THE FORTY-SECOND STREET, MANHATTANVILLE, AND ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, by ALBERT J. ELIAS, President.

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:

Albert J. Elias, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the President of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company, the petitioner named in the foregoing petition; that he has read the foregoing petition by him subscribed, and knows the contents thereof; that the same is true to the knowledge of the deponent except as to the matters therein stated to be alleged on information and belief, and as to those matters he believes it to be true; and further that he signed said petition as President of said company by the authority of its Board of Directors, and affixed the corporate seal of said company thereto by the like authority. ALBERT J. ELIAS.

Sworn to before me this 8th day of February, 1897. JOHN BROLLES,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co., No. 110.

All persons interested in the foregoing application are hereby notified to be present at the time and place mentioned in said resolution.

WM. H. TEN EYCK,
Clerk of the Common Council.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Fire Commissioners of the City of New York on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York, by the Counsel to the Corporation of said City, relative to acquiring title to certain land on the northerly side of GREAT JONES STREET, between Lafayette Place and the Bowery, in the Fifteenth Ward of said city, duly selected by said board as a site for buildings for the use of the Fire Department of said city, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 151 of the Laws of 1894.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 151 of the Laws of 1894, entitled "An Act in relation to building sites for the Fire Department of the City of New York," and all other statutes in such cases made and provided, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term of said court to be held at Part III. thereof, in the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 15th day of March, 1897, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter.

The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York to certain lands and premises and the appurtenances thereto belonging on the northerly side of Great Jones Street, between Lafayette Place and the Bowery, in the Fifteenth Ward of said city, in fee simple absolute, the same to be converted, appropriated, and used to and for the purposes specified in said Chapter 151 of the Laws of 1894; said property having been duly selected by said Board of Fire Commissioners of the City of New York as a site for buildings for the use of the Fire Department of said city, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 151 of the Laws of 1894, being the following described lots, pieces, or parcels of land, namely:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the Fifteenth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Great Jones Street distant 250 feet two inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Lafayette Place with the northerly side of Great Jones Street; running thence easterly along the northerly side of Great Jones Street 44 feet 5¼ inches; thence northerly at about a right angle to said street 90 feet and 5 inches; thence westerly, parallel, or nearly so, with Great Jones Street, 45 feet and 4 inches; thence southerly 89 feet and 10 inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, February 16th, 1897.

FRANCIS M. SCOTT, Counsel to the Corporation, No. 2 Tryon Row, New York City.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE COMMON COUN

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Beginning a Series of Lenten Friday Noon Services at Old St. Paul's Church.

ARE GOD'S LAWS GRIEVOUS?

A Large Congregation Listens to the First of Three Short Sermons by the Rev. Henry Lubeck of Zion and St. Timothy.

A series of Friday noon services for the Lenten season began in old St. Paul's Church yesterday, with the first of three short addresses by the Rev. Dr. Henry Lubeck, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Zion and St. Timothy. The Rev. William Montague Geer, vicar of St. Paul's, was associated with Dr. Lubeck in conducting this service. The congregation was large, and included many down-town business men. There were also between forty and fifty girls from the St. Paul's day school, accompanied by their teachers.

The subject of Dr. Lubeck's brief talk was "Are the Commandments of God Grievous?" His text was taken from the third verse of chapter five of the first epistle general of St. John: "For this is the love of God, that we keep His commandments: and His commandments are not grievous." Persons who break God's laws do so from a variety of causes and reasons. Some disregard the Divine commands from a false idea of independence; they will not allow themselves to be restrained or bound by what they are sometimes pleased to term traditions. Others break God's laws out of sheer ignorance, still others because of a conflict in their minds as to what constitutes the line of difference between right and wrong, and, finally, there are some who defy the Divine injunctions because of the dark and depraved condition of their natures.

Some people object to the law of God on the ground that it is a restraint. They have an idea that to obey the Decalogue means that they must live in a prison house and be deprived of all liberty and privileges. Such an idea can only come from a mistaken conception of the meaning of restraint. That word used in connection with God's laws does not mean the shutting in of a life. On the other hand, it means exclusion, the keeping out of bad and unworthy thoughts and deeds. God gives every one of His creatures ample opportunity to develop the good that is within him or her, and such a development can only follow the shutting out of the baser elements and the temptations of life. Let a person resolve to shut out all that is bad, and the good will follow of itself. Ask the Hollander why he finds it necessary to surround his country with great dikes, and he will reply that those dikes are for the purpose of keeping out the sea. Break them down and the waters would rush in and destroy his country. Thus it is with human nature. Remove the restraints or barrier against evil, and sin will rush in and destroy the soul.

"Bar out of your minds all jealous thoughts, and make the impure thought unthinkable," said the speaker. "Bar out all proud thoughts in order that you may not be led to think too highly of self; bar out all malicious thoughts and exclude from your minds anything that will make you hate your neighbor. Keep the mind and the heart clear for the entrance of that love which Christ teaches, and which develops the true life. We are admonished to keep a watch on the door of our lips; we are to guard ourselves and our deeds in order that we may develop the highest and best qualities in our natures."

In conclusion, Dr. Lubeck argued that the commandments of God were in no sense grievous. They were designed simply to shut out of our lives unholy and unworthy influences, and point the way to better things; to a broader, brighter, and more satisfying life. Dr. Lubeck will continue his consideration of this theme in St. Paul's Church at noon of next Friday, and on the Friday following.

NEW METHODIST CHURCH.

The New St. Paul's Chapel to be Dedicated on Sunday, March 14.

During the past five years, since the sale of its property at the northeast corner of Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, the congregation of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church has temporarily used the chapel of the Methodist Book Concern, on Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street, as a place of worship. A plot of ground located on the northeast corner of West End Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street was purchased, and for several years work has been in progress on new church structures.

To-morrow morning the congregation will hold its last services at the Book Concern chapel, and a week from to-morrow the new chapel will be dedicated and used regularly for church services until the dedication of the new church building, early next Fall.

The chapel is at the eastern end of the church, and fronts on Eighty-sixth Street. The building is planned with a view to supplying all the accommodations necessary for a general church house. The first floor will be used for church parlors, cloak-rooms, and other apartments incidental to the requirements of the social functions of the congregation, including a completely equipped kitchen. From the first floor a broad stairway leads to the Sunday school room on the second story. This apartment, with a ceiling three stories in height, has three galleries, that on the west being for visitors and those on the north and south, respectively, for class-rooms. These galleries will be divided by rolling partitions, and from the main schoolroom by a sliding glazed sash. On occasions of general entertainment exercises all the rooms will be turned into one, the seating capacity of which is about 700.

The dedication services, on March 14, are to be conducted by Bishop E. G. Andrews, assisted by the Rev. Dr. E. S. Osbon, Presiding Elder of the New York District, and the Rev. Dr. Samuel F. Upham, Professor of Practical Theology of Drew Theological Seminary, and acting pastor, will preach the sermon. It is expected that the Rev. Dr. George P. Eckman of Morristown, N. J., will succeed Dr. Upham as pastor at the close of the approaching conference.

The parsonage, which is located on West End Avenue, north of and adjoining the church, is now ready for occupancy. The church will be provided with an Odell organ costing $10,000. The entire property represents a cost of $340,000, and when dedicated will be free of debt and one of the handsomest combinations of structures employed for such purposes by the Methodist Episcopal denomination in the United States.

HISTORIC CHURCH STRUCTURE.

Must Make Way for the New East River Bridge Piers.

When the announcement was made that the old Church of St. Mark's, Bedford Avenue and South Fifth Street, Brooklyn, was to be razed to the ground to make way for the new East River Bridge, it created considerable consternation among the residents of the Williamsburg section of the city, who regard the old ivy-covered Episcopalian Church as one of the historic points of interest in the vicinity. Six Episcopalian clergymen, preachers of the present period, were christened in the church. The old church is built in the Tudor Gothic style, from stones used for fences when that section of Brooklyn was farm land. The church was erected in 1841, and to-day has an ivy covering which all who pass admire.

For fifty-eight years the present rector, the Rev. Dr. Haskins, now close upon his eighty-fourth year, has been in charge. He is one of the oldest pastors on Long Island. His home adjoins the old church. Some years ago, when Dr. Haskins's wife died, he had her body placed in a vault beside the church, and there it still remains.

Dr. Haskins was born at Waterford, Oxford County, Me., May 29, 1813, and was graduated from Union Theological Seminary, New York, in 1839. In June of the same year, he was ordained Deacon in the chapel of St. Mark's, by Bishop Onderdonk, and to St. Mark's he was called for his first charge. St. Mark's Church Society is the mother of all Protestant Episcopal Churches on Long Island. The parish was organized in 1837, with only four communicants, by the Rev. William Morris, afterward rector of Trinity School, this city. Dr. Haskins assumed charge of the parish in 1839, and the present edifice was consecrated in 1841. At that time there was no other church within a mile.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for March 7.

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SUBJECT—The Ethiopian Convert. TEXT—Acts, viii., 26-40.

GOLDEN TEXT—Then Philip opened his mouth and began at the same Scripture, and preached unto him Jesus.—Acts, viii., 35.

Some years ago I had the privilege of spending a few weeks among the miners of silver, in Colorado. I found that when the prospector went out to search for the hidden treasure, there were certain surface indications which first arrested his attention. They indicated that in that region the precious metal was to be found. Staking off the area having these promises, he began to dig. As he went down, with hammer and pick, into the earth, the indications which had arrested his attention often became more abundant, and new evidences were added to them. Still, he was not satisfied. He was only encouraged to go still deeper. If he stopped there, his claim would be worthless and his labor would be lost. But after a while, when his pick struck a rich vein, sparkling with the precious metal, then his heart was filled with gladness. Then he had struck what he emphatically called "paying rock." Then he was rich indeed.

Now it is with very much the same experience that we study the Scriptures. At first, attention is arrested by the historical facts—the wonderful prophecies, the sublime poetry, and the elevated tone of the teaching. These are the surface indications that something richer and better lies hidden underneath. Then, as we search deeper into the narratives, and prophecies, and poetry, we find that all these set forth great moral principles. Lessons for personal conduct may be drawn from them. They declare the duty of man to man and of man to God. But when we go deeper still, we find the narratives, prophecies, and poetry, the sublime moral teachings—all point to Jesus Christ and to the great scheme of redemption wrought out in His life and death. When we find Him, we are rich indeed.

He is "the rock," "the chief cornerstone, elect, precious," (First Peter, ii., 16,) on which men can build for time and eternity. "Other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ." (First Corinthians, iii., 11.) "Neither is there salvation in any other; for there is none other name under heaven given among men whereby we must be saved." (Acts, iv., 12.) And this is the great thing all men seek in some way or other to secure. They want to be saved, and nothing will really enrich an immortal being until this want is met and satisfied.

Was Led to Jesus.

Now in this lesson concerning Philip and the man from Ethiopia, the narrative is exceedingly interesting. The great moral truths set forth in it are of very great value. But the one thing which interested and satisfied the hungry soul of the treasurer of Candace was the fact that Philip preached unto him Jesus. (V. 35.)

Without doubt, when he thought over the matter afterward, he praised God, for His Providence, which brought Philip to him just at the moment of his perplexity. Without doubt also he admired the alacrity with which Philip obeyed the divine command, and praised God for it. And without doubt Philip also praised God that He had sent him "unto Gaza, which is desert," and given him this blessed fruit of his ministry. Without doubt both realized the blessedness of studying the Scriptures and the value of a teacher to help one in understanding them. But the one thing which stood out above every other fact connected with their meeting, was that the one had spoken to the other of Jesus Christ as his Redeemer—and that the other had believed in Him and found peace. If either had failed to reach this point, their meeting would have been of but very little value. Probably it would never have been recorded in the Scriptures. How important is it that we should realize this fact, and dwell upon it!

Philip's Mission.

Last week we left Philip in some unknown town of Samaria. Perhaps he visited and preached in many towns in that region. Evidently his "preaching was not with enticing words of man's wisdom, but in demonstration of the Spirit and of power," (First Corinthians, ii., 4,) for "the people with one accord gave heed unto those things which he spake," (v., 6.) The success which attended his labors soon attracted the attention of the Apostles in Jerusalem, and Peter and John were promptly sent to aid and encourage him. Possibly during their stay—for they "preached the Gospel in many villages of the Samaritans"—Philip received direction by the mouth of "the angel of the Lord," to "go toward the south, until the way that goeth down from Jerusalem unto Gaza, which is desert." (v. 26.)

Now "the way that goeth down from Jerusalem unto Gaza"—by whichever route one went—was one of the routes of travel for the great traffic between Egypt and the country lying south of it, to Antioch and Damascus and the whole region of Syria. On this road, all unknown to Philip at the time, the treasurer of the Queen of Ethiopia was traveling. He was returning from Jerusalem to his home in Abyssinia. The name "Candace," given to this Queen, was not a proper name of an individual, but that of a dynasty of Ethiopian Queens, as "Pharaoh" was in Egypt, and "Caesar" in Rome.

Her treasurer had been "to Jerusalem for to worship." (v. 27.) Possibly he may have been there when Jesus was crucified. Possibly he may have been there on the day of Pentecost. Certainly he was there not long before Philip was sent to meet him. If so, he must have heard of all those events we have recently considered—of the rapid increase of believers in Jesus—of the warm discussions in the "Grecian synagogues"—of the martyrdom of Stephen, and of the scattering of the disciples. To a thoughtful man, awakened to feel after God, and who had journeyed all the way from below Egypt to Jerusalem to learn of Him and to worship Him—all of these events must have awakened a lively interest. But he had not understood any of them, and none of those with whom he came in contact was able or willing to explain them. He was evidently returning to his home unsatisfied, but not indifferent. He was still an anxious seeker after light—a burdened sinner longing for peace with God.

Searching for Knowledge.

When Philip met him, or perhaps overtook him, he found him reading the Scriptures. The passage at that moment engaging his attention was the fifty-third chapter of Isaiah, seventh and eighth verses. With this passage as his text, Philip began to preach unto him Jesus. It spoke of some one who had suffered, who was as innocent as a lamb, and yet who "was led as a sheep to the slaughter, and like a lamb—dumb before his shearer—so opened he not his mouth, for his life was taken from the earth."

All this the Eunuch read, but who was it whose life was thus "taken from the earth"? Was it the writer of the prophecy, or "some other man"?

Philip told him it was another man, even Jesus Christ.

Then, probably, he told him the story of Jesus's birth in Bethlehem as a little child, "made of a woman, made under the Law, to redeem them that were under the Law." (Gal. iv., 4-5.) That while yet a little child, only "eight days" old, (Luke ii., 21,) he was circumcised, and became "a debtor to do the whole Law." (Gal. v., 3.) That when he had grown to man's estate he was baptized "to fulfill all righteousness" (Matt. iii., 15) and become "the end of the Law for righteousness to every one that believeth." (Rom. x., 4.) That he proclaimed himself to be him of whom the prophet wrote when he said, "The Spirit of the Lord is upon me, because he hath anointed me to preach the Gospel to the poor; he hath sent me to heal the broken-hearted, to preach deliverance to the captives, and, recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are bruised, to preach the acceptable year of the Lord." (Luke iv., 18, 19.)

After a life of a whole generation of men, in which he "went about doing good, and healing all that were oppressed of the Devil, for God was with him," (Acts x., 38)—although, even his judges could "find no fault in him." (John xix., 6)—he was condemned to death. "He was numbered with the transgressors" (Mark xv., 28) and "crucified, under Pontius Pilate," between two thieves. Thus he died upon the Cross, "being made a curse for us; for it is written, Cursed is every one that hangeth on a tree," and so he "redeemed us from the curse of the Law." (Gal. iii., 13.) Thus he was "despised and rejected of men. But he was wounded for our transgressions—he was bruised for our iniquities—the chastisement of our peace was upon him, and with his stripes we are healed," for "the Lord hath laid on him the iniquity of us all." (Isa. liii., 3-6.)

Man's Redemption Completed.

But the eunuch might well have answered to all of Philip's story, "How could another Man bear my sins, and I by his stripes be healed? Could a Man take my place before God, and satisfy His Law?"

And then we can well imagine how Philip went on: When he bowed his head and died, he said, "It is finished." (John xix., 30.) Man's redemption was completed. Then he was buried, but he saw no corruption, for he was "without sin." (Heb. iv., 15.) The third day he rose from the grave. Death had "no dominion over him," (Rom. vi., 9,) and he was "declared to be the Son of God, with power according to the Spirit of holiness, by the resurrection from the dead." (Rom. i., 4.)

Thus this "other man" is "the Son of God."

When He lived, "despised and rejected of men," and died upon the cross—He "suffered for sins—the Just for the unjust—that He might bring us to God." (1 Peter iii., 18.) For, "Him who knew no sin He made to be sin on our behalf; that we might become the righteousness of God in Him." (2 Cor. v., 21, r. v.) So "we have an Advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ, the righteous. And He is the propitiation for our sins—and not for ours only, but also for the sins of the whole world." (1 John ii., 1-2.) "He that believeth on the Son hath everlasting life." (John iii., 36.)

The Eunuch's Conversion.

Thus the Law of God was satisfied by the Son of God. When He "came into the world to save sinners," (1 Tim. i., 15,) "He took not on Him the nature of angels; but He took on Him the seed of Abraham." (Heb. ii., 16.) He "was made flesh and dwelt among us, and we beheld His glory as of the only begotten of the Father, full of grace and truth." (John i., 14.) In Jesus Christ, "God was manifest in the flesh," (1 Tim. iii., 16,) and "Him hath God exalted with His right hand, to be a Prince, and a Saviour, for to give repentance and forgiveness of sins." (Acts v., 31.)

Could anything be more perfect, or more gracious? God, the Lawgiver, is satisfied, for it is He who "hath laid our iniquities" upon His own Son. The Law is satisfied, for God Himself, in the person of His Son, has met its every demand and obligation. When the sinner, the Lawbreaker, is satisfied to take Jesus Christ, the Son of God, as his Saviour, then he is saved.

With these great facts before him, it is no wonder that the Eunuch suddenly exclaimed with joy: "See! here is water. What doth hinder me to be baptized, and making before all my retinue a public confession of my faith in this adorable Saviour, for I believe that Jesus Christ is the Son of God?"

Neither is it any wonder that Philip replied: "If thou believest with all thine heart, thou mayest."

The wonder, rather, is that so few have the same desire. It is only the one who is conscious that he is a great sinner, who can appreciate so great a Saviour.

Questions on the Lesson.

How is the study of the Scriptures illustrated by the search of silver?

When is the true purpose of Scripture study reached, and why?

How does the illustration apply to this lesson?

For what did the Treasurer of Candace and Philip, doubtless praise God?

For what did they chiefly praise Him?

How was Philip received in Samaria, and why did he leave?

What is said about the road to Gaza, and the name "Candace"?

Why had this Treasurer gone to Jerusalem, and what was the result?

What was he reading when Philip joined him, and what was his inquiry?

How did Philip answer him, and explain his answer?

How did Philip show him that this "other man" was "the Son of God"?

What has this "other man—the Son of God"—done for man?

If the Lawgiver is satisfied, and the law is satisfied, what is required of the Lawbreaker?

How did the Treasurer receive Philip's instruction, and what is the lesson?

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR NOTES.

The Recent Rallies All Well Attended—Activity Among the Juniors.

The Christian Endeavor districts have been busy during the last two weeks with rallies, socials, and group conferences. In all cases the meetings have been reported as well attended, and a steady growth of Endeavor work is apparent throughout the city. The Second District, which has made a specialty of group meetings, held one last Monday night in the Spring Street Presbyterian Church, five different societies composing the conference. Helpful talks on Endeavor lines of work were given by Mr. H. A. Kinports, Vice President of the local union; Miss Bertha Edson Lay, Miss Bertha May Kendall, Miss Alice E. Decker, Samuel McL. Yates, and Rev. James D. Steele. The next group conference will be held Monday night, March 29, in the First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Eleventh Street.

One of the most interesting and successful rallies ever held by the Third Christian Endeavor District was that held in the Madison Avenue Reformed Church. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge, welcomed the young people to the church, and the Rev. Dr. Henry T. McEwen made an earnest talk on the necessity of more zealous work. An interesting feature was a series of three-minute talks by different Endeavorers upon the methods of committee work they had tried with success. The speakers were: Strangers' Committee—Miss Lizzie Stenhouse, Madison Avenue Reformed Church; Flower Committee—Miss Myra E. Gregg, Church of the Saviour; Music Committee—Mr. Edwin S. Kassing, Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church.

The banner awarded for the best proportionate attendance went to the society of the Central Park Baptist Church, in East Eighty-third Street. They had forty-nine members present out of a total of fifty-two. It is the second time they have won the banner.

J. S. Webster, Vice Chairman of the San Francisco Convention Committee, will start for home in a few days. He has been in New York one month, and has spoken before a large number of societies. He was a guest at the rally of the Third District last week, and gave an interesting talk on the convention plans.

Mrs. Helen L. Bullock of Elmira, the National Organizer of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, was the guest of the Endeavor society of the West End Presbyterian Church last Sunday night, and told about the methods and success of the work of her society.

"Sunshine and Shadow in the Life of a District Junior Superintendent" was the subject dis ussed at the last monthly meeting of the Junior Christian Endeavor Local Union. The reports presented show the work is being enthusiastically carried on through the six districts, in which there is a total of 103 junior societies. The next meeting will be held Saturday evening next in the Madison Avenue Reformed Church. Mrs. C. C. Luckey, State Superintendent of Junior Work, will address the meeting.

The Endeavor Society of the Mariners' Temple, at Henry and Oliver Streets, has been thoroughly alive in its down-town work. During the past six months it has held 30 prayer meetings, the total attendance being 600. The society has also conducted 17 Monday evening temperance meetings, with a total attendance of 1,190, and has taken charge of the lodging house work each Sunday afternoon. The total attendance at these meetings reached 3,482.

The Society of the De Witt Memorial Church, in Rivington Street, has just raised $20 for missionary work in Turkey. A service of special interest was held recently, which was addressed by two former workers in that country—the Rev. W. A. Farnsworth, who has been a missionary for forty-four years, and the Rev. T. Leonard, who has spent twenty years in Constantinople.

The young people of the Tremont Presbyterian Church have been very active during the year ending Feb. 1. The Endeavor Society has contributed $125.50 to the church, $53.87 to the Sunday school, $8.62 to the C. E. Seamen's Bethel, and $11.75 for other charitable purposes. A junior society has just been organized, and now has 32 members. The senior society added 17 new members during the past year, and now numbers 54. The Trinity Congregational Church of Tremont is about to organize a junior society. A singular feature in the Junior Society of the Tremont Baptist Church is its preponderance of boys, a recent prayer meeting showing an attendance of 12 boys and but 4 girls.

Easter Sunday a Missionary Day.

The General Missionary Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church has decided to make Easter Sunday a children's missionary day. There are more than 30,000 Sunday schools, with 355,000 officers and teachers and 2,600,000 scholars, in the Church, and it is believed that a large sum will be received if all the schools join in the idea.

FOR THE LENTEN SEASON.

Appropriate Services Arranged at Churches Here and in Brooklyn.

St. Michael's congregation, at Ninety-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, is bending its efforts this Lent to the building fund of its splendid parish house, the cornerstone of which was laid on the last feast of St. Michael and All Angels. The Rev. Cornelius B. Smith, D. D., will deliver addresses on "Forceful Christianity" on four Friday evenings during Lent, and the Rev. Auguste Ullman, S. T. D., Principal of Trinity School, will preach on two other Friday evenings. On Good Friday evening there will be a musical service, when Haydn's "Seven Last Words" will be sung. The Rev. Dr. Ullman will give a lantern lecture on the Passion Play.

At Calvary Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, the rector, the Rev. J. Lewis Parks, D. D., will deliver a meditation every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday during Lent, and a brief sermon for children every Saturday at 5 o'clock. On each Friday evening at 8 there will be evening prayer, with sermon by one of the ministers of the parish.

At St. George's Church, in Stuyvesant Square, there will be on each Wednesday in Lent at 4 an organ recital given by the organist of the church. The Wednesday evening lectures will be by the rector, the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, on "Jesus."

The Lenten programme of Grace Church will include a noonday lecture every Wednesday in the church by Dr. Huntington, the rector, on religious subjects. The Rev. R. S. Nichols, one of the assistant ministers, will lecture every Friday evening in the chantry on early Church history. Mr. Nichols will also conduct in the chantry every Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock a children's service for the benefit of the inmates of the orphanage. This service is an innovation in Grace Church, and much interest in it is displayed.

During the season of Lent a double mission will be given at the Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, by the Passionist Fathers of St. Michael's Monastery, one for the English-speaking people in the upper church and one for the Italian element of the congregation in the lower church. It will last two weeks.

Beginning to-morrow, and continuing on the four succeeding Sundays, the Rev. T. J. Shahan, D. D., Professor of Early Church History in the Catholic University at Washington, will deliver at the 11 o'clock mass in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Fiftieth Street and Fifth Avenue, five sermons, in which it is announced that the current misstatements regarding the growth of the early church will be fully met and answered. The subjects of these Lenten sermons will be: March 7, "The Apostolic Twelve and Rome"; March 14, "The Christian Propaganda in Rome"; March 21, "Church and State in Early Centuries"; March 28, "The Conflict of Three Centuries; Heresy, Philosophy, and Persecution," and April 4, "The Expansion of the Inner Life of Christianity." There will be sermons every Tuesday evening, at which there will be congregational singing. The rector, the Rev. M. J. Lavelle, will preach next Tuesday evening on "Life Worth Living." Succeeding sermons will be: March 16, "The Boundless Ocean," by the Rev. W. J. B. Daly; March 23, "Earth's Moral Plague," by the Rev. H. T. Newy; March 30, "The Inexorable Reaper," by the Rev. P. Daly; April 6, "The Dread Tribunal," by the Rev. T. J. Murphy, and April 13, "The Worm That Dieth Not," by the Rev. J. H. McMahon. At the vespers on every Sunday, at 4 o'clock, the Rev. J. H. McMahon will preach on "The Personal Agencies in the Passion of Jesus Christ."

At St. John's Episcopal Church, Yonkers, the Wednesday evening preachers will be, in order, beginning next Wednesday, the Rev. H. Dixon Jones, Church of the Intercession, New York; the Rev. F. Ward Denys, Christ Church, Piermont; the Rev. W. M. Gilbert, St. Paul's, Yonkers; the Rev. W. M. Geld, St. Paul's Chapel, New York; the Rev. S. T. Graham, Trinity, Mt. Vernon, and the Venerable Archdeacon Van Kluck, D. D., Grace Church, White Plains. On Friday evenings the Rev. Henry M. Baum, D. C. L., will give an illustrated course of lectures on church history.

At Christ Church, Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, the Wednesday evening preacher will be the Rev. Edward Helm, and on Friday evenings the Rev. Charles J. Adams will speak on church history.

At the Church of the Messiah, Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, a new feature this year is Sunday afternoon services at 4:30, at which there will be different preachers each day. The preacher of to-morrow is the Rev. J. T. Russell, and the succeeding ones are the Rev. A. Elmendorf, Jersey City; the Rev. J. I. Yellott, Bergen Point; the Rev. R. S. Nichols, Grace Church, this city; the Rev. G. F. G. Hoyt, Windsor Terrace, and the Rev. Ernest V. Collins.

The Rev. Dr. E. H. Wellman, Church of the Atonement, Seventeenth Street and Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, has provided illustrated sermons for Wednesday and Friday evenings, over 300 fine views having been secured. The religious history of the Middle Ages, the reformation period in Germany and England, and the latest discoveries in Nippur and Pompeii will be shown.

At Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, the midday Lenten services began well in attendance. These services are the first of the kind ever undertaken in Brooklyn, and are to be kept up during the Lenten period. The preacher for next week, every day except Saturday, is the Rev. Dr. Van De Water, rector of St. Andrew's Church, Harlem. During the entire week following the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford will deliver the address. These services begin at 12:35 and stop at 12:55.

In the Central Branch of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association, 502 Fulton Street, the new President of Union Theological Seminary, the Rev. Dr. C. C. Hall, will give three Thursday evening lectures. His subject for next Thursday evening will be "St. Peter's Point of View of the New Testament." The succeeding subjects will give the points of view of St. Paul and St. John.

ITALIAN BAPTIST CHURCH.

Organized with Sixty-five Members at the Mariners' Temple.

The first Italian Baptist Church in New York City was organized last Tuesday night, with sixty-five active members. In a few days the ordination services of its future pastor, Agostino Dassori, now a Union theological student, will be held. The church, which is known as the First Baptist Church of New York, is an outgrowth of the missionary work among Italians of the Mariners' Temple, at Oliver and Henry Streets, which was begun three years ago.

Among those who participated in the organization services were the Rev. A. P. Ekman of the Swedish Baptist Church, the Rev. J. J. Brouner, Secretary of the Baptist City Missionary Society; Thomas O. Conant, and E. D. Garnsey. There was a congregation of over 200, and the services were conducted chiefly in Italian. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. John H. Eager, D. D., who for sixteen years has been a missionary to Italy from the South Baptist Conference. For the present the congregation will worship in the Mariners' Temple.

A Silver Jubilee.

The Rev. Henry Joseph Zimmer, through whose efforts the handsome church of St. Mary's Star of the Sea was erected, at Far Rockaway, will celebrate the silver jubilee of his ordination as a Roman Catholic priest on the 25th inst. Father Zimmer, who, owing to ill health, retired from active service last September, is a native of Brooklyn, where he was born May 18, 1847. He was educated at St. Francis Xavier's College, in this city, and the American College, in Rome. He was ordained to the priesthood by Cardinal Patrizi March 25, 1872. He was assistant priest for four years at St. Paul's, Brooklyn, and then went to the Far Rockaway church, where he remained up to the time of his enforced retirement. Father Zimmer now resides in Jamaica, L. I.

New Unitarian Church.

A new Unitarian Church is to be organized in Hackensack, N. J., by Unitarians who have moved there from New York. They recently held a meeting, and appealed to leading Unitarians in New York and Brooklyn to assist them. A preliminary service will be held there to-morrow afternoon, at which addresses will be made by the Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, the Rev. John W. Chadwick, the Rev. Stephen H. Camp of Brooklyn, and the Rev. D. W. Morehouse, General Secretary of the National Conference of Unitarians, the missionary organization of the church.

SUNDAYS IN LENT.

Violet the Penitential Color—Three Ember Days Next Week.

Violet, the penitential color, will prevail on the altars of all Protestant Episcopal churches to-morrow, the first Sunday in Lent, and the spirit of the day's worship is indicative of the Head of the Church triumphing in His own person over Satan. Thus, in the antiphon to Benedictus occurs: "Then was Jesus led up of the Spirit into the wilderness, to be tempted of the devil; and when He had fasted forty days and forty nights, He was afterward an hungered."

The Sundays in Lent are generally termed from their number, being called the first, second, and third Sunday in Lent. The fourth Sunday is sometimes called Midlent Sunday, and the fifth Sunday is called Passion Sunday, though many church authorities maintain that this name might, perhaps, be more properly applied to the following Sunday, which is the Sunday next before Easter, and the beginning of Passion Week. Now, however, the Sunday before Easter is called Palm Sunday, in commemoration of our Saviour's triumphal entry into Jerusalem, when the inultitude that attended Him strewed palm branches in His way.

Sunday being a festival, the Church permits an interruption of the fasts on the Sundays in Lent. It is the ecclesiastical purpose, however, to keep in mind the solemn duties which are appropriate to the season. Accordingly, in the epistles for the three first Sundays in Lent, worshippers are taught the necessity of mortifying their sinful passions. The epistle for the fourth Sunday shows by a striking allegory the superior excellence of that covenant, which Christ, by His death, sealed over the law of Moses; the epistle for the fifth Sunday points out the divine purifying efficacy of the blood of Christ, and the epistle for the Sunday next before Easter exhorts to humility, from the consideration of the infinite condescension of the Son of God in submitting, for our sakes, to the death on the cross.

Next week is Ember Week. The Ember days are observed at the four seasons of the year, being Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the first Sunday in Lent; after Whit Sunday, after the 14th of September, and after the 13th of December. The Sundays immediately following these days are the stated times of ordination appointed by the Church. There have been various conjectures about the origin of this name. Emb, or Embe, in Saxon, signifies a course, or circuit; Embehtan, to administer, and Embehtman, a minister. Ember weeks may, therefore, signify the periodical times for appointing ministers.

The ordination of ministers was, perhaps, fixed at these seasons first, that, as all the people are concerned in the ordination of a fit clergy, so all may have an opportunity of joining in fasting and prayer for the direction and blessing of God; secondly, that both Bishops and clergy, knowing the time, may prepare themselves for this great work, and, lastly, that the people, knowing the times, may, if they please, be present either to approve the choice made by the Bishop or to object against those whom they know to be unworthy.

Reasons for Fasting.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The return of Lent often causes a rebellious cry of "Why should I give up anything, go without, or deny myself? Who says it will do me any good?"

And yet in answer to that cry comes the question: "If it does no good, then why is fasting a custom almost coeval with man's very existence in the world?" For it is no new thing; neither an invention of our own age, nor a heritage from any one particular revelation from God; it is an institution defended by the religious and superstitious of the people of all times.

We are familiar with it in Jewish annals, from the earliest law in Leviticus, when the children of Israel were told they should afflict their souls, down to the time of our Lord, when the Pharisee thanked his God he was not as other men, because he fasted twice in the week.

Fasting was a custom of the Greeks; days were set apart for it, and special fasts were required of those who sought favors of the gods. No one could ever consult the oracle of Trophonius who had not fasted for the preceding twenty-four hours.

It was a Roman custom; it was a feature of the religions of the ancient Chinese and Hindus, as of most all the ancient Asiatic nations, and it is now an important factor in the Buddhist belief, and the third great Mohammedan rule.

But how came fasting to be held in such high favor and esteem? Is there something in the actual giving up of food that has caused it to become such a recognized institution? Is there a help in it, since it is so held?

Yes, there is a help in it. It is good to go without, if only to learn how hard it is to overcome one single habit of life. But more than that, and above it, lies the inexplicable truth, that somehow it makes the soul more independent of the body, and it makes the heart more pure. There is no royal road to that Heavenly Kingdom which is the hope of all people, and we of to-day find it hard to keep the Commandments of our fathers of old and walk in their footsteps.

Therefore, why quarrel with their tools? If Moses in his day went up Mount Sinai, and neither ate bread nor drank water for forty days, and was thereafter inspired by God to write the law; if Nehemiah's fasting and prayer for forgiveness and mercy to his people brought help from God; if Daniel never prayed a greater prayer than that for the restoration of Jerusalem, when he sought God's face by fasting and supplication, why should it not be the same now?

ALICE REESE.

New Hamburg-on-Hudson, Feb. 26, 1897.

Practical Christian Socialism.

Steps have just been taken to organize Christian men who, as proprietors, receive an income from the occupation or operation of their property by others into a Brotherhood of St. Paul, the principles of which are to unostentatiously practice Christian Socialism, especially toward employes and each other. One of the propositions is to provide an insurance fund from which members will be helped when victims of unprincipled competition. All Christian employers are to be admitted, no matter of what denomination, and the order is called after St. Paul in recognition of the Apostle's belief that the laborer is worthy of a hire that will enable him to live an honest life and give his children a chance.

A few weeks since inquiries concerning the practicability and desirability of such an order were sent out by the Rev. Kemper Bocock of Darlington, Md., who saw practical experience in business before entering the Episcopal ministry. The replies received so far are most emphatic in saying that proprietors who are Christians ought to come out boldly in favor of this practical Christian Socialism, and that if a few do so others will follow. These expressions come not from the clergy, but from such as are large employers.

Brothers of Nazareth.

The Order of the Brothers of Nazareth is endeavoring to raise $25,000 for the purpose of completing its new buildings at Priory Farm, in Verbank, this State. A considerable amount has already been subscribed, including $1,000 from Richard Stevens of Castle Point, Hoboken. Three pavilions are partly finished, and it is for the Administration Building and the heating and lighting plant that the $25,000 is solicited. The Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown, rector of St. Thomas's Church, is the President of this order, the Rev. Daniel Ingalls Odell of Philadelphia is Vice President, Donald McLean of New York is Secretary, and Richard Stevens is Treasurer.

Among the first works that the Brothers of Nazareth undertook after its organization was the care of men and boys afflicted with phthisis. The brotherhood's first home established for those unfortunate people was destroyed by fire in 1895. It is now desired to provide in Verbank a new home for consumptives. One of the officers of the brotherhood says: "The nature of the disease makes it impossible to use for consumptives any part of the buildings we are now erecting, and we cannot resume this part of the work until special provision is made for it."

Women in Methodist Conferences.

Final appeals have just been made by both sides, and now those who favor and those who oppose the admission of women as delegates in the Methodist General Conference are eagerly watching the votes in the local Spring Conferences just opening. Last year the vote stood 4,420 for to 1,304 against. Now it stands at the beginning of the Spring voting 4,501 for to 1,851 against. This is 267 votes short of the necessary two-thirds. It is considered extremely doubtful if those who favor admission will be able to overcome this, the strongest pro-women conferences having already voted.

Installation of Rabbi Grossman.

The installation services of Rabbi Rudolph Grossman, D. D., the new minister of Temple Rodolph Sholom, will be held this morning at 9:30 o'clock at the Temple, corner of Lexington Avenue and Sixty-third Street. Rabbi Grossman is the successor of the Rev. Aaron Wise, who died last Summer. He has been assistant at the Temple Beth-El, under the Rev. Dr. Kohler, and the latter will deliver the charge to the new Rabbi.

A New Assistant Minister.

The service of induction of the Rev. Ferdinand S. Schenck, D. D., into the office of assistant minister of the Collegiate Church will take place at University Heights at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. Chancellor MacCracken of the university, the Rev. Dr. Coe, the Rev. Dr. Burrell, Prof. Searle, the Rev. H. E. Cobb, and the Rev. J. G. Fagg will take part in the exercises. The University Glee Club will furnish music.

Church News and Announcements.

Father Dotzarler has purchased a site for a new Roman Catholic church at Queens, L. I.

The Rev. J. B. Thomas and family of the Methodist India Mission force are expected to arrive here to-morrow on the Aurania.

The Rev. William R. Mulford of Danville, Penn., has become assistant to the Rev. Dr. H. C. Swentzel of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Brooklyn.

A meeting of the New York Presbytery is called for Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Eleventh Street.

Brother Sanderlin of the Order of Redemptorists has been transferred from a Maryland church to that of Our Lady of Perpetual Hope, in this city.

"In What Sense Is the Bible Inspired?" will be the topic on which the Rev. Dr. C. H. Eaton will speak at the Church of the Divine Paternity to-morrow evening.

The Rev. Thomas J. Lacey, for the past few months an assistant at St. Luke's Church, Brooklyn, has accepted the rectorship of Christ Church, Alameda, Cal.

The third annual gentlemen's dinner of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church will be held Thursday evening, March 18, at the Tuxedo, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street.

Having been granted a six months' vacation, the Rev. Dr. Gregg of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, will sail for Europe on a tour of the Holy Land, March 27.

The Congregational Church Extension Society is to erect a new church at Port Morris, One Hundred and Thirty-first Street and the Southern Boulevard. It has raised $3,000 of the $5,000 needed.

The Rev. Charles S. Da

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—In Old Kentucky—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—At Piney Ridge—8:15. Matinée.
BIJOU—Courted Into Court—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15. Matinée.
CARNEGIE HALL—Philharmonic Society Concert—8:15.
CASINO—La Falote—8:15. Matinée.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15. Matinée—The Magistrate—2:00. 11:00 A. M.—Stoddard Lecture.
EDEN MUSEE—Cinematograph — Concert—Waxworks—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20. Matinée—2:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Tess of the D'Urbervilles—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
FOURTEENTH STREET — Sweet Inniscarra — 8:15. Matinée.
GALLERIES OF FINE ARTS SOCIETY—Architectural League Exhibit—Day and Evening.
GARDEN—Heartsease—8:20. Matinée.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Lady Slavey—8:00. Matinée.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde—8:15. Matinée—Beau Brummell.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15. Matinée.
HOYT'S—My Friend from India—8:30. Matinée.
IRVING PLACE—Die Wilde Jagd—8:15. Matinée—Minna Von Barnhelm.
KNICKERBOCKER—Spiritisme—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée.
LYCEUM—The First Gentleman of Europe—8:10. Matinée.
MURRAY HILL—The Three Guardsmen—8:15. Matinée.
OLYMPIA—Music Hall—Vaudeville—8:15. Winter Garden—11:00.
ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK—Skating—Day and Evening. Hockey Match—8:15.
WALLACK'S—For Bonnie Prince Charlie—8:15. Matinée.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 11.

TWELVE PAGES
AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1897.

MR. McKINLEY'S CABINET.

Though Mr. SHERMAN has often of late been referred to in his own presence by fellow-Senators as the "Premier of the new Administration," neither the portfolio of State nor any other confers that honor, which does not really exist in the Government of the United States, nor anything like it. So far as a Premier is one who chooses his colleagues and is responsible for the common policy, the American President is his own Premier. But as his responsibility is indirect and vague, as he cannot be turned out by any adverse vote on his policy, and as both his own acts and those of the various departments are regulated by Congressional enactment, the analogy is faint and misleading.

Nor is Mr. SHERMAN really Premier in the simpler sense of being necessarily the first and most important of the Cabinet officers. In this Administration he is very likely not to be. For if Mr. McKINLEY holds firmly to the principles laid down in his inaugural address regarding foreign relations, and if he can persuade his majority in Congress to respect them, the duties of the State Department may be of a relatively comfortable and untrying nature. To be candid, since Mr. SHERMAN is to be Secretary, it is fervently to be hoped that this will be the case. For several reasons he is not fitted to cope with seriously vexatious or really momentous questions. It is not merely that years and hard work have made some inroads on his mental energies and impaired that ready and cool command of all the faculties which is required by such questions. It is that he has for a long, long time bound himself tighter and tighter in the chains of a debilitating habit—the habit of consulting other people's views instead of forming his own. With a mind naturally clear and incisive and a ready grasp of general principles, he has for a quarter of a century asked concerning his convictions, not "Are they well founded?" but "How will the Republican Party be affected by their advocacy?" It is this habit that has made him, though efficient in exposing, very feeble in opposing financial heresies. It has hampered and almost paralyzed him in promoting standards of legislation and administration which he has seen to be right. It is a habit which makes it extremely desirable that he shall have an easy time in the State Department. If trouble comes, he will have to contend with men who will have no mercy on him.

Unquestionably the most important post in the Cabinet, in the light of the actual needs of the country and of the mandate given by the people to this Administration, is the Treasury, and this is admirably filled. Mr. GAGE is not only qualified by ability, experience, and known soundness of views for the guidance of the Treasury with reference to finance, but he will devote himself with the utmost fidelity to that task alone. He is undoubtedly sufficiently in sympathy with the President on the question of the tariff to avoid any unseemly friction, but he may very properly leave the work of tariff making, so far as the Executive has anything to do with it, to his chief, who is able and only too willing to attend to it. On finance Mr. GAGE's views are definite, mature, and fortified by experience as well as study. He may be relied on implicitly to exert all the influence he can command to secure respect for those views in Congress. By his very appointment, since his attitude was so conspicuous and firm, Mr. McKINLEY is pledged to hearty co-operation with his Secretary of the Treasury. The latter has another qualification for his great office which is highly to be valued. He will not waste time or strength peddling out places. He has given fair notice—he gave it on the very day his selection was announced and when he was fresh from his visit to Canton—that he should run his office on strictly business principles, and would not recognize party claims in appointments he should have to make. That is a strong point, and here, too, the President is pledged to co-operation.

Of the New York member of the Cabinet we can only say that, in our judgment, his ability, character, and reputation fitted him for a place of more conspicuous usefulness. We should not have cared to see him in Mr. GAGE's place. Far from it. We remember that he was wearing out shoe leather in the banking district to secure testimonials to Mr. McKINLEY's fidelity to sound money at a time when public knowledge of that fidelity was sadly lacking, and we recall the unstable equilibrium of his attitude on other important matters. But he is a business man of force and judgment in affairs. If he has not the best place for the display of these qualities, he has one where they are very much needed. We wish him all success.

For the first time since its admission, California supplies a Cabinet officer in Judge McKENNA. He is in some sense an unknown quantity, but what is known of him is in his favor. As Attorney General he may give the country some surprises. We are confident that he will not be found so nearly a negligible quantity as some of his Republican friends have intimated that he is.

The Postmaster General, also, is not much known. He is not an active politician and he is a successful and respected business man. Mr. GARY has a wide field and a great chance, if he has the sense and the pluck to take it.

Ex-Gov. LONG and ex-Congressman WILSON are good men, of whom much, with reason, can be expected. Both are friends of the merit system.

Gen. ALGER is a weak appointment in many ways. His fitness for the War Department is in inverse ratio to his anxiety to get it.

SHERIFF TAMSEN'S PRECEDENT.

It is not very long ago that a request from a Sheriff of the County of New York to the Civil Service Board to select a Jail Warden for him by the process of open competitive examination would have set the party machine upon a "de lunatico" inquiry. A Warden! Why, the very name shows the "confidential" nature of his duties. What sane politician would take the "responsibility" of employing a "college graduate," probably of the opposite party, turned out by a board of "school m'ams" under the "Chinese" system, justly described as "snivel service reform"? These remarks and a flood of others like them would have greeted such a proposition. And if a Sheriff had been compelled by law to take such a course, he would have kicked with all his might, and would have submitted only after he had exhausted all the resources of statesmanship to evade the law.

Mr. TAMSEN not only requests the Civil Service Board to hold an examination—which it will do on March 15—but he does so of his own accord. The office is not specifically within the classified service, though it is probable that it is covered by the Constitutional requirement that appointments be made according to merit and fitness to be tested by competitive examination where practicable. The Sheriff does not wait, however, for any order of the courts, or for any appeal to them. The course he has voluntarily pursued is no doubt dictated to him by his own experience. He has tried the time-honored policy of choosing his own subordinates, not without reference to political claims. In some degree he owes his own place to the "recognition" of a political organization, and he has not ignored that principle in the distribution of "patronage." He has had a hard time, and apparently he has had enough of it. The resort to the lawfully established and thoroughly tried system of selection for fitness by means of open competition in a practical examination, with proper probation, is a sensible, businesslike thing. We congratulate the Sheriff upon it.

Meanwhile, the precedent he has made will be valuable to the public service and extremely disturbing to the enemies of the merit system. It had already been shown in the courts that competitive examination was "practicable" in many cases where it was imposed by law, though the fact was denied by appointing officers. The voluntary resort to this plan by the incumbent of an important and responsible office is an added and novel proof of the entire practicability of this most beneficent requirement.

MR. STUYVESANT FISH ON BANKS.

We published on Thursday last the substance of a most interesting and important statement by Mr. STUYVESANT FISH, President of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, on the subject of our present banking system, its defects, and what should be done to remedy them. There are many reasons why Mr. FISH should be heard with unusual respect and attention on this subject. He is both a banker and a business man of large experience, broad views, and great enterprise. He is Vice President of the National Park Bank of this city and has opportunities for intimate knowledge of the practical working of a powerful and prosperous National bank in all its connections and relations. His railway company not only operates an extensive system, but it has operated on a most comprehensive principle, aiming, on the one hand, to develop industry and trade throughout the territory that it serves, and on the other to form a new channel for the total trade it secures to relatively new outlets on the coast and to the markets of the world. In the organization and administration of this system, with its wide ramifications, Mr. FISH has taken an important and controlling part, so that it would be difficult to name another man with greater and more varied opportunities for exact and full knowledge of the requirements of the whole country in the matter of banking.

Mr. FISH describes our present system as "neither National nor rational." "As a scheme of banking for a great and widely scattered commercial people" the laws governing the present National banks "are unwise in that they make no use of the element of credit, which necessarily is the basis of banking." He points out that the requirement that $120,000 shall be locked up in Government bonds to secure the privilege of issuing $90,000 in circulating notes cuts down the available resources of every small bank by one-quarter or more, and tends to encourage bankers to make loans on hypothecated securities instead of on "legitimate paper given by the buyer to the seller in a commercial transaction and indorsed by the latter." He criticises the deposit of reserves against deposits with other and distant banks as tending to produce congestion at the centres and to strip the country banks of sufficient cash to care for the legitimate demands of their commercial depositors adequately at all times. And he finds that the provision that banks shall make no new loans when their reserves fall below a fixed percentage would, if strictly obeyed, "in every crisis lead to the bankruptcy of all of the bank's commercial depositors, and necessarily to that of the bank itself." He says:

> "As far as the mere safekeeping of the money of depositors and its prompt payment on demand is concerned, the National banking system has worked better than any other system of which the country at large has had experience. As a system of banking for those engaged in business, who base their operations on securing from their banks lines of discount commensurate with their average deposits, the system has failed whenever serious tested."

We think that the substance of these criticisms of the present National bank system is sound. They do not, as will be seen, extend to the safety of the banks, which no sane person would wish to impair, but to their usefulness. Nor do Mr. FISH's criticisms emphasize the feature of circulation. The problem presented is to increase the usefulness of the banks in respect to the function of extending credit as far as it can safely be extended, and for this undoubtedly an improvement in the conditions of note issues would be of great value. The essential element, not properly treated in the present system, is the actual commercial transaction as a basis of credit and actual commercial exchanges as fixing the range of note issues. The ideal commercial banking is that in which every credit rests on paper back of which is property in movement, and the ideal bank issues are those which can supply the demand for purposes of actual exchanges, and which, when that demand diminishes or ceases, return to the issuing bank. Whether this can be secured better by branch banks, or by small separate banks, or by a combination of both classes, is a question still open for discussion. But that the present system is seriously defective can no longer be regarded as open to question at all.

GREECE AND THE POWERS.

Like MARTIN LUTHER, Greece "can no otherwise." If the Greek Government failed to represent the sentiment of the Greek people, that sentiment, upon the occupation of Crete by the Turks, is so general and so intense that the Government cannot withstand it. If the Government undertook to withstand it, it is the Government that would suffer. The insurrection in Crete would be followed by a revolution in Greece. The mind of Greece is made up that the Greeks shall not evacuate Crete unless and until the Turks evacuate it also, and the Greek Government, in announcing that determination, is simply the representative of the Greek people.

It is a curious reflection that, in this matter, the Greek Government is the only Christian Government of Europe which really does represent its people. All Europe partakes the sentiment of the Greek people, and yet all the European Governments are united in warning the Greek Government not to give that sentiment practical effect. Lord SALISBURY the other day, in an after-dinner speech, said that it seemed that the organized force of Governments was growing weaker throughout the world, while the force of public opinion was growing stronger. Upon this point Lord SALISBURY speaks feelingly. He "hath had losses." The universal clamor of reprobation that visited his Government for authorizing the British fleet to take part in the bombardment of Canea so impressed the Government that it promised that resort would not be made to such a measure again. Upon that condition only it received its pardon. The dispatch of congratulation and encouragement to the King of Greece, signed by over a hundred members of Parliament, undoubtedly represents the public opinion of Great Britain with far more accuracy than the official procedures of its Government as a performer in the European concert. English opinion has, indeed, been outraged and defied for a long time by the acquiescence of the English Government in the Turkish misrule in Armenia. It has taken a form in which it cannot safely be defied longer, and Lord SALISBURY recognizes that fact.

There has been no effectual check upon Turkish outrages in Armenia. The proposition that the only effectual check upon Turkish outrages in Crete, the presence of the Greek troops, shall be withdrawn, has provoked the British people beyond endurance. It has so provoked the Greek people that the Greek Government flatly declares that it will not comply with the demand of the powers. What are the powers going to do about it? We may be certain that Great Britain will not take part in any movement to coerce Greece into complying with the demand. It is at least doubtful whether the French Government will venture to defy the sentiment of the French people. The three Emperors of Eastern Europe are in a position to act without consulting their respective peoples. But even those rulers are likely to hesitate, when it comes to the point, to employ force against the gallant little nation of which the Government is the sole official representative of the public opinion of civilized mankind.

It may not be a question of great public moment whether Mr. CLEVELAND and Mr. OLNEY had a sharp difference of opinion on the eve of retiring from their respective offices, but a false report that this was the case and that on account of it Mr. OLNEY had refused to join his fellow-Cabinet officers accompanying the President to the Capitol on Inauguration Day certainly requires correction. The facts about the absurd and malicious story will be found in our Washington dispatches this morning. Now that these gentlemen have retired to private life, is it too much to hope that the peculiar rancor with which they have been pursued will die out, or, at least, that constant public manifestation of it will be abandoned?

The explosion in Boston by which six persons were killed and nearly fifty seriously injured has naturally created much popular excitement. As naturally, it has been supposed to show a danger in the subway, in the course of the construction of which the accident happened to take place. But Mr. QUINCY, the Mayor of Boston, has taken pains to repel this inference, and he points out that the break in the gas main, which caused the explosion, could not have had any fatal effects after the subway had been completed, for the reason that in that case "there would have been no chamber in which the gas could have collected." In fact, one of the arguments in favor of a system of subways for the principal thoroughfares, in which all the subterranean services of the city can be housed, is precisely that no dangerous leakage can occur from a conduit which is open to inspection. What happens when the conduit is concealed New Yorkers know from the horrible stenches that have pervaded Fifth Avenue in the course of the excavation that has been made in that thoroughfare. Whether the emanations are dangerous to health may be questionable, but it is certain that they are as wasteful as they are disgusting. As we have said before, it is an illustration of the hand-to-mouth way in which the Department of Public Works has been managed, and an impeachment of the efficiency of the present Commissioner that when he was forced to excavate the street and to strip it of its pavement, he did not provide for a permanent subway. What he is doing, so far as the subterranean communication is concerned, is a mere makeshift, and the pavement will be as much exposed to excavation after the work is completed as it was before it was begun.

Mr. HEWITT's characteristic characterization of the Senate, in his remarks at the Chamber of Commerce on Thursday, was quite justified. It is true that the Senate Chamber "seems to be the one isolated spot in the civilized world which public opinion finds it difficult to penetrate." Mr. HEWITT rather broke the force of this characterization by proceeding to find excuses for the Senate. He seemed to ignore that it was on the motion of the Senate that negotiations for general arbitration were undertaken, and also that the whole discussion upon the subject was public property months before the treaty was signed. There was no excuse for more delay than what was needed to make sure of the efficiency of the means provided to the end sought. The truth that the treaty has been "held up" in order to spite Mr. CLEVELAND and Mr. OLNEY is not creditable to the Senate, but that is not a reason why it should be concealed.

It is officially given out that when the King of Siam visits England next Summer he will be received by the Queen. The "political significance" of this announcement of course concerns chiefly the relations between England and France. According to Lord ROSEBERY, the two powers were "within a measurable distance of war" over the Siamese question during his administration. The strain arose from the fact that France had taken a leaf out of the British book, and in pursuance of her policy of colonial expansion had treated the Siamese as the British are in the habit of treating "natives." There was this difference, that in Siam not only the natives but the British were to be reckoned with, and that the British did all the business of Europe with Siam. This they doubtless continue to do in spite of the French protectorate, or sphere, or whatever it may be. The reception of the King of Siam by the Queen in such circumstances will certainly not have the effect of soothing French susceptibilities. But it has been shown several times of late that the soothing of French susceptibilities is not now a primary object in British politics. Apart from this, it is likely that the Queen, or, at any rate, her agents, will regret the decision to entertain another Oriental potentate. One would suppose that London had had enough of this in its disastrous experience with the Afghan Prince, who so thoroughly wore out his welcome. A like result will doubtless attend any British effort to make the King of Siam comfortable in his own way. In truth, the entertainment in civilized communities of savage or barbarous guests is a perilous undertaking. We used to have our experience of it when Indian chiefs were allowed to come on to Washington to see the Great Father and to disgust everybody who had any dealings with them on the way. For the past few years we have forborne this practice, which it is to be hoped and expected that we shall not resume.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Unnecessary comment has been excited by the fact that on the souvenir cards distributed at the inauguration ball there appears an engraving of the Pension Building as it looked when brilliantly illuminated for the festal occasion, with a fine full moon glowing in the sky above the roof. As the earth's pale satellite was only one day old on March 4 it is not remarkable, perhaps, that irreverent paragraphers in several parts of the country are asking if the engraver expected the moon to imitate the rather large number of persons whose appreciation of the joyous occasion led them that night into undue expansion. The mistake recalls that when one of SHAKESPEARE'S plays had a very ambitious presentation on a famous New York stage not long ago a new moon was shown rising from the horizon. Few people noticed the astronomical anomaly, and those who did kept still about it. That shows how much kinder New York critics are than those of the little cities in other States. It's not a very noble deed to call attention to insignificant blunders.

—Before long there is to be a magnificent driveway, or boulevard, stretching along the shore of Lake Michigan from Chicago to Milwaukee. Credit for originating the idea belongs to Chicago, whose Sheridan Drive is already a credit to the city and an appreciated boon to its bicyclists and horsemen, and the proposed highway is to be only an extension northward of that fine evidence of public spirit. The State of Wisconsin, however, has now taken the matter up, something which Illinois as a whole has not done, and a bill providing for the construction of the road has passed a third reading and is regarded as sure to pass. Meanwhile the most of the towns along the route to be followed have done something within their own limits to make easier the accomplishment of the great undertaking. Milwaukee has built two miles of roadway like that at Chicago, and has given it the same name, Sheridan Drive. Waukegan has done as much. When all the gaps in this road are filled, it will easily rival the finest in Europe, both as to excellence of construction, and as regards the beauty of the country through which it passes.

—An important, perhaps momentous, change in land ownership is taking place in Russia. The nobility are gradually disposing of their real estate, and it is falling into new hands. In 1893—the latest year for which the complete statistics are obtainable—titled proprietors sold real estate to the amount of 5,500,000 acres, and bought only 2,900,000, showing a decrease in their holdings of 2,600,000 acres, all in European Russia. This land is now owned by persons who a generation ago were serfs, the absolute property of their lords, to be treated like any other chattels, and advertised for sale precisely as slaves in the United States were before the civil war. The process has been going on steadily ever since the serfs were emancipated, very slowly at the start, but gaining headway with every year that passed, till now there is in Russia, for the first time in history, a well-differentiated "middle class," standing between the aristocrats on the one hand and the peasants on the other. This bourgeoisie is, of course, largely recruited from the tillers of the soil, but its members become as distinct from their former fellows as from their former lords. The newly enriched men are peasants who have contrived by superior cunning, sometimes by the possession of a modicum of education, and often by a comparatively sober course of life amid the general drunken license of the Russian village, to add field to field and ruble to ruble. They are the reverse of popular, for they are fond of getting up corners in grain, and as money lenders show a complete lack of conscience. The power that these comparatively small capitalists are acquiring tends toward democracy and a mitigation of Muscovite despotism, but it is at the cost of establishing another tyranny, less unreasonable, indeed, and yet scarcely less hard to bear, than that founded on birth.

PERSONAL.

—Mr. JOHN OGREN, a prominent citizen, thirsty for fame, went into the office of The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier the other day and proudly displayed a gray fox of mammoth proportions. In response to a little questioning, Mr. OGREN told how he had shot the animal after a long and arduous chase which ended in a cemetery, and it was not at all difficult to persuade him that the adventure was one in which the public would take an interest to the extent, say, of half a column. The half column appeared in due time, and Mr. OGREN swelled visibly under the admiring glances and remarks of which, as a mighty hunter, he was the recipient from all his acquaintances. Then appeared Mr. HENRY KOPER, also fame-thirsty and prominent, and bearing in his hand a "letter to the editor" which said: "I see by your paper that a large fox has been killed by Mr. JOHN OGREN. I beg to correct same by stating that the fox was killed by myself, in the cemetery, as stated, and sold to Mr. JOHN OGREN." This is truly painful. It is evident that one of these gentlemen has told what children call a "wrong story," a thing to which, if we are not mistaken, a shorter name is applied by Southerners in moments of excitement. And both Mr. OGREN and Mr. KOPER must be very much excited. If there is a Sir Lucius O'Trigger left in Charleston he ought to be right in his element in arranging a settlement of this misunderstanding.

—Lieut. GLYN, the young Guardsman who recently encountered a "ghost" in Windsor Castle continues to insist that his eyes did not deceive him, and, judging from the details of his experience which he gravely gives to all inquirers, it is more than probable that he is quite right, at least so far as regards his assertion that he "saw something." It is so easy to see something, almost anywhere, and in Windsor Castle there is a large number of people who may well have little affairs of their own which their duty as royal servitors prevents them from attending to except in ways as mysterious as possible. Be that as it may, Lieut. GLYN courageously, perhaps indiscreetly, declares: First, that he was sitting quietly in the Castle library, improving his mind by a perusal of "The History of Dorsetshire." Second, that, glancing up from this far from exciting volume, he saw a woman in black, with black lace on her head and falling to her shoulders, who passed noiselessly across the room and disappeared in a corner that was out of his range of view. This is all there was to the apparition, and the Lieutenant—wisely enough—would have thought nothing more of the episode had not an attendant come in soon after to close the library. Lieut. GLYN told the man that there was a lady in the inner room. The servant investigated, there was no lady, and the chief librarian, who was then summoned, immediately declared that the young man had seen the spectre of Queen ELIZABETH! Lieut. GLYN was willing to let it go at that, and the story has deeply impressed everybody in England except a few cynics. The Dean of Windsor took pains to get all the details, "several members of the royal family" have interviewed the Guardsman, and the papers have given much space to the occurrence. Meanwhile, doubtless, some young woman is blessing the superstitious tendency of her fellow-countrymen, and it's not impossible that some young man is equally pleased at it.

—A pamphlet sent out by the Department of Agriculture contains an extremely vigorous address in favor of good roads which was delivered by Judge THAYER of Clinton, Iowa at a recent meeting of the Iowa Bankers' Association. In it he declares that mud on highways annually costs this country, in the destruction of vehicles, feed of extra draught animals, and delay in getting products to market, something like $250,000,000, of which sum the State of Iowa pays perhaps $8,000,000. Besides this, says Judge THAYER, there must be reckoned the immense amounts each year spent, or rather thrown away, in making and repairing roads of the old-fashioned kind, with no result except the necessity of doing the work over again the next Spring. What he advocates is the bonding of every town to an amount sufficient to build scientifically perfect roads wherever they are needed within its boundaries, and connecting with the similar highways of the adjoining municipalities. Judge THAYER admits that when he advocates this plan among the farmers they always express a cautious dread of incurring a debt so large as he suggests. This he finds most aggravating, and he is moved to give a few somewhat impassioned paragraphs on the beauties of debt. "Stagnation, savagism, and ignorance," he says, "are the fruits of transacting business on the theory that nobody is entitled to the confidence of anybody. The business of civilization is transacted on the credit system. The business of barbarism is transacted on the 'no trust' plan. The 500,000,000 people who go in debt have food to eat, clothes to wear, and at night a place to lay their heads. The 500,000,000 who do not possess sufficient confidence in themselves to trust one another never tasted flour or beef, go naked, and sleep out doors. Activity, prosperity, and thrift are the fruits of mutual dependence on one another, cemented with the legend, 'I promise to pay.' When COLUMBUS discovered America he found this great continent occupied by a race of beings who were not only out of debt, but who paid no taxes. Debt has made America what it is. Its flourishing cities, its vast system of railroads, its multiplicity of industries, which give employment to millions of intelligent artisans; its Columbian Exposition, its wonderful agricultural wealth and prosperity, could only have been brought about by one man using another man's money and paying something for the use of it. I cannot imagine a more dismal condition of things on this mundane sphere than the world out of debt."

CURRENT NOTES.

Mrs. S. S. Bradley, whose husband was for forty years Clerk of the United States Circuit and District Courts in Chicago, is about to present to the Chicago Historical Society oil portraits of her husband and the five Judges—McClean, Harlan, Blodgett, Drummond, and Gresham—with whom he served. The portraits are the work of Frank M. Pebbles, and all are originals except that of Judge McClean. The portraits were painted at the request of Mr. Bradley, and until his death were upon the walls of the courtrooms.

* * *

Mr. John Wanamaker of Philadelphia has given $30,000 for the erection of a building for the use of the Young Men's Christian Association in Madras, India. Other gifts have been pledged. The intention is to erect a handsome and convenient four-story building.

* * *

Friends of Francis Murphy claim that he closed his recent two months' temperance campaign in Boston with a record of 13,000 total abstinence pledges.

* * *

The executors of the estate of the late Hart A. Massey of Toronto, Ontario, report that within the first year after his decease they have paid his bequests to the amount of of $116,277 for religious, educational, and charitable purposes. They were allowed by the will twenty years in which to do it.

* * *

Parents in some of the suburbs of Chicago complain bitterly that Mormon Elders have been working secretly in their neighborhoods ever since last Fall, and have gathered a colony, including a large number of young girls, which is to leave for Salt Lake City in a few weeks.

* * *

Jonathan Hand, who died on the 2d inst., had been Clerk of Cape May County, N. J., for fifty years. He served from 1840 to 1890, having been appointed once and nine times elected without opposition.

AMERICA'S GREATEST PAPER.

The Habit of Reading It the Best of References.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to express my regard for and the gratification I feel upon reading your paper. In point of excellence THE TIMES is America's greatest paper, and is fast being recognized in this country as such; in Europe it has been so thought for several months. * * * Continue your prosecution and ridicule of those damnable freak sheets. In any other publication some might think your prosecution founded on spleen and jealousy—that is, those who do not know THE TIMES. One might as well imagine Sir Henry Irving being jealous of a Bowery skirt dancer.

To-day there are but two other papers in this country that command as much respect with their editorials as does THE TIMES, which is rapidly and surely taking precedence over even them. Let THE TIMES be the voice of America, the American "Thunderer."

As I write I recall an amusing incident that occurred in New York two weeks ago. A young man, a stranger to the town, responded to a TIMES "help wanted" advertisement. The first question he was asked by his prospective employer was as to reference. The young man looked nonplused for a minute, and then, brightening up, he said: "I've read THE TIMES ever since I was little." He was employed. The head of the firm remarked afterward that it was the best recommendation he had heard—that if a young man reads THE TIMES from boyhood it clearly shows his character.

As a matter of fact, THE TIMES prints about 40 per cent. more news than does any other New York newspaper. Would not the motto of the Chevalier Bayard, "Without fear and without reproach," be a good one for THE TIMES? CARL DAILEY.
York, Penn., March 2, 1897.

Against the "New Journalism."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Considerable attention is called to the recent decision of the Newark Public Library to exclude The New York World and Journal from its reading room. The Directors of the South Norwalk Library and Reading Room, at the beginning of the present year, after a discussion of the matter, took similar action. The World was dropped from the list of periodicals and THE TIMES substituted. The Journal never had a place in our reading room, and, of course, is not likely to have. CIVIO.
South Norwalk, Conn., March 4, 1897.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The Fifth Public Rehearsal with Leo Stern as Soloist.

The fifth public rehearsal of the Philharmonic Society took place at Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon. In spite of the discouragements of the day, the hall was crowded, and there was every evidence of interest in the proceedings until they ceased to be interesting. The solo performer was Mr. Leo Stern, the young English 'cellist, and it may be said at the outset that he made a very favorable impression as an artist of sound merit. He was cordially received, and after his performance of Dvorak's new 'cello concerto, was recalled several times so warmly that he added to the programme a lovely interpretation of Godard's "Air de Jocelyn."

The new 'cello ot Dvorak is as good as a 'cello concerto can well be. The 'cello is not a concerto instrument. It does not caper gracefully through the technical antics which are a necessary evil of an allegro. Where the violin sparkles with brilliancy and the piano overwhelms with dash and power, the 'cello simply labors and is done. Dvorak has tacitly admitted this fact by making as much as possible of the cantabile powers of the solo instrument. The finale of the first allegro, for instance, consists chiefly of double-string singing, with a minimum of rapid work. The same character prevails in the final allegro, of which the climax is built on the cantabile theme. Of course, in the second movement—the glow one—the 'cello has abundant opportunity to do its best work. The movement is beautiful in its melodic material, and its development is masterly. The concerto, as a whole, is built with all of Dr. Dvorak's mastery of musical form and material. The first movement, it is interesting to note, is reminiscent in the character of its themes and its orchestral treatment of the American symphony.

Mr. Stern has a fine 'cello, and he brings out the nobility of its tone with sympathetic skill. It is a pity that he is uncertain in his intonation, and that in the higher positions he does not always play in tune. His bowing is generally good, though it is at times in animated movement a little rough. Mr. Stern did not at any time yesterday display profound feeling, but his playing was by no means cold, and it was always tasteful and refined.

The orchestral numbers of the rehearsal were the Theodore Thomas orchestration of Bach's sonata in E major, for violin and piano; Mendelssohn's "Melusine" overture, and Schumann's D minor symphony. It is not quite possible to tell why Mr. Thomas made his orchestration of the Bach sonata, and it is altogether impossible to tell why the Philharmonic Society played it in such a dead style. It was not complimentary either to Bach or Thomas. There was no delicacy, and little shading, and the solo passages—except that of Mr. Sam Franko on the viola—were inexcusably maltreated. Mr. Richard Arnold, violinist, played his all out of tune, a familiar practice of Mr. Arnold's, and Mr. Emil Schenck played his with much roughness of style.

The "Melusine" overture, a very proper and gentlemanlike piece of Mendelssohnism, was performed with smoothness and gentility. There is certainly nothing in such music that can shock any hearer or "bring the blush of shame to the cheek of modesty." Perhaps in the secret recesses of his own soul, Mr. Seidl knows why he took the Schumann symphony almost from beginning to end at a tempo bound to deprive it of its vitality, and can justify his reading. Certain it is that under his direction one of the most vigorous, rhythmic, and pregnant works of modern music became as poppy and mandragora. It was played smoothly and with evidences of much purpose in the shading; but Mr. Seidl's tempi made the whole thing about as animated and pointed as a dish of hot butter sauce.

BALLAD OF NELLIE HANKS.

Will Dillman in Minneapolis Times.

Daylight when I got to town; roused the doctor out;
Told him Nellie Hanks was worse; wanted he should go;
Watched my smokin' horses snort clouds of steam about,
After seven miles of ice, seven miles of snow.

Seen an engine with a car sizzin', creakin' past,
An' a brakeman froze to death, wavin', signalin'.
Got the doctor bundled up on the seat at last;
Pulled the lines up tight, and whang! off we went agin.

Past the stores an' Op'ree House, past a church an' school;
'Crost the river where the black steamin' water flowed;
Sun most risin' in the east, mornin' sharp an' cool—
Past the Court House an' the jail, struck the county road.

Horses wild to go ahead, an' I let 'um scoot;
Struck a swift and stiddy trot, tried to hold 'um so;
'Crost the bridges an' the pikes, ruts an' holes to boot—
Seven miles of icy road, seven miles of snow.

But I knowed my jumper'd stood more 'un that before;
Horses flingin' cannon balls past the doctor's ear;
How we flopped and banged about; how we ripped an' tore;
How the doctor clung to me like a drownd-in' steer.

"Man," said he, "for heaven's sake, all my teeth are jes'
Droppin' out; an' all my tools will be lost; an' where
Will my cussed bottles be?" "Can't help that," I says,
"Nellie Hanks is sick, an' I'll try an' get you there."

Down the hills an' 'crost the flats, on through Jones' Gap;
Neighbors rushin' out the doors, wild to see us go.
Lost a blanket an' a quilt; doctor lost his cap—
Seven miles of ice an' ruts, seven miles of snow.

Up through Hanks's trees we rushed, plungin' 'crost the banks,
'Round the haystack an' the barn, knocking down a cow;
Landed at the kitchen door. "My," says Missis Hanks,
"Sorry that you've hurried so; Nellie's better now."

PLAN FOR IRELAND'S RELIEF

Proposition to Establish a Fund for the Promotion of Irish Industries and Agriculture.

LORDS DISCUSS GRIEVANCES.

A Conservative Declares that Unjust Taxation Is Responsible for the Decadence of Trade—The Parliamentary Inquiry.

LONDON, March 5.—In the House of Lords to-day Lord Castletown (Liberal) raised the question of the financial relations between Great Britain and Ireland and suggested as a remedy for the grievances of Ireland the creation of a consolidated fund to be managed by Irish financiers and utilized to promote Irish industries and agriculture.

Lord Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War, speaking on behalf of the Government, advised that the House await the report of the commission appointed to inquire into the financial relations existing between Great Britain and Ireland.

Lord Farrer (Liberal) expressed his disapproval of the scope of the inquiry allowed to the new commission.

Lord Morris, Lord of Appeal, (Conservative,) expressed the opinion that unjust taxation was answerable for the downward course of Ireland's trade. He believed that crops would disappear altogether and the people of Ireland would still further decrease in numbers if the taxes were not reduced.

Lord Spencer (Liberal) thought that a decrease of taxation in Ireland was the only eventual solution for a safe measure of home rule.

CARLISTS NOT ARMING.

Leaders Assure Canovas of Their Peaceful Intentions.

MADRID, March 5.—Premier Canovas held a conference with the Carlist leaders yesterday, and received from them absolute denials of the reports that they were preparing for an armed movement in favor of the pretensions of Don Carlos.

Any such reports, they assured the Premier, were positively without foundation.

NEW JUDGE FOR SAMOA.

W. L. Chambers of Alabama Probably Will Be Appointed.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—W. L. Chambers of Alabama, who was formerly United States Land Commissioner at Samoa, has been agreed upon by Great Britain, Germany, and the United States as Chief Justice of Samoa, to succeed Judge Ide, who is also an American.

The King of Samoa makes the appointment, and will undoubtedly confirm the selection.

THE RUDINI PROGRAMME.

Italy's Policy Will Be to Unite with Others in Maintaining Peace.

ROME, March 5.—Prime Minister di Rudini issued an electorial manifesto this evening in view of the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies yesterday. In it the Prime Minister says that he will maintain the financial equilibrium without imposing any new taxes.

Referring to the situation in Erythrea, he says that Italy holds Kassala for the sake of others. She herself would be glad to be rid of its military occupation. The Red Sea colony of the Italians will be limited to Massowah and Assab, without renouncing the rights that were conquered by the national blood.

In conclusion he states that Italy's eastern policy will be to maintain peace by agreement with the other powers.

RHODES FINISHES HIS STORY.

Aided Insurrection in Order to Secure Free Trade in South Africa.

LONDON, March 5.—At the Parliamentary investigation into the Jameson raid to-day, Cecil Rhodes testified that his main object in assisting an insurrection in the Transvaal was to secure free trade throughout South Africa. The opposition to commercial federation, Mr. Rhodes said, came chiefly from Germany, and, fearing to interfere with the German trade, the Dutch did not oppose the wishes of the Germans.

Mr. Rhodes testified that he had paid £50,000 of the South Africa Company's funds on account of the fines upon members of the Johannesburg Reform Committee. This concluded Mr. Rhodes's testimony.

PRETORIA, March 5.—President Krüger has addressed a letter to the Chief Justice and the Judges of the High Court of the South African Republic, demanding that they conform to the law passed by the Volksraad on Feb. 25, placing the High Court under the jurisdiction of the Volksraad within fourteen days, and further warns them not to arrogate to themselves the right to place their own interpretation upon the Constitution of the country.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

Goschen Says It Is Superior to That of Any Two of the Other Powers.

LONDON, March 5.—In the course of the discussion of the naval estimates in the Commons to-day, Sir Charles Dilke said he thought that the navy was greatly deficient, especially in respect of Lieutenants, Engineers, and stokers, and even the programme for building new ships was not large enough.

The Right Hon. George J. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, declared that if Great Britain should go to war to-morrow with two of the greatest maritime powers, the British Navy would be found distinctly superior to both in the number as well as in the class of her ships.

BERLIN, March 5.—Admiral Hollmann, Commander in Chief of the German Navy, appeared before the Budget Committee of the Reichstag to-day, and stated that five ironclads, ten cruisers, twenty-two torpedo boats, and other increases were needed to enhance the naval strength of the empire. The fleets of France and Russia, he added, had made immense progress in recent years. In case of war Germany could not confine her naval operations to the defense of her coast, but her war ships would have to cruise on the high seas. In conclusion Admiral Hollmann declared that the fatherland looked with great expectation to the navy.

Prince Louis de Bourbon Dead.

LONDON, March 5.—Prince Louis de Bourbon, Comte d'Aquilla, formerly an Admiral in the Brazilian Navy, died here today. He was born in Napier July 19, 1824, and was married at Rio Janeiro in 1844 to Princess Januaria of Braganza. The title now falls to his eldest son, Prince Louis Marie, who was married morganatically at New York in 1869 to Marie Amelie Hamel.

Billot to Succeed Courcel.

PARIS, March 5.—The Soleil asserts that Gen. Jean Baptiste Billot will succeed Baron de Courcel as French Ambassador to Great Britain. Gen. Billot is a life member of the French Senate, and was Minister of War in the Cabinet of M. de Freycinet, from Jan. 30 to Aug. 7, 1882, and in the succeeding Cabinet, formed by M. Duclerc, from Aug. 7, 1882, until Jan. 23, 1883.

Valkyrie III. Goes to Glasgow.

LONDON, March 5.—Lord Dunraven's racing cutter Valkyrie III. has been ordered to Glasgow for the purpose of being cleaned and overhauled. It is probable also that her draught will be reduced. The boat will be in readiness to start in the British regattas.

MISS MATHER'S TROUBLES.

A Debt of Former Manager Magle Causes an Attachment—The Star's New Contract.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 5.—Shortly after the curtain rose on the first act of Margaret Mather's production of "Cymbeline" to-night, a Deputy Sheriff served attachment papers on Manager Tillotson. The attachment suit was brought by Claude Hagan of New York, a stage carpenter who had the contract of building the scenery for "Cymbeline."

Hagan ordered the attachment suit by telegraph and alleged a balance of $367 due him. He also claims that payment of a check given by Miss Mather's late manager, John Magle, on the People's Trust Company of Brooklyn, through the New York Clearing House, was dishonored.

It now develops that Miss Mather left the production of "Cymbeline" in Magle's hands, and that she took exception to the manner of his transacting her business. The differences between them resulted in her relieving him from the responsibility of her management in Pittsburg last week. Miss Mather claims that the debt of $367 is the balance of a large amount of money paid by her to Magle, and that it is a debt contracted by Magle.

Business has not been as good as was anticipated, and Miss Mather has become more or less deeply involved through the transactions of her business by Magle. Just prior to the serving of the attachment papers she sold a large interest in "Cymbeline" to the Whitneys of Detroit, and entered into a contract to star under the direction of B. C. Whitney for three years.

Hagan's attorneys allowed the performance to conclude before taking possession, and finally Miss Mather agreed to pay the bill and endeavor to recover from Magle, if possible.

SEIDL'S TRIP ABROAD.

A Rumor that He Is to Direct "Parsifal" at Baireuth.

After the regular meeting of the Manuscript Society, at Tuxedo Hall, last evening, a reception was given by the society to Anton Seidl. Herr Seidl has always been interested in the society, and last year he conducted two of the public concerts of the organization. In April he is going abroad, and it is rumored that he received a message yesterday, summoning him to direct the performances of "Parsifal" at Baireuth. Herr Seidl would neither affirm nor deny the rumor last night.

Herr Seidl was introduced to the society and its guests by the President, Gerrit Smith, and then, with Mr. Smith and the ladies of the Reception Committee, Miss Laura S. Collins and Mrs. Mary Knight Wood, received the other guests, who were presented by Lucien J. Chaffin, Walter J. Hall, and Walter Bausmann. Then followed the musical entertainment.

A CHEAP-THEATRE CITY.

Reduction in Prices in Louisville—MacAuley's Leased.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 5.—Louisville, a city of 210,000 people, is now strictly a cheap-theatre town. A contract has been closed by which MacAuley's, the fashionable theatre for twenty-five years, is engaged by the Cummings Stock Company, which has been playing at a small house at 10 and 15 cents admission, and will continue at the same scale of prices.

The four other theatres have yielded one by one, the last giving in two weeks ago, and all have been doing well at cheap rates.

There is left one theatre, the Auditorium, which has made no cut, but it is opened only for great attractions and with no regularity.

MR. GRAU WANTS MELBA.

Mme. Eames Unable to Go to Chicago. Because of Her Health.

CHICAGO, March 5.—Manager Grau of the Metropolitan Opera Company received yesterday a telegram from Emma Eames, who is in New York, positively confirming the reports that her condition would not permit her to sing for some time. It was in reply to a telegram sent by Mr. Grau, asking Mme. Eames if she could possibly come to Chicago for the last week of the season, and stated that her physician forbade her making any engagements.

Another effort was also made by Mr. Grau yesterday to secure Mme. Melba for the last week of the season. He cabled the noted diva in London, asking her to come to Chicago. Mr. Grau's representative to-night says he has had no answer from Mme Melba, and added that the supplementary New York season does not depend on her presence.

A NEW IDEA ABOUT HAMLET.

J. A. Loening, a Chicago Elocutionist, Advances a Peculiar Theory.

CHICAGO, March 5.—J. A. Loening, a well-known elocutionist, has a novel idea based on his conception of "Hamlet." He believes that Hamlet was not crazed or simply filled with a desire for revenge, as many have thought, but that, in fact, he was a messenger of the Divine Being, commissioned to bring the retribution of heaven upon the guilty for their wickedness. He believes that Hamlet's every action after the murder of his father was guided by the faith that he was a messenger of righteousness sent by heaven to torture the conscience and bring the wretched participants from their improperly gained power down to punishment and death.

Loening has selected a company of young people and will produce "Hamlet" in churches, using special scenery adapted to pulpit platforms.

Brooklyn Oratorio Club Concert.

The Oratorio Club of Brooklyn will give its regular midseason church concert on Wednesday evening, March 10, at Plymouth Church, assisted by Miss Fannie B. Cartzdafner and Miss Belle Tomlins, soloists. "Miriam's Song of Triumph," Schubert, and "The Rose," Gilchrist, will be sung by the club. Miss Angela Diller, the regular accompanist, will preside at the piano. Walter Henry Hall will conduct the performance.

Manager Lehmann Is Paralyzed.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 5.—Al Lehmann of New York, manager of "The War of Wealth" company, has been stricken with paralysis. He is at St. Joseph's Hospital. The whole of his left side is paralyzed.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Richard Dorney, the business manager of Daly's Theatre, is still confined to his dwelling with iritis. It is said that it may be some days before Mr. Dorney can return to his duties.

H. A. Du Souchet has written a new farce, which will have a title very similar to "My Friend from India." It is thought that the new piece will be called "My Friend from Mexico."

Stephen Coleridge and Norman Forbes will dramatize Mary E. Wilkins's novel "Madelon." They have received the permission of the authoress and her publishers, Messrs. Harper & Brothers.

Mr. Daly has postponed the production of the new play by Robert Chambers from Tuesday next until Friday. The title of the play has also been changed from "The Witch of Derncleugh" to "Meg Merrilies; or, The Witch of Ellangowan." "The Geisha" will alternate with "The Magistrate" until that date.

Ohio Crop Report.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 5.—The first crop report issued by the State Board of Agriculture since Jan. 1 appeared to-day. The January report showed wheat to be 12 per cent. below an average, but the present report shows that it has gone 5 per cent. lower than the January showing of 88 per cent. of a fair average condition. Other reports show the following conditions: Fruit buds, 73 per cent.; sheep, decrease in number in three years, 34 per cent.

MRS. CHRIST'S DIFFICULTIES

Two Troubles Added to Her Litigation with the Third Avenue Line.

ARREST OF HER SON WALTER.

Also a Claim that Her House Is Too Near a Mission—Some Occurrences Which Make Mrs. Christ Speculate on the Origin of Her Tribulations.

Familiar to all owners of good horses who affect the pleasant drive out King's Bridge Road and over Washington Heights, is the old Washington Hotel, on One Hundred and Eighty-first Street and King's Bridge Road, or, rather, on Bennett's Lane, for the old lane leading into the Bennett property runs through the shed yard of the hotel.

It is leased by Mrs. Dorothy B. Christ, and has been brought into renewed prominence of late because of the stand the proprietor took in the matter of the Third Avenue cable road's proposed extension, using the overhead trolley as a motive power. Before the Appellate Division of the Court of Appeals Mrs. Christ won her injunction suit, and then it was carried up to the higher court, and is to be called for trial in Albany on March 15, her attorneys being Root & Clark, and her contention being that the overhead trolley was bound to ruin her business, as carriage drivers all over the city have orders to keep clear of thoroughfares where the trolley is employed.

Interest in the case among the residents of Washington Heights was renewed by the arrest, on Jan. 28, of her young son Walter, at the instigation of Horatius Conkling, an old-time resident of the Heights, on the charge of having sold liquor to his son, a minor. The summons against Walter Christ was issued by Magistrate Wentworth. The case was called for trial before Magistrate Mott, in the Harlem Court, and, according to Julius Hahn, an older son of Mrs. Christ, was dismissed because of the non-appearance of the plaintiff. It was brought up once more on Thursday, before Magistrate Brann, who held Walter Christ to await the action of the next Grand Jury.

The attorney for Mr. Conkling in the case was Otto Irving Wise, and his political connections with Edward Lauterbach led some people to think that the Third Avenue Company might be behind the prosecution. At the office of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson, the chief clerk yesterday denied that the firm had anything to do with the matter, and, what was more, said most emphatically that they had no representative at the trial, nor were they interested in it in any way.

Last night, when seen at his home, 1,551 Madison Avenue, Mr. Wise laughed at the insinuation, declaring that if, by any possibility, he could be brought into the position of obtaining a retainer from the Third Avenue Company, he would be very happy. He said he was the attorney for Mr. Conkling in numerous cases, and that in this instance the action of the father was simply a means of restraining a wayward son, who is disposed to go his own road, and had contented himself with arresting young Christ, who had sold the boy drink, when he might have proceeded against Mrs. Christ and have procured the revocation of her license.

Out at the Washington Hotel, Mr. Hahn and Mrs. Christ told a different story, although they did not say that the Third Avenue Cable Company was behind the prosecution in this particular instance. Mr. Hahn declared on the morning, about 9:30 o'clock, young Conkling, whom he described as a strapping young fellow with side whiskers and mustache, entered the hotel, accompanied by a young man of the name of Thomas Finn. They asked for a drink, and one was given ginger ale and the other soda water. Soon afterward Mr. Conkling, the father, appeared, and ordered a cigar. He did not, as was stated in court, taste of the contents of the glass from which his son had drank only a few minutes before. When young Conkling appeared in court he was without the whiskers which had marked his appearance on the snowy January day when he faced the bar.

Young Finn testified that he had met Conkling, and the latter had asked him to go in and get a drink, and afterward asked him how old he was. Finn replied that he was nearly twenty.

"Pshaw," Conkling is said to have replied, "I thought you were younger; but that don't make any difference. I've got them anyhow, and my father is to have a job with the Third Avenue cable company."

On Feb. 4 suit was begun against Mrs. Christ on the ground that her hotel was within less than 200 feet of Holyrood Mission Church. The complainant in this case was Blasius Ryer and the attorney was Otto Irving Wise. The case was non-suited before Judge Beekman, for non-appearance of the prosecution, according to Mr. Hahn, who further said that when he made an examination he could not find that the point of dismissal had been placed on the record, and now it is to be brought up again before Judge Lawrence. The contention was that the hotel was 194 feet 6 inches from the church, whereas, Mr. Hahn added, it is 210 feet at the least, in a straight line between the buildings.

THE GERLACH TRANSFORMED.

A Friendly Foreclosure Suit Precedes Its Transfer to a New Corporation —Some Who Will Live There.

The Knickerbocker Trust Company, as trustee for the bondholders of the $700,000 of first and second and third mortgage bonds of the Gerlach Hotel, 49 to 55 West Twenty-seventh Street, has filed notice of its intention to foreclose the mortgages. Stedman & Larken of 7 Nassau Street are the lawyers in the proceedings.

The property is a nine-story family hotel, and was built by Charles A. Gerlach. Two years ago he made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors, and was installed as manager of their interests, on a salary.

The present action is a step made necessary before the Gerlach can be turned over to a corporation as a home club, having a capital stock of $290,000. The building has eighty-nine renting suites. Twenty-six of these will be sold at $7,000 and twenty-seven at $4,000. The other apartments, like the dining hall, will be let to defray expenses of maintenance. The intention is to add four more stories to the building, with a promenade roof and an observatory, and to put a Turkish bathing establishment in the basement.

The [illegible] on which the company will operate is an improvement on the European joint ownership scheme. The Knickerbocker, at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street; the Gramercy, in Gramercy Park; the Barrington, in East Twenty-fifth Street; the Randolph, in West Eighteenth Street; the Hubert Association, in West Fifty-ninth Street, and the Chelsea, 222 West Twenty-third Street, are conducted and owned on the lines contemplated by the Gerlach Company. Apartments have already been sold to the amount of $80,000. Mrs. Frank Leslie, William Crawford of Simpson, Crawford & Simpson, and L. L. Todd, owner of the Vendome Hotel, are among those who have bought apartments from the new company.

COMING EVENTS.

The hockey team of the Naval Reserve will play the St. Nicholas Skating Club team this evening at 8:15 o'clock at the St. Nicholas Rink.

"The Piraeus and Athens" will be the subject of the free lecture to be delivered to-night at Grammar School No. 75, 25 Norfolk Street, by George S. Kellogg.

At the meeting of the German-American Double Standard Club, at 11 Third Avenue, to-night, William Sulzer will speak on "The Pacific Railroads," and Dr. M. Miller on "The Outgoing Administration."

A smoker will be held to-night at the Architectural League Exhibition from 10 to 12 o'clock for the members of the league and their guests. Art topics will be discussed. The exhibition will be open to the public until 10 o'clock. The exhibition will continue one week longer, and with the exception of Tuesday and Thursday will be free both day and evening.

JAMES P. KERNOCHAN DEAD

Well-Known Clubman Expires from the Effects of Being Knocked Down on Monday.

CAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT.

Archibald Pell Says He Knew Tuesday that Miss Baker, the Banker's Daughter, Drove the Wagon Which Ran Against His Father-in-Law.

James Powell Kernochan, the well-known clubman and social leader, died last night at his residence, 824 Fifth Avenue, a few minutes after 8 o'clock. The cause of his death was concussion of the brain and cerebral meningitis, resulting from a fall last Monday morning after he had been struck by the shaft of a light wagon at Fifth Avenue and Forty-first Street.

There has been much mystery about the identity of the person who was responsible for the accident, but that seems disposed of by the statement of Archibald Pell, son-in-law of Mr. Kernochan, who said last night to the reporters:

"I want it understood that there has been no doubt about this affair. Miss Baker, the only unmarried daughter of the banker, was driving the wagon when it struck Mr. Kernochan. I have known of this since Tuesday."

A report had been current during the day which placed the responsibility on Miss Baker. It was announced by one of those acquainted with affairs in the Kernochan residence that the identity of the young lady was known, but those in possession of the secret refused to divulge it until Mr. Pell made his frank statement last night.

A reporter called last night at the residence of George F. Baker, President of the First National Bank, at 258 Madison Avenue, and asked for a confirmation of the story connecting Miss Baker with the accident. Word was returned that only Mr. Baker was at home, that he was ill, and that he must refuse to discuss the matter last night. A request for simple affirmation or denial brought forth a similar answer. Miss Baker could not be seen last night at her home.

Police Worked Mysteriously.

The actions of the police yesterday had an air of mystery about them. Capt. Chapman of the Tenderloin precinct, who has had the matter in charge since the accident occurred, last Monday, called at Police Headquarters yesterday morning and had a consultation with Acting Inspector Harley. Later Detectives Cadell and Walsh, who had been put on the case by Capt. Chapman, were summoned to Headquarters and were questioned by the Acting Inspector.

Capt. Chapman and the detectives gave out the impression that they were being baffled by the Kernochan family, who had refused to make any complaint in the matter, and Capt. Chapman and Detective Cadell stated later yesterday afternoon that they did not know the name of the woman who was responsible for the accident.

President Roosevelt of the Police Board afterward took cognizance of the matter, as it came to his ears that charges were being made that the woman in the case was a connection of a high police official, and that her name was being kept back on that account. Mr. Roosevelt indignantly denied that he had repressed any facts, and asked Deputy Chief Cortright to investigate the accident, and report as soon as possible. No report had been made to Mr. Roosevelt last night, and the police officers refused to talk.

At the West Thirtieth Street Station last night the police were in ignorance of the death of Mr. Kernochan until informed by reporters. Capt. Chapman did not return to the station house until midnight. He said that nothing would be done in the case of Miss Baker last night. Detective Cadell had not returned to the station house up to midnight. It was said that the Captain had gone to the home of the young woman, and that bail had been fixed there. This, however, Capt. Chapman denied. He said there might be some developments in the case to-day.

Unfavorable Symptoms Wednesday.

The death of Mr. Kernochan was not unexpected yesterday. Dr. T. F. Allen, the family physician, detected alarming symptoms Wednesday afternoon, when the action of Mr. Kernochan's lungs became irregular. He had hope, however, because his patient's pulse was normal. Yesterday forenoon Mr. Kernochan's pulse rose alarmingly, and then the action of his heart became irregular. Dr. Allen informed the family that he could not live through the day, and messages were sent to his intimate friends and relatives.

James Lorillard Kernochan, the only son, was at his residence at Hempstead. He had a mild attack of the grip, caused by his long watch and exposure during his father's illness. He had been confined to his bed, but he and his wife reached the family home late in the afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Pell, son-in-law and daughter of Mr. Kernochan, came from their home in Tuxedo Park, N. J. Dr. T. F. Allen, Dr. Paul Allen, his son, who had been in almost constant attendance at the bedside since the accident, and Dr. W. Tod Helmuth were present during the day. Dr. T. F. Allen was left with the patient about 5 o'clock. He detected most alarming symptoms about 6:30, and a carriage was sent immediately for J. Frederick Kernochan and the younger Dr. Allen was summoned.

Mr. Kernochan died a few minutes after 8 o'clock without having recovered consciousness. At his bedside were Mrs. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. Pell, and the two doctors. Five minutes afterward the carriage dashed up to the house, and J. Frederick Kernochan found he had arrived too late.

The Fatal Accident.

When the accident which caused his death occurred, Mr. Kernochan was walking down Fifth Avenue. It was about 10 A. M. He had stopped at the Metropolitan Club and read the papers, and was on his way to the Waldorf, where he was to meet some business associates.

According to the story of F. N. Hall, who works in a tailoring establishment at 11 West Twenty-seventh Street, he was crossing Forty-first Street when a light wagon, driven by a woman, who was accompanied by a man, came rapidly down the avenue. The woman turned sharply into the side street, and, as Mr. Kernochan did not pause, he was struck by one of the shafts, and was knocked about four feet, falling and striking on the back on his head. Mr. Hall says the man alighted from the wagon, and the woman drove on, apparently to get a doctor. He says the man soon after disappeared in the crowd.

Mr. Kernochan was unconscious. He was taken to Lewando's dyeing establishment, near by. Dr. Howard C. Taylor of 60 West Thirty-eighth Street was summoned, and a search of the injured man's pockets having revealed his identity, word was sent to Mrs. Kernochan. He was conveyed to his home in a carriage early in the afternoon, and Dr. Allen was summoned. Dr. Paul Allen says that after an examination was made, and it was found the skull had not been fractured, it was believed unconsciousness was due to concussion of the brain, and that there was nothing worse. Mr. Kernochan at first slept as peacefully as a child, but early Tuesday morning he became delirious and tried to get out of bed. From that time he grew worse. He was semi-conscious at times, manifesting displeasure at some of the treatment administered by the doctors, but did not speak coherently at all.

Well-Known Clubman.

Mr. Kernochan was one of the best known men in this city. He was one of the Governors of the exclusive Metropolitan Club, and after the death of Ward McAllister he had served, with W. Watts Sherman, G. G. Haven, Charles Lanier, and William C. Whitney, who managed the Patriarchs' balls. He was known as the ruling spirit on that committee, and was practically recognized as the manager of the balls.

He was born in this city in October, 1831. His father was a wealthy Louisiana sugar planter, who had spent the Winters in this city. Two large fortunes were united when Mr. Kernochan married Katharine, daughter of Peter Lorillard, and sister of Pierre and Jacob Lorillard. Mr. Kernochan's business career consisted mainly of the management of his wife's and his own estates. At the time of his death he was trustee of the Lorillard, Spencer, and Marshall estates, with an office at 44 Pine Street. He was a Director in the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, and in some other financial corporations.

Besides the Metropolitan Club, Mr. Kernochan was a member of the Union, Tuxedo, and Rockaway Hunting Clubs. He was a member of St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church, Seventy-first Street and Madison Avenue, of which the Rev. Dr. E. Walpole Warren is rector. He had a beautiful country place at Newport and a handsome city residence at 824 Fifth Avenue. He was tall and well built, with iron-gray hair and mustache and strong features, and had a positive and aggressive temperament, which, while it made him enemies, also gave him a prominent position and brought him much respect. He never held any political office, nor had his ambition been along political lines.

The children of Mr. Kernochan are Miss Katharine Kernochan, who eloped with Mr. Herbert Pell some fifteen years ago, but who with her husband has long since been reconciled to her parents, and James Lorillard Kernochan, the noted cross-country rider and huntsman, who married a few years ago Miss Eloise Stevenson, a sister of Vernon K., Hugh, and Paul Stevenson. The last named caused a sensation in Hempstead, L. I., during the Christmas holidays by appearing in the streets clad in an overcoat made of the skin of a grizzly bear.

The funeral services of Mr. Kernochan will probably be held Monday at St. James's Church. Burial will be in Greenwood.

MR. WHEATCROFT'S FUNERAL.

Services in the Church of the Transfiguration—Burial in Woodlawn.

The funeral of Nelson Wheatcroft took place at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon from the Church of the Transfiguration, where services were conducted by the Rev. Edmund Banks Smith, assistant to the Rev. Dr. George H. Houghton.

In spite of the heavy rain, a very large gathering of friends and theatrical folk was present.

The service was intoned, and a quartet composed of De Wolf Hopper, Edmund Stanley, Nella Bergen, and Sara Layton Walker sang "Abide with Me" and "Nearer, My God, to Thee." Mrs. Wheatcroft was too ill to attend the services, and Henry Herman acted as a pall bearer in the absence of Daniel Frohman, who was indisposed. The other pall bearers were Appleton Morgan, William Gillette, Clay M. Greene, Henry Miller, Augustus Thomas, and J. Cheever Goodwin. The ushers were Joseph Arthur, Joseph Holland, Edwin Stevens, Burr McIntosh, Frank Carlyle, Charles Richman, Cyril Scott, Ralph Delmore, E. G. Unitt, Alfred Fisher, Edwin Hoff, E. E. Kidder, and J. H. Ryley.

The interment was in Woodlawn.

Flowers were sent by Charles Frohman, Empire Theatre stock company, "Spiritisme" company, Twelfth Night Club, American Dramatists' Club, the Actors' Order of Friendship, the Shakespeare Society, and the Lambs Club.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. Ernst Ilgen.

Dr. Ernst Ilgen, a well-known and prominent citizen of Brooklyn, died Thursday at his home, 369 Herkimer Street, at the age of eighty-two years. He was born in Rhenish Bavaria, but had been a practicing physician in this city and in Brooklyn for the last forty-five years.

Dr. Ilgen's young manhood was spent in Germany, where he became a member of one of the numerous combinations of students which did so much to bring about German unity. Because of this activity in the Burschenschaft in Munich, he, among others, incurred the displeasure of the authorities and found it advisable to leave Germany. Dr. Ilgen was a valued member of the New York State Medical Society. He is survived by his wife, three sons, and two daughters. The body will be cremated at Fresh Pond, to-morrow.

John De Ruyter.

John De Ruyter died Thursday at his residence, 75 Madison Avenue, from paralysis, from which he had suffered for many years. He was born in this city sixty-five years ago, and lived here all his life. He was formerly a member of the firm of E. Caylus, De Ruyter & Co., commission merchants, at 57 Beaver Street. Mr. De Ruyter was a graduate of Columbia College, of the class of '51. He was a member of the Union League Club and the American Museum of Natural History. He leaves a wife, one son—John E. De Ruyter of San Francisco—and two daughters, one of whom is the widow of Moses T. Campbell. The interment will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

Mrs. Mary Scott Odell.

Mrs. Mary Scott Odell, widow of Lyman Odell, who was at one time prominent in this city as a business man and as a Democratic politician, died last Thursday night of heart failure at her home in Hackensack, N. J. She was perfectly well Thursday morning, but while talking with her son, Hamilton Odell of this city, she fainted, and did not recover. Mrs. Odell was born in Park Row, which was then Chatham Street, April 7, 1811. She was married in 1832. Her children are Andrew J. Odell, Mrs. Barron, wife of Dr. Barron of Hackensack, and Hamilton Odell. The body will be buried to-day in Woodlawn Cemetery.

James J. Casey.

James J. Casey, Mayor of Union Township, N. J., died yesterday at his home in Jefferson Place, after a brief illness from the grip and typhoid fever. He was born in New York in 1830, and was a member of Engine Company No. 48, of the old Volunteer Department. He was also a member of the Exempt Firemen's Association of New York. He removed to Union Township in 1866. He was a member of Assembly in 1882, and was re-elected the following year. He was also Postmaster of the township during President Cleveland's first term. He leaves one daughter, who was in Washington at the time of his death.

The Rev. W. W. Alexander.

The Rev. W. W. Alexander died at Binghamton, N. Y., yesterday, of typhoid fever, aged thirty-three years. He went to that city two weeks ago from New York. Here he was first assistant pastor at the Central Metropolitan Temple, corner of Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Alexander, are making their home in Binghamton.

The Rev. James T. Ward.

The Rev. Dr. James T. Ward, President of the Westminster Theological Seminary, died in Baltimore Thursday night. He was born in Georgetown, D. C., seventy-six years ago. For a time he was in business in Washington, and subsequently entered the ministry, filling pulpits in Washington, Cumberland, Md., and Philadelphia.

Obituary Notes.

Funeral services over the body of MARGARET A. NOLAN will be held this morning in the Nolan residence, 161 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. Mass will follow in the Church of St. Vincent de Paul. Miss Nolan was nineteen years old, and was noted for her musical talent.

VALERIE C. DORVAL, the wife of Gustave Dorval, died at her residence, 700 Madison Avenue, Thursday. She was born in France in 1847, and came with her husband to this country twenty-two years ago. M. Dorval is President of the Cercle Français de l'Harmonie. The funeral services will be held at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, Twenty-third Street, near Sixth Avenue, to-day.

Want Mayor Strong Re-elected.

The Thomas F. Ruhle Republican Club of the Eighth Assembly District last night adopted the following: "Resolved, That we, the members of the Thomas F. Ruhle Republican Club of the Eighth Assembly District, indorse with all heartiness the economical and businesslike administration of our Mayor, William L. Strong, and we earnestly pray his renomination and pledge him every devotion and energy to his election as the first Mayor of the Greater New York."

Meany—Lihon.

The marriage of Miss Anna Lihon to James J. Meany was celebrated last Tuesday evening at St. Teresa's Church, Brooklyn, by the Rev. Father Joseph McNamee. The bride was attended by Miss May Leonard of this city as maid of honor. The bridegroom's best man was his brother, Edward Meany. At the conclusion of the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Daniel F. Donoher, 786 Bergen Street, Brooklyn. During the evening several recitations and musical selections were rendered by Messrs. McDermott, Dooley, Meany, Donoher, McDonoughs, Dalton, and the Misses Reid, Donoher, and Leonard.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Even the hair suffers from modern ways by growing thin and faded. PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM brings new hair with the old color and life.

DIED.

CLEVELAND.—At the Grand Hotel, Nice, France, March 3, 1897, Maria Elizabeth, widow of Augustus Cleveland, formerly of New York.

DE RUYTER.—Suddenly on March 4, 1897, at his residence, 75 Madison Av., John De Ruyter, in the 65th year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence on Sunday, March 7, at 2 P. M.

FLETCHER.—Thursday, March 4, Mary E. Fletcher, wife of William B. Fletcher.
Funeral services at her late residence, 661 Fifth Av., Sunday evening at 8 o'clock.

HALLOCK.—At his residence, 34 East 39th St., on Wednesday, March 3, Dr. Lewis Hallock, aged 93 years.
Funeral services will be held in the West Presbyterian Church, 42d St., between 5th and 6th Avs., on Saturday, March 6, at 4 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited.

HOFFMAN.—At Jekyl Island, Georgia, on Thursday, March 4, 1897, the Rev. Charles Frederick Hoffman, D. D., LL. D., D. C. L., rector of All Angels' Church, in this city, and Vice Chancellor of Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., in the sixty-seventh year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

ILGEN.—On Thursday, March 4, Ernst Ilgen, M. D., in his 83d year.
Services at his late residence, 369 Herkimer St., Brooklyn, on Saturday evening at 8 o'clock Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

KEMP.—William Van Antwerp Kemp, March 5.
Funeral services and interment at Lexington, Ky.

KERNOCHAN.—At his late residence, 824 Fifth Avenue, on Friday, March 5, James Powell Kernochan, in the 66th year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

LARNED.—At West Point, N. Y., March 5, 1897, Mary Sherwood Larned, aged 90 years, daughter of Dr. Henry Hall Sherwood, of New York City, and mother of Prof. C. W. Larned, United States Military Academy.
Interment at West Point, N. Y., March 6, 4:30 P. M.

LINN.—At Hackensack, N. J., March 5, 1897, Margaret A., wife of William A. Linn.
Funeral private.

ODELL.—At Hackensack, N. J., on March 4, Mary Scott, widow of the late Lyman Odell, aged 86 years.

THAYER.—At Boston, March 4, Cornelia Van Rensselaer, widow of the late Nathaniel Thayer, aged 74 years.

UNDERHILL.—At Glen Head, L. I., Third Month (March) 3, 1897, Richard Underhill, in the sixty-second year of his age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the Friends' Meeting House, Matinnecock, Seventh Day, (Saturday,) 12:30 P. M. Carriages will meet the train at Locust Valley, leaving Long Island City at 11 A. M.

VAN SLYCK.—At Danville, N. Y., on March 3, 1897, William H. Van Slyck, in the 68th year of his age.
Funeral services at the Rutgers Riverside Church, Boulevard and West Seventy-third St., Saturday morning, March 6, at 11 o'clock.

The pious care be ours the dead to burn.—U. S. CREMATION CO., (LD.,) 62 East Houston St., New York. Write for pamphlets.

DEATHS REPORTED YESTERDAY

New York City.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name.	Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth.	Mch.
AGNEW, Wm. H.,	24 Amsterdam Av.	31		4
ALESSANDRO, Cesare,	10 Rivelt St.	28		3
AIKEN, Alexander,	537 W. 43d St.	64		3
ANDERSON, Mary,	425 E. 82d St..	60		4
BROWNE, Sarah,	Brooklyn	39		4
BUEHLER, Gustav A.,	2,172 2d Av.	2		4
BELCHER, Jean E.,	231 W. 120th St.	28		4
BROMBERG, Rosa,	138 Eldridge St.	3		5
BENEDETTO, Mary L.,	320 E. 109th.	41		4
BASSO, Geo. M.,	187 Lewis St.	28		4
BARRY, Mary,	437 W. 32d St.	73		3
BROWN, Wm. H.,	335 W. 15th St..	82		4
CRAVEN, Annie,	109 7th Av.	26		3
CURRY, Mary,	218 E. 27th St.	50		3
COOK, Anne,	81 Monroe St.	59		4
CHIVATAL, Mary,	320 E. 70th St.	72		3
COUGHLIN, Frank J.,	149 W. 67th.	2		4
CASEY, Alice,	257 W. 68th St.	36		3
CASELLA, Louis,	131 W. 3d St.	4		5
COLLINS, John,	Wakefield	20		4
COHEN, Jennie,	Infants' Hospital	2		3
COLLINS, Wm. L.,	436 2d Av.	1		4
CONLON, Kate,	2,104 2d Av.	23

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

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DEALERS IN
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Members New York Stock Exchange.

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MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
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MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders for Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Cotton executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts. Act as Fiscal Agents for corporations.
Branch offices, 202 Fifth Ave., 87 Hudson St., 287 Broadway, and 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

LEHMAN BROS.
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Deal in investment securities, and orders executed at the New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY
Improvement Mortgage Bonds, Due Oct. 1, 1897.

Office of Philadelphia and Reading Railway Co.,
PHILADELPHIA, March 4, 1897.

This Company has made an arrangement with Messrs. Drexel & Co. to extend the Improvement Mortgage Bonds, issued by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, maturing Oct. 1 next, for a period of fifty years from April 1st, 1897, with interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of October and April in each year, at the office of the said Railway Company, in the City of Philadelphia, both principal and interest to be payable in gold coin of the United States, of the present standard of weight and fineness, without deduction for any taxes imposed by the United States or the State of Pennsylvania, under present or future laws. The lien of the mortgage now securing said bonds to continue unimpaired, and the Reading Company (the owner of the capital stock of said Railway Company) also to become responsible for the payment of the principal and interest of the said bonds.

The right to extend, as above, has been reserved to such of the present holders as shall deposit their bonds for that purpose with Drexel & Co., Philadelphia; J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, or J. S. Morgan & Co., London, on or before April 15th, 1897.

The coupon due April 1st, 1897, (unless previously collected,) will be cashed at time of deposit, and at the same time depositors will be paid $10 in cash on each $1,000 bond, being the difference between interest at the rate of 6% and the rate of 4% for the period from April 1st, 1897, to the present date of maturity of the bond on October 1st, 1897.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILWAY CO.,
By W. A. CHURCH, Treasurer.

Philadelphia, New York, and London,
March 4th, 1897.

Referring to the above notice of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, we are now ready to receive at either of our offices any of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company Improvement Bonds for extension, and to make the cash payment above indicated.

We are also prepared to buy at par and interest at the rate of 6% per annum to October 1st, 1897, less discount at the rate of 3% per annum, any of the bonds the holders of which may prefer to sell rather than to extend.

DREXEL & CO.,
5th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New York.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 Old Broad Street, London.

Metropolitan Trust Co.
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Nos. 37 & 39 Wall St.
CAPITAL $1,000,000
SURPLUS $1,000,000
Designated by order of the Supreme Court as a legal depository. Receives deposits of money on interest and acts as trustee for corporations and individuals on favorable terms.
THOMAS HILLHOUSE, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHARLES M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Assistant Secretary.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market firmness affected by foreign war news.

London sold American stocks rather freely yesterday, a fact which, however, was wholly without any effect in the course of the New York market, which, ignoring bad conditions, responded to the better features in the situation and rose uniformly from the start. Hardly a stock lagged. Thus was made plain the manifest change in public sentiment as reflected in Wall Street. The public is more aggressively hopeful of business improvement than hitherto it has been for a long time.

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What has happened in the Lake Shore bond transaction is encouraging to the utmost degree to the friends of every well-managed property, and the fact that manipulators of stocks, which by no possible chance can have a share in such advantages, are making absurd claims, does not diminish the general feeling that results of consequence are ahead for all the best part of the list.

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While buoyancy was under full headway, new war rumors came from abroad. Some of the cable dispatches were particularly blue. This made many traders nervous, and profit taking on a substantial scale began among those who lately have been buying. This left the market on the average not much higher than it opened. As in the earlier hours everything had improved, so, at the close practically everything receded.

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The weekly reviews of the commercial agencies, to be issued this morning, ample summaries of which appear elsewhere on this page, indicate a feeling of more confidence as to the future in business circles throughout the country. This is not without significance.

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Government bonds closed unchanged. There were sales of $165,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 123½@123⅝, and $20,000 do, registered, at 123⅜@123½.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Sug. Ref.	⅝	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	¾	N. J. Central	½
Den. & Rio G.	½	N. Y. Central	⅝
Ed. El. Ill. of Brook.	1	St. P. & Omaha	½
Lake Shore	1⅜	U. S. Leather pf.	¾
Manhattan	⅝	West. Union	½

STOCKS DECLINED.

Bay State Gas	1	Ill. Steel Co.	1
Col. Fuel & Iron	1	Louis. & Nash.	1½
Erie	½	Met. Traction	¾
Erie 1st pf.	¾	Pullman Car	2½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

Buff. & Erie new 7s.	1½	St. P. M. & M. 2d	2½
Det. Gas 5s.	1½	St. P. 1st, I. & M. D.	1½
Eq. G., Lt. F. of C. 1st	1	St. Paul con.	1¾
Flint & P. M. 6s.	1	St. P. 7 3-10s.	8
Hous. & Tex. gen. 4s	1	Tenn. C. & I. 1st, T.	2
Peo., Dec. & E. 1st.	1		

There were no declines.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1½@1⅝ per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days, and 3 per cent. for four to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $96,981,651; balances, $8,832,611; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,779,926.

Money on call in London, 1½ per cent. Discount rate in open market, 1 9-16@1⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates at $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual rates were $4.85½@$4.85¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.87¼ for demand, $4.87½ for cable transfers, and $4.84½@$4.84¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.18⅛ for long and 5.16¼ for short, reichsmarks at 95 and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—55c discount. Boston—5@8c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 10c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, 1c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—25c discount to par.

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The money market continues dull and uninteresting. In the call department, only a few loans are being made at 1¾ per cent. The bulk of business is being transacted at the lower rate of 1½, and brokers report that some individual lenders are putting out money even below that. Time money continues to be offered with great liberality, and the demand, although somewhat improved, as compared with that of a week ago, is by no means large. Commercial paper is offered in fair amounts. The demand in this department continues very large.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were weak in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Canadian Pacific, ⅞, to 55½; Erie, ¾, to 14½; Louisville and Nashville, ¾, to 50⅝; Reading, ⅝, to 12⅝; New York Central, ¼, to 98¾, and St. Paul, ⅛, to 78⅝. Erie first preferred sold at 34½, Illinois Central at 96, and Atchison at 14¾. British consols declined ⅜, to 111, for money, and ¼, to 111⅛, for the account.

NO TIME TO SELL STOCKS.

Mr. F. M. Dick of the Stock Exchange firm of Dick Brothers & Co., in discussing the financial situation yesterday, said to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"As to the stock market itself there is hardly enough of it to form an opinion on. The public is not a factor, and as yet shows no indication of becoming one. The market is entirely professional, and as such it can do little but fluctuate in accordance with the temporary factors that spring up day by day. The immediate future of the market is beyond prediction.

"For the future, however, I can see no reason for alarm—no reason to be bearish. Intrinsically, as it were, we are all right. The great natural forces that now exist must eventually have a favorable influence. Business is improving slowly, but surely. There is plenty of money both in the Treasury and in the banks. There is a widespread confidence in coming improvement. We are not Europe's debtor; we are Europe's creditor. General business is depressed as far as possible. Manufacturers and merchants are ready and waiting to go ahead. Surely in a situation like this there is nothing that will tend to adversely affect security values.

"The war that is imminent between European powers is held to be a very dangerous factor. I cannot see why it should be so considered. Europe is practically bare of American stocks. For the last seven years, since the Baring panic, the foreigners have been sending back to us the securities of our railroads. The American stocks which are now in Europe are in strong hands. Their holders would not let go even in case of a war. And if they did there are not many securities to be sold. A war in Europe, and particularly if it were a large one, would beyond doubt stimulate American trade. We would send abroad grain and provisions, and all lines of manufacturing here would be benefited. True, we might be obliged to send some gold abroad, but we could easily spare some of the gold we now have without feeling the loss.

"So that, even in the event of a war, I can see no reason why holders of stocks should sell. Speaking from a speculative point of view, of course there would be somewhat of a scare and some slight depression in values. But that would not last long. For the stock market now is only waiting for business improvement, and if there were indications that a European war was benefiting our trade, Wall Street prices would quickly respond.

"In my opinion, this is no time to sell stocks—no time for any one who holds stocks to sell out. The improvement in the stock market may not be immediate, but it will come, nevertheless. And when it does come it will be substantial."

THE DISPOSITION TO WAIT.

Mr. J. S. Bache of J. S. Bache & Co. said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, regarding the stock market outlook:

"Wall Street is suffering just now from extreme nervousness. People have suffered so much in the past few years, have seen such shrinkage in the values of their securities, that there is now no disposition to extend or to put money into new enterprises until business improvement and prosperity are well assured and well under way. There is everywhere the disposition to wait. And at every temporary weakness in the market men take new fright, and their nervousness is aggravated.

"On the other hand, this feeling among outsiders has not the effect that it ordinarily would have, simply because the Street is bare of stocks. There are no securities pressing for sale. Stocks have been shaken out of weak hands. The only people who sell stocks are the professional traders. And they are also about the only people who are buying.

"General conditions are good; temporarily business lags, but I think it is only temporarily. I can see some improvement in general trade, and, while it may not be very marked, yet it is a beginning. There is plenty of money, and there is a confidence such as we have not seen for some time. But that confidence will not bring substantial results in the security market until there is an improvement in business.

"Of all the immediate factors in the market, the complicated situation in Europe is about the only one of an adverse character that is likely to have a serious effect. If there is war abroad, our stocks will be affected—not as much as they would be if Europe was heavily loaded with our stocks, but still, enough to give us temporarily lower prices. Of course, eventually, the war would benefit us. It would stimulate our trade and give us a very heavy export movement. But it would also take gold from us, and in other ways produce bearish effects.

"But, with the foreign trouble settled, I see no reason why we should not have an upward movement within the next thirty days—a movement that will be substantial, although not partaking of the nature of a boom. I feel—as I have felt since the election—that business improvement must come, and that we must have a period of prosperity. But I have given up predicting when the turn is to come, and when the upward movement is to start in."

AS TO ATCHISON QUOTATIONS.

An officer of the Atchison Company says: "It should be understood that the recent change in the quotation price of Atchison common stock, being about 2 points lower than heretofore, arises from the fact that former quotations were of trust company certificates issued under the reorganization plan, which included rights to preferred stock representing assessments paid. These certificates have been dropped from the list of the New York Stock Exchange. The present quotations represent the new common stock issued therefor, preferred stock being separately issued to certificate holders."

COAL AND IRON TRADES.

In its weekly review of the coal and iron trades, The Engineering and Mining Journal will say to-day:

There is no reason to believe that a change has taken place in trade conditions in this market since last week, and probably none will occur during the next fortnight. On all sides business is reported very dull, and this is further confirmed by observation. The sales agents are decidedly non-committal since the numerous questions were put to the trade by the Lexow committee ten days ago. Questions that before were answered without hesitation are now answered evasively or not at all, so that information is difficult to obtain. That the interests of the trade in general are really the main interests of its various constituents is appreciated by all, but many of them allow some special interest to rule that does not harmonize, and this is the source of many past and prospective disagreements.

Strenuous efforts are now being made by several of the companies to overcome differences, and their success or failure will mean much to the trade before another month has passed. A restricted output is recognized as of the greatest importance, and every precaution is to be taken that the allotted 2,500,000 tons to be mined during March shall not be exceeded. It is further stated that in recognition of the necessity for restriction the quantity of coal mined during February was so curtailed that the total for the first two months of the year will but slightly exceed 5,000,000 tons, and this regardless of the large excess mined in January. All of the sales agents maintain that they are obtaining the circular price for the coal they are selling, namely, $3.75 for broken, $4 for egg and chestnut, and $4.25 for stove, all free on board. Other sources, which we believe to be reliable, discredit these figures, and place them at 25 cents per ton less.

It is certain that the companies are endeavoring to get as near the circular prices as they possibly can, and that if they fail it is because they are compelled by circumstances to make concessions; the failure, however, is common to all. Buyers, in expectation of Spring prices, take only enough coal for present needs, knowing very well that if lower prices are not made for Spring trade, they certainly will be no higher than they are now.

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The Atlantic seaboard soft coal trade continues to show a slight improvement, and possibly the tone of the market is somewhat better than it was, probably because the larger part of the season contracts have been closed. This competition having been gotten out of the way, some of the first orders upon new contracts have appeared in the market, and to that, probably, can be attributed most of the continued improvement. The far East is sending a small quantity of orders to the shippers, but for this consuming territory it amounts to very little. Sound ports are taking some coal, but the appearance is that more coal is being forced on this locality than it can well handle, and the natural result will be a falling off in the consumption later. New York Harbor business is in a fair condition for the state of the trade.

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The iron trade has been generally quiet this week, and there is little especially new to report. The steel rail flurry is over, and apparently most of the large orders have been placed, though it is understood that several companies are still considering the amount of new work they will undertake this year, and cheap rails may have a good deal of influence on their decision. Outside of rails, the sales of finished material are increasing, especially in bar iron and wire goods.

The railroads announce a reduction in freights on iron and steel from Pittsburg westward. The new rates are on the basis of $2.20 per ton on pig iron and $2.50 on steel billets from Pittsburg to Chicago, with $1.80 for pig and $2.10 for billets from Mahoning Valley points to Chicago.

With regard to our export trade, both iron and steel in manufactured form are finding an increasing market abroad. Last week Honolulu is said to have taken upward of $20,000 worth of hardware and supplies, together with light machinery. A quantity of wrought iron pipe, boilers, pumps, and other kinds of machinery will be shipped to Japan during this month. The Southern pig iron export trade is almost featureless just now. Some dealers think that the British market is being overstocked. The current prices obtained for Alabama pig are said to be about 46s. per ton for good foundry iron, and about 44s. for forge iron. Some shippers are said to have acted rashly in their acceptance of contracts for pig iron to Belgium, where an import duty of 20 centimes is charged, which had not been included in the contract price.

A rumor is circulating that an order for 20,000 tons of pig iron for shipment to Calcutta, India, has been placed. As yet no one is willing to admit receiving it.

DUN'S AND BRADSTREET'S

In their regular weekly review of trade R. G. Dun & Co. will say to-day:

The slow and gradual improvement observed for some time has continued during the past week, and without material check. Some cloakmakers here and the ore handlers at one yard in Cleveland have struck, and the lake iron mines are quite generally reducing wages, no agreement for the coming year as to prices of ore having been reached, but the aggregate force employed in all industries has still somewhat increased. There is a better demand for most products on the whole, with continuance of speculative buying in some, notably in wool, because of expected duties.

Meanwhile money markets continue as easy and undisturbed as if there had never been anxiety about the gold reserve, and fairly large sales of stocks on London account during the week, possibly because of international anxieties, have made no perceptible difference in American markets. An extended review of building in New York for several years discloses strong reasons for confidence in the real estate market. The report of failures for February by branches of business shows a slightly larger average of liabilities in manufacturing branches than in previous years, but there is abundant evidence of the prevailing caution in purchases in the fact that failures of traders show decreased liabilities.

No immediate activity in speculation on account of change at Washington has had any reasonable excuse. The reports of earnings are not very favorable, and nevertheless show for four weeks of February an increase compared with last year of 1.4 per cent. and a decrease of only 10.6 per cent. from 1892. On some of the Granger roads quite unfavorable returns have been made, but the general volume of traffic has been large, and the Chicago east-bound shipments larger than in any week for February. The west-bound traffic is light, but improving. Payments through Clearing Houses for the first few days of March show a decrease of 4.8 per cent. compared with last year.

While many of the mills have stopped production of cotton goods for a time, the general outlook is on the whole unchanged, and the demand for goods does not improve, while print cloths are a shade lower. The mills accumulated stocks far in excess of the actual demand during months of dullness, and their enforced restriction at this time is merely paying a debt. The demand for wool has diminished, though only a little, and sales are quite a third more than the full consumption of all mills, if all were at work, but the speculative buying continues, and at the three chief markets in five weeks 28,218,700 pounds, against 28,677,400 in the same weeks of 1892. Western holders are too stiff for Eastern purchasers, and the buying of domestic wool has slackened. Although some more mills have gone into operation, the course of the market has not favored great activity, but it may be said that for goods of the higher grades there is a better demand than heretofore.

The boot and shoe industry can reckon a good many more shops at work, and shipments have been as large for the past four weeks as in any previous year, 385,571 cases against 316,993 last year, and 386,305 in the same weeks of 1895, but the preponderance of cheap women's goods must reduce the value of products marketed to a considerable extent. The market for materials has not changed to any important extent.

While the demand for Bessemer pig has sustained the recent advance to $10.75 per ton at Pittsburg, and Grey Forge is still quoted at $9.40 there and there is also less cutting of prices to get more business in finished products, the general range of prices still continues very low. Wire nails have been advanced by very heavy buying to $1.40 per keg, without change in cut nails, which are dull, and there is less evidence of Eastern mills selling rails below $20, except for export, some sales of that character having been made at $18. Western makers are said to be firm at $21 per ton. But the demands of most important railways have been supplied for the present, the consumers of billets are not in the market just now, and with somewhat larger production of pig iron it may be doubted whether outside of rails the demand for finished products equals the capacity of works.

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Bradstreet's report of the state of trade will say to-day:

The new Administration, the certainty of an extra session of Congress within a fortnight, and the promise of a new tariff at an early day which shall provide adequate revenue and protection have done much to stimulate a better feeling in trade circles and increase confidence in the near approach of an improvement in business.

February this year was a short month, twenty-two business days, against twenty-five in January and twenty-three in February a year ago. Clearings were consequently smaller than in either of the months mentioned, but compare well with those for February in 1895 and in 1894. Gains are few, the only groups reporting increases over a year ago being those of the New England and Southwestern cities. Total clearings at seventy-four cities for February aggregated $3,868,716,266, a decrease of 17.8 per cent. from the January total and 10.2 per cent. from that for February a year ago, but a gain of 8 per cent. over February clearings, 1895, and 14.8 per cent. over 1894. Compared with 1893 the February falling off is 27 per cent. Groups reporting gains over 1896 are those in New England, 5 per cent., and the Southwest, 6.3 per cent. Northwestern cities show the heaviest loss, 15.5 per cent. Only fourteen of seventy-seven American cities show gains, and only three of the twenty leading cities report February increases over a year ago. Total clearings for seventy-four cities for two months—$8,146,428,592—show a decrease of 6 per cent. from a year ago, but a gain over 1895 of 4.8 per cent., and over 1894 of 12.6 per cent.

Other favorable features are found in higher prices for wheat, Indian corn, pork, lard, and spirits of turpentine, as well as for steel billets. Steel mills are fairly well filled with orders, and in some lines are inclined to advance prices. Recent low quotations for various forms of iron and steel have been withdrawn, notably for wire and structural material. Confidence is expressed in an early advance of prices for tin, and for shoes and leather, based on the activity in hides. Quotations are firm and unchanged during the week for lumber, wool, print cloths, resin, petroleum, coffee, steel rails, and Bessemer pig iron, but there have been decreases for wheat flour, oats, sugar, and cotton.

General trade has been interfered with by rain, high water in the Ohio Valley, and snow in the Northwestern Spring wheat States. South Atlantic and Gulf State cities have had some better weather, with the merchandise movement equal to expectations. At Chicago and St. Louis there has been a marked increase in the volume of purchases from jobbers, both by interior merchants in person and by mail orders, yet it is probable that the total trade at neither city equals that at a corresponding period a year ago.

Bank clearings this week, amounting to $1,012,000,000, show an increase of 30 per cent. over the total last week, which included one holiday. Compared with a year ago, this week's aggregate is 5 per cent. smaller, but it is 1 per cent. larger than in the like week of 1895, and 8 per cent. larger than in the first week of March, 1894. The falling off as compared with the corresponding week of 1893, a period of large volume of business, is 26 per cent., and as compared with the like portion of 1892 it is 16 per cent.

There are 262 business failures throughout the United States this week, compared with 258 last week, 270 in the week a year ago, 252 in the week two years ago, and smaller totals in like weeks in two preceding years. This marks a return of the ratio of business failures to the total number in business more nearly to the normal.

WALL STREET TALK.

The gossip yesterday concerning the refunding of the New York Central bonds on similar lines to those of the Lake Shore scheme was little more than rumor. The bulls made much of the matter.

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The Vanderbilt brokers continue to be conspicuous in the market. Their operations are closely watched by the room traders.

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Louisville and St. Paul were the weak Americans abroad yesterday and arbitrage houses here were free sellers of those stocks.

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The activity among the commission houses continues to increase daily.

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Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul general mortgage 4s rose yesterday to 100¾. This is the highest these bonds have sold since they were issued.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Av.	202	206
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	105	--
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	106	--
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117¼
Broadway Surface 2d	102	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	176¼	177
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	67	70
Brooklyn Elevated	3	5
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	101	104
Buffalo Cross-town 5s	104½	106
Buffalo Street Railway stock	70	71½
Buffalo Street Railway 1st	106	108
Central Park, N. & E. River	164	170
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	112	115
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R.	163	170
Eighth Avenue Railroad	340	353
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	40	50
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	57	63
Kings County Traction	40	42
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	111	114
Second Avenue R. R. stock	133	148
Second Avenue R. R. 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	190	200
Third Avenue Railroad	155¾	157
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	108	106
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	20¾	21¼
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95	96

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	58	60
Hoboken Ferry 5s	95	96
Metropolitan Ferry 6s	108	110
N. Y. & N. J. Ferry stock	45	50
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	88	90
N. Y. & E. R. stock	59	61
Union Ferry stock	59	61
Union Ferry 5s	102½	104

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	83
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	92	93½
Indianapolis Gas stock	131	135
Indianapolis Gas 1st	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company stock	84	88
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	92	94
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	60	62
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	75½	76

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas	72	73
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	82
Consolidated Gas of New Jersey	16	19
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	70	75
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	101	102½
Equitable Gas Company of N. Y.	203	206
Grand Rapids Gas stock	59	61
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	89	90
Mutual Gas Co. of New York	230	235
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	49	49½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	78½	79½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	105¼	105¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consols.	96¼	97
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	80
Standard Gas, New York	84	85½
Standard Gas pf., New York	108	110
Standard Gas 1st, New York	111	113
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	59	61½
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee	90½	91

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42½	44½
American Typefounders'	28	32
Barney & Smith common	9	12
Celluloid Company stock	60	63
Cramps' Shipyard stock	46	53
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	20	25
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	70	73
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	98	100
Lorillard Company pf.	104	106
Michigan Peninsular Car	10½	13
Michigan Peninsular Car pf.	50	53
Michigan Peninsular C. 5 p. c. bonds	86	90
New York Air Brake Company	16	17
New York Biscuit Company 6s	103	105
Nicaragua Canal Con. (new)	3	8
Pennsylvania Coal	320	340
Pratt & Whitney	7	10
Pratt & Whitney pf.	61	65
Standard Oil Trust	272	273
Trenton Pottery	7	10
Trenton Pottery pf.	35	45
Union Typewriter	6	6¾
Union Typewriter 1st	87	90
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	71	74
Wagner Car Company	156½	157½
Worthington Pump pf.	82	85

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	96	99
Central & South American Tel.	118½	120
Commercial Cable stock	165	170
Hudson River Tel. stock	59	62½
Iron Steamboat	4	6
Iron Steamboat 6s	65	68
Madison Square Garden stock	7	12
Madison Square Garden 2d	66	71
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	47½	48¼
New York & New Jersey Tel.	126	128
New York Loan & Imp. stock	45	--
Northwestern Telegraph Company	106	109
Postal Telegraph & Cable Company	96½	98¼
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	15½	16¼
Trow Directory pf.	30	33

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—While trading was not active in the local market today, prices in the main were very firm, and a number of issues scored advances, including Reading and Union Traction, the former of which was favorably affected by the announcement of the proposed extension at 4 per cent. of the improvement mortgage 6 per cent. bonds. The bonds were dealt in heavily at an advance of a full point, selling in large blocks at 105½. There were also large transactions in the Reading deferred incomes, assessment paid, $100,000 changing hands at 4¾.

Pennsylvania Heat stocks were weak early in the day, but rallied at the close, while Indianapolis Passenger, on the other hand, was affected adversely by the news of the passage of the three-cent-car-fare bill. It was a surprise to local interests in the company, who were congratulating themselves on Thursday that the bill had been defeated. So it had, but it was recalled, passed, and probably will become a law. Its Constitutionality will be questioned, however, and the Supreme Court will eventually be appealed to. This bill, Indianapolis advices state, was introduced for the sole purpose of diverting attention from the bill revoking the company's franchises in 1901, which was passed last Monday.

Closing prices of the leading issues:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	24¼	24½
Pennsylvania	52⅜	52⅞
Reading F. P.	12 7-16	12 9-16
Lehigh Navigation	39	40
Reading G., 40c	81¼	81½
Electric t. r. 4s	74⅞	75
W. N. Y. & P.	2½	2⅞
Metropolitan Traction	106¼	107
Phila., T. & D. V.	72½	72¼
Baltimore Traction	13½	13¾
Union Traction	13½	13⅝
Pennsylvania Heat	14½	14⅝
Pennsylvania Heat pf.	28	28½
United Gas Imp.	73¼	74
Electric Storage	26½	27
Electric Storage pf.	28½	30
Welsbach Light	43	43¾

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, March 5.—New York Biscuit was the centre of interest on the local Stock Exchange this morning. The first sales of Biscuit were at 43¾, but after the first hour quotations quickly moved up to 44¾, and then jumped to 45¼ between sales. Following this came reaction to 44½. The bulk of the trading, however, was close to 45. There was no news of the stock, and the sharp advance was attributed generally to buying on the part of frightened bears.

The general market was dull and barely steady, nothwithstanding the improved tone of the New York list. Wall Street stocks were strong, but brokers' dispatches indicated that the market was a purely professional one, and that the strength was very largely due to the covering of short contracts. On the local Exchange opening prices were on about a level with last night's close.

West Chicago Street Railroad sold at 99 for account and 98¾ regular, which was about a point off from the top yesterday. North Chicago sold at 223, and City Railway at 27½. Diamond Match was off 4 points from yesterday's quotations, but transactions in it were very small.

To-day's Clearing House settlement prices:

American Strawboard	28¾
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	62
Brew. & Malt. Company	11
Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	35
Chicago Packing & P. Co.	36
Chicago Packing & P. Co. pf.	48½
Chicago City Railway	215
Diamond Match Company of Illinois	128
Lake Street Elevated	17⅝
International Packing Company	18
International Packing Company pf.	42
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company	11
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co. pf.	36½
New York Biscuit Company	43¼
North Chicago Street Railroad	223¼
Street's West Stable Car Line	16½
West Chicago Street Railroad	99
Lake Street Elevated tr. ctfs.	14½

THE BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, March 5.—The trading was broad and features were numerous. Prominent, because weak in the face of general improvement, were gas securities. Their weakness was a result of yesterday's explosion and fears of liability of the gas company. Bay State was off ¾, to 5, rallying ⅝. United Gas 5s lost 2, to 83, and seconds 4, to 68. Apart from these specialties the market was strong all around, copper shares, railroad stocks, and miscellaneous securities recording good gains.

Montana rose from 119⅞ to 121, closing at 120¾, a net gain of ⅜ for the day; Centennial from 8⅛ to 8⅞, closing at 8½; Butte from 16¼ to 16⅞, closing at 16⅝. United States Oil was up from 17⅝ to 18⅝, closing at 18¼; Stock Yards from 105 to 106, with 1 per cent. bid to call it at 111 for three months, and closing at 105½. Quincy was off 2, at 110.

RAILROAD COMPANIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atchison new	12⅛	12⅜
Atchison pf.	23	23¼
Boston & Albany	--	217
Boston & Lowell	211	212
Boston & Maine pf.	--	155
Boston & Providence	263	--
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	76½	76¾
Chicago Junction and Stock Yards	105	106½
Fitchburg pf.	92⅞	93⅛
Flint & Pere Marquette	33	35
Maine Central	118	--
Mexican Central	8¾	9
New England pf.	--	60
New York, New Haven & Hartford	174	174¾
Old Colony	179	179¾
Oregon Short Line & U. N.	15½	16
Union Pacific	6⅞	7⅛
West End	74	74½
West End pf.	--	91¾
Wisconsin Central	2¼	--

BONDS.

U. S. 4s, 1891, registered	95½	--
U. S. 6s, 1898, currency	103½	--
U. S. 6s, 1899, currency	106½	--
U. S. 4s, 1907, registered	111	111½
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon	113	113⅜
U. S. 4s, 1925, registered	123¼	123⅜
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon	123¼	123½
U. S. 5s, 1904, registered	114	115½
U. S. 5s, 1904, coupon	114	114½
American Bell Telephone 7s	104	--
Atchison 4s, new	80⅝	--
Atchison adjust. 4s	46¼	46⅝
Boston United Gas 1st 5s	--	83½
Boston United Gas 2d

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, March 5, 1897.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
55½	57	5	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	.....
111½	113	10	American Express....	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	.....
13⅝	13¾	1,951	American Spirits Mfg.	13½	13⅝	13¼	13½	— ¼
33¾	34¼	520	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf...	34½	34½	34	34	.....
116⅜	116½	29,968	American Sugar Refs.	115¾	117¼	115½	116⅜	+ ⅞
104½	104⅞	410	Am. Sugar Refs. pf...	104¼	104¾	104¼	104⅝	+ ¾
86	88	100	Am. Tel. & Cable Co..	87	87	87	87	.....
74⅜	75	1,187	American Tobacco....	75	75¼	74⅝	74⅝	+ ¼
106	108	35	Am. Tobacco pf.....	106½	107⅛	106	107⅛	+ ⅛
24½	25	133	Ann Arbor pf.....	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
12	12¼	980	At., T. & S. F.....	12¼	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
23	23⅜	3,425	At., T. & S. F. pf....	22⅝	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛	— ⅛
10¾	11¼	1,820	Bay State Gas.....	10⅝	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅛
47	47½	215	Canada Southern.....	46¾	47	46¾	47	— ⅛
17⅜	17½	600	Chesapeake & Ohio....	17½	17⅝	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
168	...	50	Chicago & Alton.....	170	170	170	170	.....
76½	76⅝	12,932	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	76¼	77¼	76¼	76⅝	.....
77	77½	3,920	Chicago Gas.....	77	77¾	77	77	+ ¼
76⅜	76⅝	17,870	Chi., Mil. & St. P....	76⅜	77¼	76⅜	76⅝	+ ¼
135¾	136½	690	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	136	136	136	136	.....
106¾	107	2,780	Chicago & Northw....	106½	107⅜	106½	106⅞	+ ¼
68	68¾	3,804	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	67½	68⅜	67½	68	+ ⅛
28	28¾	740	C., C., C. & St. L....	28¾	28⅞	28¾	28¾	+ ⅛
21⅝	22½	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron..	21½	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
4	5	100	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	4½	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
153	154	675	Consolidated Gas Co..	153	153¼	153	153	+ ¼
108	108¼	600	Delaware & Hudson..	108¼	108¼	108	108	— ¼
154	154½	830	Del., Lack. & Western	153⅜	154	153⅜	154	.....
10½	11	100	Denver & R. G.....	11	11	11	11	.....
40½	41½	10	Denver & R. G. pf....	41½	41½	41½	41½	+ ½
105½	106	50	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	106	106	106	106	.....
90¾	...	100	Ed. Elec. Ill. of Brook.	100	100	100	100	.....
14⅞	14½	600	Erie	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+1
33¼	34	158	Erie 1st pf.....	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ¼
35¾	35⅝	8,489	General Electric.....	34¾	36⅛	34¾	35⅝	+ ⅝
92½	93¾	20	Illinois Central.....	94	94	94	94	.....
35⅛	37¾	100	Illinois Steel Co.....	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	—1
168¾	170	786	Lake Shore	168½	169¾	168¼	169¼	+1¾
48½	48¾	9,260	Louisville & Nashville.	49¼	49½	48⅝	48⅝	+1⅛
86⅞	87¼	3,781	Manhattan Con.....	86	88	86	86⅞	+ ⅝
103¼	108	125	Metropolitan Traction	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	+ ¾
47	49	10	Minnesota Iron	49	49	49	49	.....
12¾	13	202	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	12¾	13	12¾	13	+ ⅛
31	31¼	5,070	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf..	30¼	31⅝	30¼	31	+ ½
21¼	22	1,810	Missouri Pacific.....	22	22½	22	22¼	+ ¼
23½	24¼	100	National Lead Co....	24½	24½	24½	24½	+ ¼
91	91½	165	National Lead Co. pf.	91	91	91	91	+ ⅛
12¾	13½	500	National Linseed Oil.	13½	13½	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
95	95½	2,110	New Jersey Central...	94⅞	95⅞	94⅞	95¼	+ ⅛
97	97¼	8,250	New York Central.....	96¼	98	96¼	97⅛	+ ⅝
174	175	130	N. Y., N. H. & H....	175	175	175	175	.....
13	13¼	400	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis.	13¼	13¼	13	13	— ⅛
8½	9	10	N. Y., Sus. & Western.	9	9	9	9	.....
27	28	6	Nor. & W. pf. new....	26	26	26	26	.....
15¾	16¾	25	N. & W. pf. all in. pd.	16	16	16	16	.....
14	14¼	1,151	Northern Pacific.....	14½	14⅝	14	14	— ⅛
37⅛	37½	3,241	Northern Pacific pf....	37¼	37⅞	37	37¼	+ ⅛
14⅝	14½	610	Ontario & Western....	12¼	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	— ⅛
26½	26½	1,075	Pacific Mail.....	22⅝	23⅝	22⅝	23⅛	— ⅛
24⅜	25	4,110	P. & R., all in. pd....	24¾	25¼	24¾	24⅞	+ ⅛
12¾	14	200	P., C., C. & St. L....	13	13	13	13	— ⅛
47	50	75	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	49½	49½	49	49	— ⅛
159	162	855	Pull. Pal. Car Co....	160½	160½	159½	159½	—2½
117	181¼	2	Rome, W. & Ogdens.	117	117	117	117	.....
5	5¼	124	St. L. & San Fran.....	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
40	40½	500	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf..	40	40½	40	40½	— ⅛
3⅞	4¼	100	St. Louis Southw....	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
10⅜	11	600	St. Louis Southw. pf..	10⅛	10⅞	10⅛	10⅜	— ⅛
115	118	34	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	117	117	117	117	+ ¼
139½	143½	20	St. Paul & Omaha....	55½	56¾	55½	55⅞	+ ½
14½	15	200	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	139½	139½	139½	139½	.....
8⅞	9	1,255	Southern Pacific.....	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
27⅞	28	2,120	Southern Railway.....	9	9⅛	8⅞	9	— ⅛
10	10¼	43	Southern Railway pf...	27⅞	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
27⅞	28¼	1,360	Standard R. & T....	10¼	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	.....
9¼	9⅝	200	Tenn. Coal & Iron...	27¾	28¼	27¾	27⅞	.....
6⅞	7	305	Texas Pacific.....	9½	9½	9½	9½	.....
8⅛	8½	140	Union Pacific.....	7	7	7	7	— ⅛
59¼	59½	3,320	United States Leather.	8¼	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
20	20¼	19	U. S. Leather pf.....	58⅝	59⅞	58⅝	59½	+ ¾
73	73½	42	United States Rubber.	20⅝	20⅞	20⅛	20⅞	.....
16½	16¾	610	U. S. Rubber pf.....	73⅜	73⅝	73⅜	73⅝	.....
83⅜	83¾	727	Wabash pf.....	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
1¾	1⅞	300	Western Union Tel...	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	+ ½
Sales.....		164,626	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	2	2	1¾	1¾	.....

Complete Bond Transactions.

Alb & Sus con 6s reg
2,000.....117
Am Spirits M Co 6s
2,000..... 78¾
1,000..... 79
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
11,000..... 79¾
At, T & S F gen 4s
27,000..... 82½
500..... 82½
10,000..... 82¾
10,000..... 82¾
62,000..... 82½
10,000..... 82½
35,000..... 82¾
5,000..... 82⅝
5,000c..... 82⅝
15,000..... 82⅝
30,000..... 82½
500..... 82½
Adjustment 4s
15,000..... 46½
17,000..... 46⅜
7,000..... 46⅜
9,000..... 46⅜
28,000..... 46¾
10,000..... 47
15,000..... 46¾
10,000..... 46⅜
Brooklyn R T 5s
2,000..... 80¼
Buffalo & Erie new
5,000..... 107
6,000..... 107¼
Bur, C R & N 1st collat
trust 5s
2,000..... 103½
Cent Pac 6s, 1898
8,000..... 102¼
Cent of N J gen 5s
5,000..... 115¾
5,000..... 115¼
Cent R & B Co of Ga
collateral gold 5s
5,000..... 94½
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
5,000..... 74
6,000..... 74¼
5,000..... 74⅝
19,000..... 74½
10,000..... 74⅜
Ches & Ohio con 5s
5,000..... 110½
2,000..... 110⅛
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div,
2d consol 4s
2,000..... 90
Chi, B & Q, Nebraska
ext 4s
$1,000..... 90⅜
Chi & E Ill gen 5s
1,000..... 101¼
Chicago & Erie 1st
2,000..... 111⅜
5,000..... 111⅝
Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Tr
Co certfs
10,000..... 42⅝
1,000..... 42⅝
8,000..... 42¼
Chi & N W coup gold 7s
7,000..... 118
30-year deb 5s
10,000..... 111¾
Chi & N W cons 7s
1,000..... 141⅜
Chi, R I & P ext 5s
3,000..... 103⅞
C, C, C & St L, St Louis
Div 4s
4,000..... 94½
Col, H V & T 5s
10,000..... 71½
6,000..... 72
1,000c..... 72
Dal & Waco 1st 5s
5,000..... 70
D, L & W 7s, 1907
1,000..... 125½
Den & Rio Grande 4s
10,000s20F..... 88¼
Detroit Gas Co 5s
7,000..... 69
3,000c..... 69
3,000..... 70
5,000..... 70½
Dul & Iron Range 1st
2,000..... 101
5,000..... 101½
10,000..... 101¼
1,000..... 101
Dul, S S & A 5s
3,000..... 101
East Tenn, Va & Ga
cons gold 5s
6,000..... 102
East Tenn, Va & Ga
divisional 5s
1,000..... 108⅜
Total sales..... 112½

Equitable Gas & Fuel of
Chicago 1st
2,000..... 100
Erie 1st mortgage
11,000s20F..... 109
5,000..... 109
Flint & P M 6s
1,000..... 116
Ft W & D C 1st
2,000..... 59½
Ga Pac 1st 5-6s
1,000..... 114½
H & Tex Cent G M 4s
10,000..... 68½
8,000..... 69
Iowa Cent 1st 5s
10,000..... 95
Kan Pac 6s, 1895, Trust
Co certfs, ex ma-
tured coups
12,000..... 102
Kan Pac 6s, 1896 Trust
Co certfs, ex ma-
tured coups
13,000..... 102
Kan Pac 1st cons, Tr
Co certfs
3,000..... 74½
Kings Co Elev 1st
1,000..... 50
Lac G L Co of St L 1st5s
2,000c..... 94½
L S & M So 1st reg
10,000..... 112¾
L S & M So 2d coup
8,000..... 123
L S & M So 2d reg
1,000..... 123
Lehigh Val of N Y 1st
2,000..... 99
Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st
2,000..... 115½
1,000..... 115½
Louis & Nash, N O &
Mobile 1st
2,000..... 120
Unified gold 4s
2,000..... 79⅞
Louis & Nash G M 6s
1,000s20F..... 117¼
Manhattan Ry con 4s
35,000..... 93⅝
Mil & St Paul, Chi &
Mo River 5s
1,000..... 110
Chi & Pac 6s
3,000s20F..... 118½
Chi & Pac West 5s
1,000..... 113½
Iowa & Minn Div
2,000..... 131½
Lac & Dav Div
2,000..... 111
4,000s20F..... 111
Wis & Minn Div
1,000..... 111⅞
Mil & St Paul cons
1,000..... 133
4,000..... 134
M & St Paul 7 3-10
1,000..... 131
Mil & St P G M 4s, Se-
ries A
10,000s15F..... 100
3,000s20F..... 100
7,000..... 100⅛
Mo, Kan & East 1st
5,000..... 93½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
3,000..... 84¼
6,000..... 84½
6,000..... 84⅝
Mo, K & T 2d
5,000..... 59½
2,000..... 59¾
22,000..... 60
10,000..... 60¼
5,000..... 60⅛
7,000..... 60¼
5,000..... 60
6,000..... 59⅝
Mo, K & T of T 5s
2,000..... 80
N Y Cent 1st coup
10,000..... 119
N Y, C & St L 4s
5,000..... 105⅞
N Y & Harl 1st reg
20,000..... 113
N Y, O & W refdg 4s
1,000..... 93½
N Y, S & W 1st refdg 5s
5,000..... 102⅞
Norf & W Ry con 4s
3,500..... 70
North Pac 1st 6s
8,000..... 115¾
Pec, Dec & Ev 1st
5,000..... 102

Nor Pac gen lien 3s
20,000..... 54⅞
5,000..... 55
3,500..... 55
1,000..... 55½
500..... 55¼
2,000..... 55⅜
500..... 55⅝
5,000..... 55
4,000..... 54⅞
6,000..... 55
12,000..... 54⅞
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
11,000..... 88
500..... 88¼
61,000..... 88⅛
Oregon R & N 1st
1,000..... 113½
2,000..... 113
Oregon R & N 4s
5,000..... 83
10,000..... 83⅛
6,000..... 83
Phil & Read 2d pf inc,
Trust Co certfs, all
installments paid
30,000..... 32¾
3d pf inc, Trust Co
certfs, all install-
ments paid
30,000..... 30¾
Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr
Co certfs, assented
7,000..... 81¼
P, C, C & St L 4½s, Se-
ries A
1,000..... 109¼
Series B
5,000s30F..... 109
Pitt, Shen & L E 1st
1,000..... 99⅞
Pitts & West 1st
5,000..... 71
Rich & Danv 6s
1,000..... 121
Roch & Pitts 1st
2,000..... 122
St L & S F G M 5s
2,000..... 97½
St L & S F G M 6s
4,000..... 112
St L S W 1st
5,000..... 68
St P, M & M 1st, Dakota
extension
1,000..... 120½
St P, M & M 2d
1,000..... 122½
San An & Ar Pass 4s
10,000..... 58½
Scioto Val & N E 4s
2,000..... 83¼
So Pac of Cal 5s consld
10,000..... 85¾
2,000..... 85⅝
Southern Ry 1st 5s
15,000..... 80½
20,000..... 80⅝
2,000..... 80
3,000..... 80⅞
2,000..... 80
6,000..... 89¾
Standard R & T 6s
1,000s60F..... 72
Tenn C, I & R, Tenn
Div 6s
5,000..... 87½
1,500..... 87
Tex & N O cons 5s
6,000..... 95
5,000..... 94¾
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
5,000..... 89½
Tex & Pac 2d inc
1,000..... 21½
13,000..... 21⅞
Union Elev 1st 6s
4,000..... 72
1,000..... 71⅞
Union Pac 6s, 1897
1,000..... 101½
Union Pac gold 6s col
trust notes
2,000..... 101⅝
Union Pac ext S F 8s
1,000..... 93
Wabash 1st 5s
1,000..... 107
West Shore gtd 4s
10,000..... 107⅛
Registered
500..... 106½
W N Y & P 1st
1,000..... 107½
Wis Cent Co inc
3,000..... 53⅝
15,000..... 54½
$1,357,500

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	315	Manhattan	210
American Exch'ge	173	Market & Fulton	210
Broadway	230	Mechanics'	190
Butch. & Drov.	125	Mech. & Traders'	130
Central Nat.	155	Mercantile	140
Chase Nat.	400	Merchants'	140
Chatham	290	Merchants' Exch.	110
Chemical	4000	Metropolis	425
City	500	Nassau	155
Citizens'	125	National Union	200
Columbia	170	New Amsterdam	190
Commerce	205½	New York	230
Continental	130	New York County	650
Corn Exchange	285	Nat. Bank N. Am.	135
Fifth Avenue	2900	Pacific	170
First Nat. of S. I.	120	Park	260
Fourth National	178	People's	200
Gallatin Nat.	310	Phenix	104
Garfield Nat.	500	Republic	150
German American	110	Seaboard National	169
Germania	330	Second National	425
Greenwich	165	Seventh National	100
Hanover	315	Shoe & Leather	90
Hudson River	155	State of New York	114
Imp. & Traders'	525	Tradesmen's	140
Irving	140	U. S. National	170
Leather Manfrs'	185	West Side	275
Lincoln National	750	Western National	114

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the port of New York for the week were valued at $2,611,085, against $2,401,405 last week, and $3,290,816 for the corresponding period of last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $2,684,876, against $2,549,297 last week and $3,144,180 in the same week of last year.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 64⅛@64⅝. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 64c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 50¼@51¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 468,044.47 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 29⅜d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Exports, Jan. 1 to date	$549,706
Imports in the same period	539,684
Net exports	$10,022
Net imports, 1896	3,908,017
Net exports, 1895	20,339,479
Net exports, 1894	3,341,369
Net exports, 1893	26,205,894

***

On the Consolidated Exchange, 300 shares of Brunswick sold at .13, 700 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .10, 300 Ophir at .80, 200 Pharmacist at .14, 300 Standard at 1.70, and 200 Union Consolidated at .30.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	95½	
4s, r., 1907	111	111½
5s, c., 1907	113	113⅜
4s, r., 1925	123¼	123⅜
4s, c., 1925	123¼	123½
5s, r., 1904	114	114½
5s, c., 1904	114	114½
Currency 6s, 1898	103½	...
Currency 6s, 1899	106½	...
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	...
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	...
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	...

Adams Express	149
Alb. & Sus.	170
Alt. & T. H., r. r.	61
Am. Coal	108
Am. Coal Oil	12
Ann Arbor	9
At. & Pac.	⅛
Balt. & Ohio	15
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	3
Boston A. L. pf.	104
Brooklyn R. T.	21½
Bklyn Union Gas	95½
Brunswick Co.	⅝
Buff., R. & P.	16¾
Buff., R. & P. pf.	20
Bur., C. R. & N.	71
Canadian Pacific	53½
Central Pacific	10¾
Chi. & Alt. pf.	172
Chi. & E. Ill.	43
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	95
Chicago G. W.	4
Chi. & N. W.	155
Clev., L. & W. pf.	40
Cleve. & Pitts	166½
Col. C. & I. Dev.	½
Col. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	85

Col., H. V. & T.	4¼	4¾
C. H. V. & T. pf.	40	60
Com. Cable	150	172
Consol. Coal	33	40
D. M. & Ft. D.	8	8¾
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	56	80
D., S. S. & A.	3¼	4¼
D., S. S. & A. pf.	7½	9
Erie 2d pf.	...	21
Ev. & T. H.	28	31
Ev. & T. H. pf.	37	45
F. & P. M. pf.	32	...
Gt. Nor. pf.	120	123
G. B. & W.	30	40
G. B. & W., Deb. A	...	50
G. B. & W., Deb. B	...	5
Harlem	293	...
Homestake	35	40
Iowa Central	7	7½
Iowa Central pf.	25	26
Joliet & Chicago	156	...
Kanawha & Mich.	5	7
Keokuk & D. M.	2	4
K. & D. M. pf.	12	13½
Keokuk & West	30	40
Lacledo Gas	23	25
Lacledo Gas pf.	72	78
L. E. & W.	16½	18
L. E. & W. pf.	67½	69
Long Island	46	...
Mah. Coal R.	100	115
Mah. Coal R. pf.	100	115
Man. Beach	3	10
Md. Coal pf.	40	60
Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1⅝
Mich. Cent.	94	98
Minn. & St. L.	18	19
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	76¾	78½
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	46	48
Mobile & Ohio	20	22½
Morris & Essex	164	167
National Starch	4	7

Nat. St. 1st pf.	55	60
Nat. St. 2d pf.	17	22
New Cent. Co.	5½	7½
New England	...	37
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	...	70
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	28¼	29½
N. Y. S. & W. pf.	25	26
Norfolk So.	60	70
Nor. & West., r. r.	11½	11¾
Nor. & W., new	14½	15
North American	4½	4⅞
Ohio Southern	...	5
Ont. Mining	10	10½
Ore. R. & N.	11	20
Ore. R. & N. pf.	43	44
Penn. Coal	310	...
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1¼	2
Peo. & Eastern	3	8
Phil. & Read. 1st pf., when issued	48	50
Phil. & Read. 2d pf., when issued	29¾	30¾
P. F. W. & C.	163	170
Quicksilver	1	3
Quicksilver pf.	...	12
Rens. & Sar.	178	186
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	14⅝	14⅞
St. P. & Duluth	18	23
St. P. & D. pf.	...	90
Sil. bull certfs.	64½	64⅝
T. P. Land Tr.	4½	8
Third Avenue	154	158
Tol. & O. C.	15	25
Tol. & O. C. pf.	50	75
U. P. D. & G.	1¾	2½
U. S. Express	35	40
Wabash	6	6¾
Wells-F. Express	100	102½
West. Union Beef.	6½	7¾
W. & L. E. pf.	5½	6

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 5th day of March, 1897:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$142,515,624
Gold bullion	45,718,884
Total	$188,234,509
Net outstanding gold certificates	37,540,879
Balance	$150,693,630
Standard silver dollars	$381,590,269
Silver bullion	815,826
Total	$382,411,095
Net outstanding silver certificates	364,165,555
Balance	18,245,540
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$9,599,048
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	107,894,232
Total	$117,493,280
Less outstanding Treasury notes	117,493,280
United States notes	87,283,344
Net outstanding currency certificates	76,655,000
Balance	10,628,344
Treasury notes of 1890	$29,527,738
National bank notes	14,780,558
Fractional silver coin	15,774,857
Fractional currency	84
Minor coin	1,265,532
Deposits in National banks	16,198,410
Bonds and interest paid	216,515
Total	$77,763,497
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	8,577,229
Outstanding checks and drafts	5,165,444
Disbursing officers' balances	25,229,610
Post Office Department account	2,874,519
Miscellaneous items	2,759,000
Total	$44,805,804
Balance	33,157,692
Available cash balance, including gold reserve	$212,725,207

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$557,872	$2,311,473	$92,810,281
Internal revenue	858,793	2,175,830	101,411,112
Miscellaneous	81,037	181,801	16,789,625
Total	$1,447,704	$4,669,105	$211,010,999

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$23,000	$528,000	$65,114,515
War	65,000	148,000	34,638,409
Navy	60,000	146,000	28,185,432
Indians	12,000	1,964,000	10,125,124
Pensions	1,400,000	3,190,000	98,879,259
Interest	67,000	206,000	28,716,592
Total	$1,630,000	$6,182,000	$260,659,334
Excess of expenditures over receipts	182,295	1,512,894	49,648,334

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Deposits under Act July 14, 1890	$126,000	$398,250	$9,331,880
Redemptions under Act July 14, 1890	70,830	161,755	6,107,463

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	United States Notes.	Treasury Notes.	
	(Since 1879.)	(Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$472,351,364	$87,443,759	$559,795,119
This fiscal y'r.	47,062,393	7,405,445	54,467,838
This month	83,626	86,993	170,621
This day	29,882	29,525	59,407

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, Act July 12, 1882.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $858,793; from customs, $557,872, and miscellaneous, $290,037.

The National bank notes received for redemption amounted to $623,406.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1897.	1896.	1895.
B. & O. SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	921	921	921
4th week Feb.	$116,303	$145,447	$132,857
Month	462,267	478,003	458,188
From July 1	3,620,330	3,946,947	4,322,494
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	...	521	516
4th week Feb.	$76,340	$94,920	$83,000
Month	322,820	313,139	292,394
From July 1	2,688,914	2,812,164	2,531,909
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	928	928	928
Month Feb.	$391,636	$387,761	$247,263
CINCINNATI, JACKSON & MACKINAW—			
4th week Feb.	$13,318	$18,452	$12,974
Month	51,326	58,980	43,068
From Jan. 1	105,401	111,301	93,554
ELGIN, JOLIET & EASTERN—			
Mileage	189	189	189
Month Feb.	$95,297	$101,750	$83,867
FITCHBURG RAILROAD—			
Mileage	451	451	451
Month Jan.	$527,768	$598,018	$513,327
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	3,974	2,956	3,956
4th week Feb.	$389,595	$449,351	$387,655
Month	1,563,215	1,616,571	1,364,940
From July 1	13,763,177	14,025,189	13,153,920
MEXICAN NATIONAL—			
Mileage	1,219	1,219	1,219
4th week Feb.	$108,473	$108,175	$94,908
Month	435,469	357,459	322,331
From Jan. 1	825,646	761,848	663,259
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,197	2,060	2,023
4th week Feb.	$204,859	$264,845	$242,162
Month	877,718	916,093	797,157
From July 1	8,386,284	7,772,552	8,074,758
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,936	4,990	4,987
4th week Feb.	$808,000	$801,000	$535,000
Month	1,801,000	1,738,000	1,571,000
From Jan. 1	3,538,000	3,537,000	3,227,000
CENTRAL BRANCH—			
Mileage	388	388	388
4th week Feb.	$31,000	$30,200	$14,000
Month	97,000	55,000	44,000
From Jan. 1	176,000	118,000	85,000
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,570	1,570	1,570
4th week Feb.	$154,566	$242,840	$185,004
Month	707,788	820,506	651,632
From Oct. 1	4,330,688	4,522,421	....
OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION—			
Mileage	1,059	1,059	1,059
Month Feb.	$258,768	$295,292	....
From Jan. 1	556,021	668,230	....
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,223	1,223	1,223
4th week Feb.	$103,000	$117,800	$107,100
Month	367,700	419,100	392,600
From July 1	3,466,586	3,581,720	3,732,121
CENTRAL OF NEW JERSEY for January—			
Gross earnings	855,215	1,009,567	852,432
Op. expenses and taxes	599,997	653,997	605,797
Net earnings	255,217	350,569	246,635
MEXICAN INTERNATIONAL for January—			
Gross earnings	280,988	234,547	196,916
Op. expenses	157,149	161,209	124,781
Net earnings	108,837	73,338	72,135
	1897.	1896.	Changes.
CHOCTAW, OKLAHOMA & GULF for January—			
Gross earnings	112,902	129,484	*16,582
Op. expenses	77,277	104,193	*26,916
Net earnings	35,625	25,291	†10,334
Interest and taxes	19,000	....	....
Surplus	16,625	....	....
Fiscal year to date:			
Gross earnings	374,130	346,408	†27,722
Op. expenses	246,031	273,822	*27,791
Net earnings	128,068	72,586	†55,512
Interest and taxes	57,000	....	....
Surplus	71,098	....	....
PHILADELPHIA & READING for January—			
Gross earnings	1,538,426	1,787,116	*248,689
Op. expenses	887,853	1,020,947	*133,094
Net earnings	650,573	766,168	*115,595
Improvements and renewals	39,

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Many Sales Reported by Brokers at Private Contract—A Single Partition Sale in the Auction Room.

Golding & Whitehouse have sold for Henry Stanton to Mrs. J. Stacy Bradford, at $45,000, the four-story and basement brown-stone-front dwelling, 10 West Forty-ninth Street, 16.6 by 55 by 100.5. George W. Chandler is the buyer of the residence, 109 West Seventieth Street, reported sold by the same firm yesterday.

Mayer Auerbach has bought, at $19,000, from Terence Farley's Sons, a lot on the south side of Sixty-ninth Street, 100 feet west of Central Park West.

Ashforth & Duryee and Douglas Robinson & Co. have sold for the heirs of the deceased tailor, John Patterson, the five-story store and apartment house, 25 and 27 West Twenty-sixth Street. His successors, it will be remembered, have leased two of the Astor buildings on the south side of Thirty-third Street, opposite the Waldorf.

W. G. Rule has sold two four-story brick flats on the west side of Bergen Avenue, north of Westchester Avenue, 50 by 75 by 100, for A. V. Donnellan, builder, at $34,000.

A Schwab has sold to Christopher Lampke, at about $10,000, a two-story and basement brick dwelling, 16.8 by 50 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 300 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue.

John Delaney has bought of John F. McGrath 165 East Seventy-eighth Street, a two-story brick dwelling, on lot 18 by 82.

W. P. Jones & Son have sold for Maria S. Simpson the four-story English basement brick dwelling, 487 West Twenty-second Street, 15.8½ by 50 by 98.9.

John H. Dye has sold for James H. Dick the three-story and basement brick dwelling 148 West Eleventh Street, on lot 16.9 by 57; for the Waldrich Land Company, the three and four story buildings, 44 by 74, on the northeast corner of Tenth Street and Waverley Place, and for Mrs. Hannah Heaseleden, 310 Spring Street, a three-story brick tenement, with store, on lot 25 by 75.

Henry Corn has sold, at over $210,000, the new nine-story mercantile building, 34 by 100.2, on the northwest corner of Waverley Place and Greene Street.

Maclay & Davies have sold for Frederick A. Constable to Mrs. Edward King of Newport the plot 80 by 102.2 on the south side of Eighty-fourth Street, 70 feet west of Madison Avenue.

Stabler & Smith have sold for Alexander McDowell, builder, 340 to 344 Manhattan Avenue, three five-story brick flats, 25 by 79 by 95 each.

H. H. Cammann & Co. have sold for Josiah S. Lindsay, to M. Rowan, 45 West Twentieth Street, a five-story English basement dwelling, on lot 20 by 92.

Dr. Dodge has sold to Walker & Clark the four-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling, 15 West Twentieth Street, on lot 28 by 92.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom William Kennelly sold in partition 23 William Street, a four-story stone-front office building, on lot 24.4 by 147.5 by 35.3 by irregular, to Alfred Jaretzki, for $110,000. The buyer acted as attorney for one of the heirs and owners of the property. The bidding started at $75,000, advanced $5,000 on each offer to $90,000, and then by thousand-dollar raises reached the knock-down price. The many speculators and investors present considered the price a full one.

PROJECTED BUILDINGS.

Wagner & Wallace, the builders, have engaged George Frederick Pelham to prepare plans for a row of apartment houses to be built on the north side of Ninety-sixth Street, 375 feet west of Central Park West. The buildings will be five stories, of brick and stone. Two similar houses will be built by the same firm on the south side of Ninety-sixth Street, 389.10 feet east of Columbus Avenue, from plans drawn by the same architects.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 72 and 74 Seventh Street, for two six-story brick flats and stores, 25 by 78; Joseph L. Buttenweiser of 237 East Sixtieth Street, owner; G. Fred Pelham, of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $54,000.

One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 150 feet west of Seventh Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, 25 by 82.4; Edward Jenkins of 435 West One Hundred and Forty-Fourth Street, owner and builder; Godwin & Cunningham of 25 Third Avenue, architects; cost, $49,600.

Tenth Avenue, west side, 24.8 feet north of Thirty-first Street, for a five-story brick tenement and stores, 24.8 by 86; Conrad W. Reckhart of 500 West Thirty-fifth Street, owner; James W. Cole of 463 West Fifty-first Street, architect; cost, $15,000.

Cromwell Avenue, west side, 60 feet from junction of Jerome and Cromwell Avenues, for a one-story frame shed 49 by 18; Gabriel Neuffer, owner; A. Russman, architect; cost, $150.

Gerard Avenue, corner One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, for a one-story frame shed, 63 by 20; Annie Baird, owner; A. Russman, architect; cost, $175.

Westchester Avenue, north side, 25 feet east of Washington Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 25 by 15; Charles Martin, owner; Christopher F. Lohse, architect; cost, $75.

Nos. 137 and 139 Broadway, alterations to a six and a four story brick store and office buildings, Niagara Fire Insurance Company, owners; Sooy Smith & Co. of 15 Broad Street, architects; cost, $25,000.

Blackwell's Island, alterations to a one-story stone dining room of penitentiary, city, owner; George W. Walgrave of 42 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $75,000.

Southeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, alterations to a two and one story brick clubhouse, James Rozell of 1919 Thirty-ninth Street and Broadway, owner; James F. Meehan of 410 Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $2,500.

Blackwell's Island, alterations to a one-story brick and stone penitentiary; city, owner; George Walgrove, architect; cost, $175,000.

No. 44 Hudson Street, alterations to a five-story brick store and lofts, by Julius Schwartz of 62 Front Street, owner; Frederick Jacobsen of 1,539 Broadway, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 328-330 East Twenty-first Street, alterations to two five-story brick tenements, by Moses Schloss of 152 Second Avenue, owner; C. B. Meyers of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 115 Lewis Street, alterations to a three and five story store, dwelling, and ballroom, by Morris Braun of 115 Lewis Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $5,000.

No. 205 East Tenth Street, alterations to a four-story and basement brick dwelling and stores, by Mrs. Sophie Lederle of 205 East Tenth Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $2,500.

Norfolk Street, 124, alterations to a three-story brick dwelling, store, and studio; Christian Reenier of 77 Eighth Street, owner; Jacob Furman of 124 Norfolk Street, lessee; Nathan Langer of 276 Madison Street, architect; cost, $150.

Seventy-sixth Street, southeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue, alterations to a two-story brick and stone stable and store; William T. Lawton of Bellport, L. I., owner; Alexander Henderson of 307 West Twenty-first Street, builder; cost, $1,500.

Third Avenue, 2,201, alterations to a brick store and boarding house; Wendolin J. Nauss of 17 East Ninety-fourth Street, owner; Bruno W. Bergen of Bible House, architect; cost, $3,000.

Morris Avenue, 676, alterations to a three-story frame store and dwelling, 22 by 35; Charles Martin of 676 Morris Avenue, owner; Chris F. Lokse of 651 Robbins Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, March 5.

GREENWICH AV, 31; John G. Norris and wife to Meyer L. Sire..... $1

87TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.8; Gertrude R. Waldo to William M. Schwenker..... 100

92D ST, s s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.8; Mary E. Newbold to same..... 10

142D ST, n s, 200 ft w of Boulevard, 75x99.10; George R. Schieffelin and wife to David Stewart..... 12,000

137TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Charles Riley to Charles Seickendick..... 1

WEST END AV, e s, 33.11 ft s of 102d St, 17x72; Alfred Rauchzuss and another to Robert W. Lyle..... 1

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 157th St, 25x100; Johanna Hirschberg to George R. Schieffelin..... 1

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 25 ft s of 157th St, 25x100; P. J. H. Whittaker to George R. Schieffelin..... 1

LOT 205, Block E, map of Hudson P. Rose of Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Joseph A. Irvine..... 550

POPLAR ST, n s, 252.2 ft e of Forest Av, 50x110.7x105.3; Joseph J. Gleason to Sarah E. Coley..... 1,187

6TH ST, n s, 321.8 ft e of Avenue B, 20.8x89.10; Patrick F. Clark and wife to Herman Rosenblum..... 9,600

1ST AV, e s, 60 ft n of Cedar Place, 20x75; George Rau and wife to Margaretha Nagengast..... 1

FOREST AV, e s, 60 ft n of Cedar Place, 20x76; Margaretha Nagengast to George Rau..... 1

MADSON AV, w s, 77.4 ft s of Tallmadge St, 25.3x83.4x25x80.2; Louis Niemo and wife to Gilbert Vander Simssen..... 4,800

LOT 4, map of lots on the hill on Prospect St at s e corner of land of Susan M. Baxter; William J. McCook to Margaret R. Renn..... 1

LOT 87, Block B, map of Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Jacob Schappert..... 600

CLINTON PLACE 127, John G. Norris and wife to Paul Leavitt..... 1

47TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.5; George Hebener and another, executors, &c., to Kunigunde Zwing..... 18,000

149TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of Boulevard, 75x99.11; Patrick H. Lynch to William Wahle..... 11,500

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 170th St, 100x200; George R. Schieffelin and wife to Percival J. H. Whittaker..... 1

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 25 ft s of 157th St, 25x100; David Stewart to P. J. H. Whittaker..... 1

EAGLE AV, s e corner of Cedar St, 100x100; Herman Weissker to Helen Weissker..... 1,000

COLUMBIA ST, 105 and 107; Morris Levy and wife to Samuel Newman..... 16,150

26TH ST, n s, 425 ft e of 6th Av, 25x98.9; James R. Roosevelt and others, trustee, to J. M. Astor..... 1

46TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.4; James P. Foster and wife to George H. Foster..... 20,000

39TH ST, n s, 109 ft w of 3d Av, 27.3x98.2x27.6x94.4; George C. Austin to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company..... 37,000

39TH ST, n s, 90 ft w of 3d Av, 19x94.4x19.2x91.8; same to same..... 26,500

65TH ST, n s, 70 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x100.5; Michael H. Smith and others to Mary E. Smith and another, 2-4 part..... 1

MADISON ST, n w corner of Gouverneur St, 58.3x78.7x58.2x78.1; New York Baptist Mission Society to Philip Kotlowsky and another..... 37,250

WEST ST, e s, 65.9 ft n of Franklin St, 21.11x irregular; John C. Best and others to William Best..... 1

WALKER ST, e s, 127.1 ft e of Elm St, 43.11x75, 105 Walker St, s s; John G. Norris and wife to William J. Devlin..... 250,000

6TH ST, 417 and 419; Helena Bardes and another to Jacob Klinenstein..... 26,000

BOWERY, e s corner of 4th St, 62x120x 46x100; also interior lot, 46.11, s w of 4th St, 1-6 part, 652 Broadway, ½ part; Wilson L. Defendorf and wife to Joshua Kantrowitz..... 1

10TH AV and 34th St, n e corner, 74.1x 20.10; John G. Norris and wife to William J. Devlin..... 40,000

50TH ST, s s, 475 ft w of 10th Av, 25x 100.5; Charles Schoolhouse to Mary C. Franklin..... 1

92D ST, n s, 165 ft w of Boulevard, 40x 100.8; Martin Metzger and wife to Julia Drought..... 100

72D ST, 428 East; Edward Kahrt to Marie Kahrt..... 2,500

55TH ST, s s, 220 ft w of 5th Av, 20x 100.5; William R. Montgomery and wife to Jennie K. Fewell..... 1

MADISON AV, w s, 66.8 ft n of 130th St, 16.8x75; James J. Williams and wife to Elizabeth Galvin..... 1

98TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 100.11; Edward L. Patterson, referee, to William Boss..... 1,650

113TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x 100.11; Joseph R. Stein and wife to Pauline Katz..... 1

MANHATTAN AV, e s, 25.11 ft s of 102d St, 25x100; Jacob Jung and others to Meyer Hoffman..... 1

MANHATTAN AV, s e corner of 102d St, 25.11x100; Jacob Jung and others to same. 1

137TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Charles Seickendick and wife to David Burton..... 30,500

106TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100.11; George Heesemann to Emma Heesemann..... 1

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 170th St, 100x200; Percival J. H. Whittaker to Johanna Hirschberg..... 1

WASHINGTON AV, s e corner of 188th St, 183x100; Hamlin Babcock to Jennie W. Babcock..... 28,100

Recorded Leases.

CAVA, Carmine, to Domenico Di Darlo; 2,198 1st, Av; 400-402 East 114th St, 3 years, &c..... $2,640

KNOX, John A., to Josef Jansen; n e corner of Intervale Av and Freeman St, store, &c., 5½ years..... 660

CHILDS, Eleanor C., to Kate Clavin; 603 West 47th St, 5 years..... 120

CLOTHERTY, Hermine G., to George F. Schreyer; 747 2d Av, 5 years..... 1,000

DAAB, Georgena, to Gretcher Schwenk; 3,397 3d Av, 3 years..... 660

LANGHORST, F. W., to J. Herrmann; 256 East 23d St, 5 years..... 2,600-2,700

MOLLER, John, to August Quick; 258 West St, 5 years..... 2,040

SOMMER, William, to William Lauter; 841 Columbus Av, store, &c., 3 years..... 1,800

Recorded Mortgages.

Friday, March 5.

BROWN, Charles H., to Chs. F. de Casanova; 122 Manhattan Av, 1 year..... $1,200

COHEN, Isidor and Simon, and wives to Leopold S. Weiner; e s of Wooster St, 201 ft s of Spring St, 1 year..... 10,000

CRANITCH, William I. A., to Henretta Boyle; 233 West 34th St, 1 year..... 1,500

CLARK, Serena A., and husband to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; n s of 87th St, 125 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year..... 6,000

DROUGHT, Julia, to Martin Metzger; n s of 92d St, 165 ft w of Boulevard, 1 year, two mortgages..... 22,700

FLECK, Charles I., and wife to Joseph S. Marcus and another; 121 Ludlow St, 7 months..... 2,000

FRANKLIN, Mary C., to Citizens' Savings Bank; s s of 50th St, 475 ft w of 10th Av, 1 year..... 12,000

GORSCH, Hugo, and wife to the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; n e corner of 92d St and 2d Av, 5 years.. 30,000

GILVIN, Elizabeth, to James J. Williams; w s of Madison Av, 66.8 ft n of 130th St, 3 years..... 8,000

GOLD, Max, to Isaac Sheinberg; 101 Hester St, leasehold, notes..... 950

HOFFMAN, Meyer, to Jacob Jung and Jacob Mohr; s e corner of 102d St and Manhattan Av, 3 years..... 4,000

SAME to same; e s of Manhattan Av, 25.11 ft s of 102d St, 3 years..... 4,000

HEINS, Mary A., to Simon E. Bernheimer and another; 2,138 2d Av, leasehold, demand..... 3,000

HAWKES, Henry, and wife to Holmes & Philbrick, as trustees, &c.; n s of 113th St, 150 ft w of 8th Av, notes..... 2,079

HOCHSTER, Albert, to Moses Hochster; 213 East 10th St, 3 years..... 25,000

KOTLOWSKY, Philip, and Barnet Levy to the New York City Baptist Mission Society; n w corner of Madison and Gouverneur Sts, 1 year..... 27,250

KLINGENSTEIN, Jacob, to Helena and John Bardes; n e s of 6th St, 200.6 ft e of 1st Av, being 417 and 419 6th St, 1 year..... 5,000

JANPOLE, Rosa, to Louis Werner; 324 East 48th St, 1 year..... 4,500

LOWENFELD, Charles, and wife to John Moore; 1,654 Lexington Av, 5 years..... 6,000

LEAYCRAFT, J. Edgar, and wife to Mary B. Paymtar; s s of 133d St, 160 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year..... 2,000

LUDWIG, Margaretha, Louis, and Adam, to Welz & Zerweck; 14 West 4th St, store, leasehold, demand..... 4,000

MEYER, Adolph J. H., and wife to Emma Kaufmann; 866 Boulevard, 1 year.. 5,000

MEYER, Monica, to the Dollar Savings Bank; s s of 101st St, 200 ft w of Elton Av, 1 year..... 2,800

MEYER, Frederick W., to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; 157 West 104th St, 3 years..... 6,000

McKEE, John, to Emily A. Watson; s s of 39th St, 180 ft e of Madison Av, 5 years..... 25,000

MERZBACH, Clementine, and husband to Henry Rogers and another, trustees, &c.; 158 Stanton St, 5 years..... 11,500

NEWMAN, Samuel, to Morris Levy; 105 and 107 Columbia St, installments..... 2,150

NORRIS, John G., to Leander S. Sire; 127 Clinton Place, 1 year..... 7,000

SAME and wife to L. Lindsey Fountaine; 31 Grandview Av, 1 year..... 1,000

OFFENBERG, Adolph, and wife and Lilly Herb to Marianne O'Gorman; 542 East 134th St, 3 years..... 11,500

O'GORMAN, William, and wife to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; 708 East 142d St, 3 years..... 4,000

SAME to same; 704, 706, and 710 East 142d St, three mortgages, 3 years..... 12,000

O'MEARA, Jeremiah, Mary, and Ellen, to Marianne O'Gorman; Decatur Av, s w corner of 195th, or Tappan St, 3 years..... 6,000

ROSENBLUM, Herman, to Amelia Blumenthal; 349 East 8th St, 3 years..... 6,000

SAME to Patrick F. Clark; same property, 2 years..... 1,500

RAVENSBURG, John, to the United States Trust Company of New York; s s of 18th St, 128 ft w of 8th Av, 2 years..... 8,000

ROPES, Jennie L., and husband to same; 242 Central Park West, 5 years..... 35,000

SEICKENDICK, Charles, and wife to the American Baptist Home Mission Society; n s of 137th St, 250 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year..... 20,000

JARMUSZ, Josephine E., and Francis S. to C. W. Oakes; n s of 14th Av, Lot 516, map of Wakefield, 3 months..... 250

PEARSON, Albert J., and wife to Jennie L. Jackson; n w s of Martha St, Lot 183, map of Wakefield, 3 years..... 2,800

STEWART, David, to George R. Schieffelin; n s of 142d St, 200 ft w of Boulevard, 3 years..... 3,000

SAME to same; s s of 142d St, 225 ft w of Boulevard, two lots, 3 years, (two mortgages)..... 5,000

SCHWENKER, William M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 91st St, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year..... 6,500

SEDGWICK, John, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 340 West 88th St, 3 years..... 12,000

SIEGLING, Johann G., and wife to same; 111 West 82d St, 5 years..... 20,000

TESORO, Joseph, and wife to Caroline B. Royce; e s of Jefferson Av, 400 ft n of Samuel St, 5 years..... 2,700

THE GERMAN EVANGELICAL REformed Bethany Church of New York to Albert Lenz, guardian; n s of 109th St, 390.11 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years..... 1,000

VAN SICLEN, Sarah J., to Ernest Josephthal, trustee of Moritz Josephthal; 412 West 23d St, 3 years..... 8,000

WAHLE, William, to Patrick H. Lynch; s s of 149th St, 400 ft w of Boulevard, 1 year..... 6,400

WILLIAMS, Charles A., to Stephen Stewart; 206 West 27th St, 3 years..... 10,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

CONVEY, Thomas J., to Frank W. Gilbert..... $1

CAMP, Frederic E., and Hugh N., Jr., executors of Hugh N. Camp, to Thomas J. Phillips..... 1,000

CAPONIGRI, Pasquale, to Edward P. Steers..... 2,500

HINCHMAN, Julia B., to Ralph P. Hinchman..... 100

HOFFMAN, John E. and Emily L. K., to Henry W. McVickar..... 4,500

HAVENS, James H., to Charles L. Bernheim, trustee of Andrew Bernheim..... 10,081

HOLT, Charles H., trustee of Leopold Friedman, to Joseph C. Levi, trustee... 840

JOHNSTON, Robert B., executor of Jennie C. Johnston, to W. L. Brown..... 4,000

LEFFERTS, George M. and William H., trustees for Grace and Mary E. Lefferts, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 6,000

LEVI, Joseph C., trustee, to Charles H. Holt, trustee, (two assignments)..... 38,000

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to August Limbert, trustee of Frederic C. Gebhard..... 23,020

MEYER, Frederick, to James H. Havens. 10,080

PLATT, Isaac H., executor of Frederick A. Platt, to Isaac H. and Emma H. Platt, trustees..... 1

SHERMAN, Thomas T., to Joseph Eastman..... 1

SIMONDS, Alexander H., trustee of Jona C. Hobson, to William E. Dodge and another..... 1

SALOMON, Herman A., to Clementine Sostman..... 692

THE SOUTHERN NEW YORK BAPtist Association to the New York City Baptist Mission Society..... 1,000

WHITE, Charles F., to Joseph Hassell.... 4,500

Mechanics' Liens.

Friday, March 5.

165TH ST, n e corner of Fox St, 26x96; Maher and McKenna against Emma Mechmann, owner; Didrik Sakariasen, contractor..... $75

SAME PROPERTY; Werner and Kullman against same..... 328

102D ST, n e corner of Boulevard, 95x 100; William H. McWhirter against Joseph Rosenberg and Jacob Feinberg, owners and contractors..... 3,000

BOONE ST, n w corner of West Farms Road, 26x162; John Layden against John Nelson, owner and contractor..... 125

79TH ST, n e corner of West End Av, 125 x100; Domenico Peloso against William B. Franke, owner and contractor..... 1,024

115TH ST, n s, 210 ft e of 5th Av, 50x 100.11; Pasquale Altieri against Filippo Cirrito, owner; Antonio Gallo, contractor..... 602

147TH ST, s s, 252.6 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 25x100; John H. Kimbel against Teresa Coghlan, owner; Thomas Coghlan, contractor..... 25

COMMONWEALTH AV, 105; Benjamin J. Carr, Jr., against John and Christina Lundgren, owners and contractors..... 16

146TH ST, 785-787 East; George D. Fritz against Edward Cooke, owner; Edward and John Cooke, contractors..... 140

Orders under Chapter 915, Laws of 1896.

147TH ST, 796 and 802 East; Andrie Kitchen on Katherine P. Kitchen to Thomas Morgan..... 150

Lis Pendens.

106TH ST, s s, 104.4 ft w of 1st Av, 25.4x100.11; Augusta Goodman against Annie Aaron and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

2D AV, e s, 74.1 ft n of 27th St, 24.8x100; Herman H. A. Ronner against Wilhelmina C. and Louis W. G. Ronner, (for a partition.)

46TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 40x100.5; also 64th St, n s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 15x100.5; Francis and Catherine Macklin against Robert Macklin and others, (to have deed set aside.)

47TH ST, 143 East; Simon Cohen against John Kehoe and others (to foreclose mortgage.)

27TH ST, n s, 109 ft e of 6th Av, 100x98.9, except strip 2x60 and 1.8x24.7; Knickerbocker Trust Company against Charles A. Gerlach and others, (amended action to foreclose mortgage.)

WALKER ST, 88 and 90; Julia E. Cameron against Annie Pfluger and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

BOWERY, 171; Mary L. Duryea against William H. Underhill and others, (for a partition.)

110TH ST, 249 East; Elias Gordon against Amelia Barnett and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

7TH AV, s e corner of 130th St, 24.11x75; John P. Duncan, as trustee, against Lillie H. Gilbert and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

LISSNER & Co.—The Sheriff has received an execution against Morris Lissner, who did business as Lissner & Co., manufacturer of women's underwear, at 363 Canal Street, for $321 in favor of George Meier. The Sheriff could not levy upon anything, as Mr. Lissner said he had given a bill of sale. He has been in business at this location for five years.

THE HARLEM CASINO.—David Welch, the temporary receiver of the Harlem Casino Company, at Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, was appointed permanent receiver yesterday by Judge Lawrence of the Supreme Court.

STARR H. AMBLER.—Joseph Martin has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Starr H. Ambler, who formerly kept a drug store at 460 Columbus Avenue, on the application of F. Neumann & Co. Mr. Starr has acted as agent for his wife for the past fifteen years, and was dispossessed for rent three months ago. His liabilities amount to $20,000, including several old judgments.

Out of Town.

STEPHEN J. WHALEN.—An order of Judge Van Wyck of Brooklyn was filed here yesterday, appointing Eli S. Schreiber receiver in supplementary proceedings for Stephen J. Whalen, liquor dealer at 544 Union Street, Brooklyn, on the application of Theodore Altschul.

NORFOLK TRUST COMPANY.—The Norfolk Trust Company made an assignment yesterday to Thomas H. Wilcox for the benefit of its depositors, and to wind up its business. Its debts are small, not more than $15,000, and its assets are believed to be more than sufficient to pay dollar for dollar.

THE DUHME COMPANY.—The Duhme Company, Cincinnati, jewelers, assigned yesterday to Joseph Wilby, without preference. Assets are given at $100,000. The liabilities are not estimated.

MARY H. BARSE AND FRANCES B. LE FEVRE.—An undertaking has been filed here on an attachment for $100,000 against Mary H. Barse and Frances B. Le Fevre of Buffalo in favor of the Central Trust Company, growing out of litigation in connection with the Allegheny and Kinzua Railroad Company, against which company a judgment was recorded here on the 2d inst. for $365,156 in favor of the Central Trust Company. Mrs. Barse and Mrs. Le Fevre gave an undertaking on Nov. 14, 1895, of $100,000 on an appeal staying an execution on a judgment for $341,745 against Mills W. Barse and Spencer S. Bullis in favor of James O'Beirne for the bondholders of the Alleghny and Kinzua Railroad Company. The judgment has since been affirmed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court; it has not been paid, so suit has been commenced against the sureties. Since the affirmance of the judgment, it was alleged, Mrs. Barse and Mrs. Le Fevre have left Buffalo, and have gone to Canada to keep out of the way.

Failures of the Week.

Bradstreet's reports 262 failures in the United States during the week, against 258 for the previous week, and 270, 252, 233, and 221 in the corresponding weeks of 1896 to 1893. The Middle States had 73; New England, 41; Southern, 34; Western, 67; Northwestern, 15; Pacific, 26; Territories, 6. Canada had 51, against 50 for the preceding week. About 86 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had $5,000 or less capital, and 8 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

Thursday, March 5.

The first name is that of the debtor.

ALEXANDER, James R.—G. J. Ferry and another..... $84

APPLE, Morris—J. Wolf and another..... 88

AMERICAN SURETY COMPANY OF New York, Edward H. Kent, and Louisa Kent—S. W. Milbank..... 98

BOWMAN, Julius—J. McClenahan..... 100

BUTTACAVOLI, Giuseppi—C. Connizzaro. 10

BAGOT, William J. and Peter—H. Boessneck and others..... 762

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—Bernstein vs. Rosendorf—Eugene H. Pomeroy. Remsen vs. Cape Cod Ship Canal Company—Edward C. O'Brien.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Watertown Paper Company vs. Place—Edward L. Patterson.

SUPREME COURT—Russell, J.—Froment vs. Keogh—Henry W. Bridges.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Elliot Smith vs. Natale Cavinato—Frank J. Nealis. Matter of Harlem Casino Company—David Welch.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—Josiah B. McCoy vs. Margaret A. McCaffrey—Collin H. Woodward. F. Newman & Co. vs. Starr H. Ambler—Joseph Martin.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Belle of Bourbon Company vs. Edward Billings—William M. Lawrence.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, J.—Ex-parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Hurd, J.—Criminal calendar.

EHLER, John A., or Henry E.—J. Lahres.. 284

FLEMING, Mary E.—Max Marx, costs.... 22

FARB, Samuel, and Herman L. Roth—S. Baros..... 42

FIFE, John H.—H. L. Herbert and another..... 329

FRANKEL, Meyer—N. Whitman and others..... 706

GROSS, Alice—Columbia Bank..... 967

GINSBURG, Pauline—F. Kaffeman..... 123

GODFREY, Kate E.—August A. Wolf..... 306

GIBBS, Richard H.—Anna Cardani..... 122

GARBER, Sam—A. Mandel..... 100

GOODSTEIN, Harris—Peale, Peacock, & Kerr..... 877

GORDON, Jacob—L. Goldstein..... 197

HAFNER, Jacob P.—M. Stonehill..... 87

HARRIMAN, H. M.—J. Turtill..... 148

HIRSCH, Charles L., and Herbert Myers—A. Mendelson and others..... 1,219

HIRSCH, Charles L., and Herbert J. Meyer—The H. C. Miner Lithographing Company..... 381

HIRSCH, Edward—David Mayer Brewing Company..... 132

HARRIS, Solomon—M. Berger..... 802

HAFFEN, John and Mathias, Jr.—W. H. Bacon..... 675

HESBACH, Sebastian—W. H. Simonson.. 413

IRVING, George W.—A. Louderback..... 189

JERGER, Joseph A.—A. Schwab and another..... 353

JEWELL, John H.—Angelo Greco..... 233

KUSLINSKY, Becky—L. Cahen and others. 31

KUHRT, Edward—W. Zelezny..... 1,925

KARCHER, Philip H.—G. M. Wright, as assignee..... 174

KELLY, Patrick—David Mayer Brewing Company..... 61

KLEEBLATT, Julius—Rosalie Rothstein.. 387

LEOPOLD, Samuel—F. Heyman..... 51

LAWRENCE, Eva—M. Cassidy and others..... 726

LAURIE, Raffale—C. Connizzaris..... 15

LARIDON, Gustav A.—Smith's Farm Dairy Company..... 78

LUMPKIN, Gilmer A.—A. Lorenz..... 579

LEEDS, Louis L.—H. B. Nlies..... 165

LINCH, George W., and Charles G. West—J. S. Manning, (costs)..... 82

LEMMERT, John F.—A. Radlauer..... 119

LAZARUS, Alex. G.—B. S. McKean, as receiver, &c..... 119

MORRIS, Albert C., and James L. Osborne—J. Van Orden and another, (costs). 75

MITCHELL, John T.—Eppens, Smith & Wieman Company..... 791

MATHEWS, Joseph G.—E. L. Harding... 20

MILBURY, L. A. Wilmot—William S. and H. C. Foster..... 1,019

MOUNT VERNON NEWS PUBLISHING Company—J. H. Whittle..... 320

MASSACHUSETTS BENEFIT LIFE ASsociation—W. Bloodgood, trustee..... 5,874

NEWMAN, Herman—David Mayer Brewing Company..... 35

NACHT, Antonio—Otto H. Droege..... 99

O'BRIEN, Thomas and Margaret—Helena Carpenter..... 172

O'SHEA, Thomas E.—Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Company..... 43

QUIGLEY, Thomas—N. W. Godfrey, (costs)..... 163

ROAT, Edward L.—G. B. & F. B. Hurd.. 221

ROBLEE, Milton—J. S. Sandman..... 170

RADTKE, Gustavus A.—H. Moench..... 1,270

STERLING, Morris I.—D. R. James and others..... 135

SIMONSON, Michaelis, and Theodore Weiss—The Allen-Lane Company..... 291

SAYLES, Solomon—The Knickerbocker Ice Company..... 426

STEINWAY, Henry W. T.—William Steinway and others..... 1,744

STEWART, John—M. Sayers..... 194

STEINBERG, Jacob—A. Mandel..... 72

SCHNEIDER, Julia—David Mayer Brewing Company..... 141

STOREN, Michael J.—The Mayor, &c., costs..... 107

SCOTT, Archibald T.—H. F. Doust..... 589

SCHWAKE, Charles—C. Merker..... 751

SAME—C. Metzner..... 344

STRUSER, Hersch—M. Grill..... 65

SMITH, Winfield S.—C. Smith..... 140

TIEDEMAN, John, Jr.—The Brooklyn Biscuit Company..... 95

THEISS, George and Henry—F. Callaghan 133

THE JOHN GOOD CORDAGE AND Machine Company—Cora Morris..... 1,687

THE FIDELITY AND DEPOSIT COMpany of Maryland—J. Van Orden and another..... 638

THE AMERICAN IDENTIFICATION Certificate Company—G. L. Davenport... 436

THE WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE Railway Company—H. T. Hand..... 6,083

THE KANSAS CITY, WATKINS AND Gulf Railway Company—E. M. Wray and others, executors, &c..... 599

SAME—R. W. Barrington..... 1,794

SAME—Benjamin Barrington..... 929

SAME—Elizabeth L. Wray..... 457

THE WOODBRIDGE COMPANY—Charles E. Hires Company..... 102

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL Church Publishing Society—G. Lindenmeyer and others..... 296

WILKINS, Philip V.—A. Rhind and another..... 44

WILSON, Charles—R. M. Haan..... 43

WEBER, George—F. Schaetzl..... 1,066

WILLIAMS, Matilda—L. Borest..... 87

WATKINS, Jabez B.—Elizabeth L. Wray. 457

SAME—B. Barrington..... 929

SAME—E. M. Wray..... 599

SAME—R. W. Barrington..... 1,794

ZIMMERMAN, Peter—Mary L. Ahrens, executrix, &c..... 658

The following judgments were entered against the city: F. A. Baker, $889.91; William Seward, $486; Mary C. Doran, $99.32; August Eltzen, $196.81; H. F. Schnitker, $200.12; Charles Danker, $109.48; W. H. Schumacher, $83.70; H. Meeker, $200.44; C. Vagts, $120.91; W. Davis, $64.76; F. W. Burns, $164.48; W. Wehrmann, $69.97; A. Basset, $183.56; Henry Murphy, $8,-255.50; T. Markey, $8,512.88.

FEDERAL COURTS.

The United States Supreme Court.

No. 68—John N. Whitney vs. Moylan C. Fox, surviving executor, &c., and

No. 56—William H. Wood vs. Moylan C. Fox, surviving executor, &c.—Argued.

No. 449—The United States vs. Wong Kim Ark.—Argued.

Call for Monday: Nos. 449, 198, 205, (and 599, 195,) 626, 206, 189, (and 190,) 209, 211, 12, and 563.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company and another, executors, &c., vs. Housatonic Railroad Company, appellant.—Argued by Wheeler H. Peckham for appellant, David McClure for respondent.

Mary M. Bingham vs. Daniel L. Tuttle; appellant.—Submitted.

Mary G. Krulder as administratrix vs. William H. Woolverton as President of New York Transfer Company, appellant.—Argued by John L. Hill for appellant, Edgar Whitlock for respondent.

Cora B. Blinn, appellant, vs. George H. Robinson and another as executors, &c.—Argued by Alfred B. Cruickshank for appellant, Thomas Darlington and William B. Ellison for respondent.

Earl G. Watrous vs. Seymour Van Santvord and another as receivers, &c., appellants.—Argued by George B. Wellington for appellant, James Lansing for respondent.

Calendar for Monday Nos. 40, 41, 43, 1051, 1052, 31, 44, and 46, all of the new calendar.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, J.—Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Solomon Stern, John M. Becker.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 12, City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Matter of Rosemon—Horace Barnard, Jr. Vogel vs. Gerschel—Franklin Paddock. Dusenbury vs. Thomas—Samuel Greenbaum. Hall vs. Levey—Thomas L.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Ambitious Plans of the Louisville and Nashville Road.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 5.—There is a story behind the fight of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad to retain absolute control of the Georgia Railroad. The determination of this fight will carry with it the control of the Atlanta and West Point, and at the same time will either work for or against a through line which the Louisville and Nashville wishes to establish over its own tracks to Charleston Harbor.

If the Louisville and Nashville shall retain title to an absolute lease of the Georgia Railroad it will pursue its plans to secure control of the Georgia and South Carolina Railroad, and then become the sole owner and lessee of tracks through this Atlantic port. Through trains will be placed in operation between Atlanta and Charleston and a new and fast line opened via this city from St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Louisville, to the South Atlantic coast.

Another point is the part the Atlanta and West Point will play. The Georgia Railroad is supposed to own three-eighths of the stock in the Atlanta and West Point, the remaining portion being divided between the Central, the Louisville and Nashville, and private individuals. If the Louisville and Nashville can establish an absolute right to the lease of the Georgia, it will give it a controlling interest in the stock of the Atlanta and West Point.

When this controlling interest is secured, the Louisville and Nashville will assume absolute control of the operation of the Atlanta and West Point, which means a through line over its own tracks from New Orleans to Atlanta. If the through line from New Orleans to Atlanta is established, it will become an open competitor to the Southern, and instead of receiving and delivering vestibule trains at Montgomery, it will carry the trains on toward the east as far as Augusta or Charleston, over its own tracks, and the Southern will have to resort to the old routes via Birmingham and the Atlanta Great Southern.

Hocking Valley to Pay Interest.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 5.—Judge Sage of the United States Court issued an order to-day authorizing Receiver Monsarrat of the Hocking Valley Railroad to apply $87,500 of the trust funds on deposit with the State Trust Company of New York to the payment of the interest due Feb. 1 on $2,500,000 first mortgage bonds.

Michigan Central Branching Out.

ST. THOMAS, Ontario, March 5.—The Michigan Central Railway Company will assume control of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway March 10.

Railroad Men and Matters.

The lift bridge and spans of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad for the Thirtieth Street Branch, at Spuyten Duyvil, are to be replaced by a draw span and three approach spans, the draw being double tracked and 225 feet long and the other spans 110 feet long each.

The members of the Southwestern Traffic Association continued, at the Holland House yesterday, their discussion of freight rate differentials to Texas points, but reached no conclusion. It is expected that the points in dispute will be settled one way or another to-day.

The managers of the lake lines and the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association have agreed on these rates on west-bound business from Atlantic ports to Duluth: First-class, 60 cents per hundred, a reduction of 6 cents; other classes, 5 cents on second-class, 4 cents on third-class, and 3 cents on fourth, fifth, and sixth classes, to take effect on the opening of navigation about April 18.

Effective March 15, east-bound and west-bound rates on iron and steel articles of almost every description will, by decision of the Joint Traffic Association, be on a basis of 25 cents per 100 pounds, Chicago-New York. They must be shipped subject to the conditions of the uniform bill of lading. Otherwise they will be charged 20 per cent. higher, subject to a minimum increase of 1 cent per 100 pounds.

The Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association announces the postponement to June 30, instead of March 31, of the expiration of all commodity rates at variance with the official classification and class rate tariffs. All applications for commodity rates must be submitted by April 1. As soon as may be possible there will be a conference to consider such rates between officials of the Trunk Line and Central Freight Associations and representatives of New England, Middle States, and Canadian freight interests.

A ruling of the Joint Traffic Association is that, effective March 15, 1897, Rule 3 of "Rules Regarding Storage and Delivery of Flour at New York" be amended so as to read: "All flour shipped 'lighterage free,' notice of arrival having been given consignee, if not ordered under Rule 2, will be held free of charge, subject to order of consignee, for a period not exceeding forty days, Sundays, legal holidays, and day of notice of arrival not included."

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Additional Second Lieut. Harry Burgess, Corps of Engineers, is assigned by the Secretary of War to a vacancy of Second Lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers.

Lieut. Col. G. B. Russell, Fourteenth Infantry, is relieved from duty with the Fifth Infantry, and ordered to the Department of the Columbia, for assignment to a station.

Navy.

Assistant Paymaster Joseph Fyffe will go by steamer of the 10th inst. to Montevideo as pay officer of the Yantic, to fill the vacancy suddenly made by the flight of Paymaster Brawley.

Naval Cadets Hall, Johnston, McCormack, Raby, Bannon, Landing, Karns, and Morton are ordered from the Oregon to the Naval Academy for final examination prior to promotion as ensigns.

Lieut. Commander W. S. Cowles, on being relieved as Naval Attaché at London March 24, will come home to command the Fern, tender to the North Atlantic Squadron, relieving Lieut. Commander H. B. Mansfield.

Lieut. Commander Richard Rush, who for three years has edited The Naval War Records, is detailed to command the cruiser Michigan on the Great Lakes from March 31, relieving Lieut. Commander E. H. C. Lentze, placed on waiting orders.

EXCURSIONS.

Matchless in Every Feature.

CALIFORNIA.

Two tours to California and the Pacific Coast, under the personally conducted system of the

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Four weeks to nine months on the Pacific Coast. Special Pullman Vestibule Trains will leave New York and Philadelphia Feb. 24, and March 27, 1897. (Boston one day earlier.)

MAGNIFICENT WINTER OUTINGS

of the highest grade in every particular.

Round-trip rates from New York, Philadelphia, and points east of Pittsburg: First tour, $350; second tour, $210. From Boston: First tour, $355; second, $220.

For itineraries and all information of California, Florida, and Washington tours, apply to Tourist Agent Pennsylvania Railroad, 1,196 Broadway, New York; 205 Washington St., Boston; 789 Broad St., Newark, N. J.; or Geo. W. Boyd, Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agent, Philadelphia.

BICYCLES.

$5.

is very little to pay for a bicycle, yet that is all we ask you to pay down on a STEARNS, VICTOR or TOURIST, and you will be taken care of just as well as if you paid cash.

The Tinkham Cycle Company
General Offices, 306, 308 and 310 West Fifty-ninth Street, N. Y. City

"Kimball" Bicycle.

Made in New York and for sale at factory, 307-309 West Broadway; also by E. A. Beckwith, 300 Broadway; H. S. Cates, 1699 Broadway; Scharles Bros., 30 West 23d St.; Frank T. Duttson, 556 Western Boulevard; John Wood, 310 Lenox Ave.; **Phillips Mnfg. Co., 307-309 W. B'dway N. Y.**

Not **10,000 Cycles $5** Each

But we guarantee largest stock in city, and lowest prices. YES, we have some job lots, all new, $16.50, $19.50, $29, $39, and $59. 4,000 cycles select from; 30 different makes. Agents Wanted. **Park Row Bicycle Co.** Entire Basement, Brooks Bldg., 23 Park Row.

Brooklyn Cycle Show.

Under the auspices of the Cycle Board of Trade of Long Island.

Armory Building, Flatbush Av. & Hanson Place. MARCH 6TH to 13TH. Admission, 25 cents.

BOARDERS WANTED.

2D AV., 186.—Choice location; everything new; steam heat, gas, bath; gentlemen only; references.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Cooks.

COOK.—By American woman in small American family; good cook; country preferred. 334 West 37th St., ring once.

Companions.

COMPANION.—Lady as companion, or would assume care of child or young miss; best references given and required. A. E. C., Box 181 Times Office.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thoroughly competent dressmaker; takes work home or by day; latest skirts, waists, sleeves; remodeling, alterations; children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

Nurses

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By refined Protestant; competent; highest reference. Bessey, 35 West 38th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl; competent waitress and chambermaid. Call, Friday and Saturday, at present employer's, 125 West 80th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By single man speaking French and English; seven years' city references. Butler, 917 7th Av., corner 58th St., Camacho's bell.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman would like to secure a place for his coachman; can give very best references, covering five years. W. E. D., 42 West 51st St.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; married; best city references; country preferred. W. T., 103 East 54th St.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; best reference; city or country. J. W., 2 East 70th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By a Scotch gardener; married; understands his business thoroughly. J. C., 546 5th Av.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN, &c.—By young man, speaking English and French, as second man or general housework in small family. L. A., Box 274 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Valets.

VALET.—By young Englishman, who understands his duties. H. F., Box 260 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

CARPENTER.—First-class mechanic, wants work as carpenter, painter, or upholsterer; best references from hotel. Joseph Pollie, 1,300 3d Av.

ENGINEER.—Twenty years' experience in printing business as chief and superintendent of repairs and purchases; cylinder and Universal presses; bindery machinery, old and new model sewing chamber and other makes of folders; also hydraulic and covering machines, with a thorough knowledge of electric lights, dynamos, and motors; desires situation where capability and sobriety are desired. American, Box 201 Times.

ENGINEER.—First-class; Corliss and high speed engines, electric lights, and hydraulic pumps and elevators; twenty years' experience; reference. William Joyce, 669 2d Av.

SITUATION FOR BOY 17; GOOD DRAUGHTSman. S. Lewis, Box 141 Times.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Young lady to canvass among dressmakers and other lines of trade for a leading publication. Address Daily, Box 101 Times Office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A gentleman of industry and capacity to secure advertisements for a New York daily newspaper. Address DAILY, Box 101 Times Office.

WANTED—A capable young French butler; one speaking no English preferred; wages, $25, to commence. H. S., Box 143, 1,242 Broadway.

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ALL TRAVELING EXPENSES INCLUDED.

Special Tours TO CALIFORNIA.

Leaving **New York in March and April,** visiting Chicago, all the **Leading Cities and Resorts of California,** including Pasadena, Echo Mountain, Coronado Beach, San Diego, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Monterey, Santa Cruz, San Jose, Summit of Mount Hamilton, San Rafael, and the Sierra Nevada; and returning, Salt Lake City, Glenwood Springs, Manitou, and Denver. **Alaska and the Yellowstone** can also be visited. The Yosemite Valley is optional. Choice of routes for the outward and return trip. The tickets give the passenger **absolute freedom of movement. A Delightful Round** under personal escort, and in leisurely journeys, including first-class railway travel, all hotel accommodations, transfers, carriage rides, and incidental meals during entire trip.

Other tours to Europe, Mexico, Florida, Nassau, &c.

Railroad and Steamship Tickets to all points.

Send for descriptive circular.

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31 East 14th St., cor. Union Square.

HOTELS.

HOTEL MAJESTIC

Central Park West, 72d and 73d Sts., N. Y. FACING CENTRAL PARK. THE ELITE HOTEL OF AMERICA.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PECK, SARAH ELIZABETH.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Thomas B. Peck, James W. Peck, Mary B. Peck, Annie G. Peck, Katharine M. Peck, James V. N. Peck, Erickson K. Peck, and to Jared V. Peck, if living, and to his widow, children, descendants, heirs, and next of kin, if deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Anna Louisa Peck of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the seventh day of January, 1886, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of SARAH ELIZABETH PECK, late of the City and County of New York, deceased; therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office, in the City of New York, on the twenty-sixth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 26th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

F. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ja30-1aw6wS

ROBIDOUX, SARAH C., or CHARLOTTE, or CHARLOTTE L. ROBIDOUX.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH C., or CHARLOTTE, or CHARLOTTE L. ROBIDOUX, late of the City of New-York, County of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of their attorneys, Harrison & Byrd, No. 59 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of October, 1896. GEORGE M. SCOTT, Executor; ELEANOR SCOTT. Executrix. HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Executors, 59 Wall Street, New-York City. o10-1aw6mS

SCOTT, REBECCA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REBECCA SCOTT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business of the estate, at the office of Porter & Kilvert, No. 154 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April, 1897 next.—Dated New-York the twenty-fifth day of September, 1896. THOMAS J. BRIGGS and WARREN C. BRIGGS, Executors. PORTER & KILVERT, Attorneys for Executors, 154 Nassau St., N. Y. s26-1aw6mS

SMITH, DENIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DENIS SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Knox & Woodward, Nos. 52 and 54 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of October, 1896. MARY E. SMITH, Administratrix. KNOX & WOODWARD, Attorneys for Administratrix, 52 and 54 William Street, New-York City. o31-1aw6mSa

WAHLIG, BABETTE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BABETTE WAHLIG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Wilson M. Powell, No. 29 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of February, 1897. LOUISA HOFFMAN, ANNIE M. KLIPP, Executors. WILSON M. POWELL, Attorney for Executors, 29 Wall St., New York. f6-1aw6mS

WATSON, EMILY C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY C. WATSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 54 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the fifth day of November, 1896. JOHN M. BOWERS, CHARLES E. RHINELANDER, Executors. B. AYMAR SANDS, Attorney for Executors. n7-1aw6mS

WILCOX, VINCENT M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against VINCENT M. WILCOX, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Gerrit Smith, No. 43 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of May, 1897, next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of October, 1896. ELIZABETH B. WILCOX, GERRIT SMITH, V. FISKE WILCOX, Executors. JOSEPH W. HOWE, Attorney for Executors, 43 Wall Street. o24-1aw6mS

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending March 6, 1897, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne*, via Havre. (Letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Gascogne"); at 4 AM for Europe, per steamship Umbria*, via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam"); at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Werra, (letters must be directed "per Werra"); at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard, and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Greytown, per steamship Adirondack, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Adirondack"); at 10 AM for Haiti and St. Domingo, per steamship Ville de St. Nazaire, (letters for Puerto Rico, Martinique, and Guadeloupe must be directed "per Ville de St. Nazaire"); at 10:30 A. M. for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Orizaba, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Orizaba"); at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla and Carthagena, via Curacao per steamship Caracas; at 11 AM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship Senior.

SUNDAY.—At 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.; at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM., for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 2:30 AM and 2:30 PM. ‡Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Braemer, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to March 13 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Peru, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 17 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 17 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to March 22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 27 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New York, N. Y., Feb. 26, 1897.

WINTER RESORTS.

An Ideal Winter Resort Is at Your Doors.

THE LAKEWOOD, AMONG THE PINES.

The finest Winter hotel in the North. Glass enclosed plazzas one-third of a mile long, filled with tropical plants.

MUSIC DAILY IN SUN PARLORS.

T. F. SILLECK, LESSEE. LAKEWOOD, N. J.

Of Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach.

HADDON HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Directly facing the ocean. Every modern convenience and improvement, including hot and cold sea water baths in house; rooms single and en suite, with baths attached, &c., &c. Send for illustrated booklet. LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

Through Pullman Buffet train leaves Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. daily at 1:50 P. M., via Penna. R. R.

HOTEL TRAYMORE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Ocean front. Rooms en suite, baths attached. Service first-class and modern in every detail. D. S. WHITE, Jr., Prop'r.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted, also for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments** represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall New York.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

LANGUAGES.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Sq., N. Y., and 73 Court St., Brooklyn. Branches in chief American and European cities. Free lecture, Sat. at 11; low fee; term begins now.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls. RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

German Thoroughly taught; moderate fee. 96 East 10th St. PROF. HEIDEMANN.

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A Select School for Girls. Comforts of home. Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN is the Director. CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE (LONG ISLAND) has been successfully educating Young Boys for thirty-five years. E. HINDS.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Hotel Pocket Guide GRATIS.

For Information, Circulars, etc., of any Hotel Below, Call at or Address (Send Stamp) the

Hotel Tariff Bureau,

63 Fifth Avenue . . . New York.
96 Regent Street . . . London.
248 Rue de Rivoli . . . Paris.

(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4
Asheville, N.C..Battery Park Hotel, a.p., $4 up
Atlantic City, NJ (J.H. Borton) The Dennis, ap $3up 18 up per week. Largest House. Directly on ocean
Atlantic City, N.J., The Chalfonte, a.p., $3 to $4
do ..The Ilesworth Hotel, a. p., $3 to $5
Baltimore. Md....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
Brooklyn, N. Y.....Mansion House, a. p., $3
do .....Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
Charleston, S. C., Charleston Hotel, a.p. $3.50 up
Cincinnati, O..Grand Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a.p. $3
Denver, Col., New St. James Hotel, a.p., $2.50 up
do ..The Windsor Hotel, a. p., $2 to $3.50
FLORIDA. Plant System of Hotels. C. B. KNOTT General Superintendent.
St. Augustine, Alcazar, ap.
do The Ponce de Leon, ap.
do Hotel Cordova, ep.
Ormond, The Ormond, ap.
PalmBeach, PalmBeachInn. ap.
do Royal Poinciana, ap.
Miami, The Royal Palm, ap.
Tampa, Tampa Bay Hotel, ap. Open Dec. 3
Winter Park, Seminole, ap. " Jan. 15
Port Tampa, The Inn, ap. " all year
Belleair.....Belleview, ap. " Jan. 15
Kissimmee, Kissimmee, ap. " Jan. 15
Ocala.....Ocala House, ap. " Dec. 1
Punta Gorda, Punta Gorda, ap. " Jan. 10
FLA. Jacksonville, The St. James, ap. $4 up
Lockeledge. The Plaza Hotel, ap. $3 up
Suwanee Springs Htl & famous water
Indianapolis, Ind.....The Denison, a. p., $3
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep. $1 up, ap. $3 up
Lakewood, N. J...Hotel Lakewood, a. p. $4 up
London, Eng. De Vere Hotel | De Vere Gardens
do ....Broadwalk do } Kensington Pal. W
do Prince of Wales do } Specially recom'd.
Louisville, Ky. Galt House, ap. $3-$5, rooms $1 up
New Orleans, La. New St. Charles Hotel, ap. $4 up
do The Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
New York.....The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do .....The Majestic, e. p., $2
do .....Hotel Netherland, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do (W. F. Leland)..Windsor, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
do .....The Gerard, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3 to $4
do (Davis & Foster)..Hotel St. Andrew, e.p., $1.50
do (N.B.Barry). New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do ....Hotel Westminster, e. p. $2, a. p. $3.50
do (B'way & 11th St.) The St. Denis, e. p., $1.50
do (Wm. G. Leland)..Grand Hotel, e. p., $1 up
do ....Hotel Endicott, e. p. $2, a. p. $3.50 up
do (W. Johnson Quinn). Hotel Empire, e.p. $1, a.p. $3
do (E. 11th St.) Albert-St. Stephens, e. p., $1 up
do (59th & B'way)..Hotel Pomeroy, e. p., $1 up
do (M.J. Shea)..Grosvenor, (10th & 5th Av.,) a. p.
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington, e.p. $1.50
do (Wm. Noble)..Hotel Grenoble, e. p., $1.50 up
Old Point Comfort, Va. The Chamberlin, a.p., $4
do .....Hygeia Hotel, a. p., $3 up
Philadelphia, Pa. The New Hotel Walton, ep., $2
do .....The Aldine Hotel, a. p., $3.50
do (Rest'nt A-la-carte) New Lafayette, ep., $1 up
do (Chas. E. Leland). Hotel Hanover, ap., $2.50 up
Philadelphia...Colonnade, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3.50
The finest cuisine in Philadelphia.
Pittsburg, Pa....Hotel Anderson, a. p., $3 up
Portland, Or. (H.C. Bowers) The Portland, ap. $3up
Portsmouth, N. H..The Rockingham a. p., $4
Quebec, Canada. Chateau Frontenac, a.p., $3.50
Richmond, Va...Jefferson, a.p., $5 up, e.p. $1.50 up
Rochester, N.Y. Whitcomb House, a. p., $2 up
Savannah, Ga.....The De Soto, a. p., $4 up
Schenectady, N. Y., The Edison, a.p., $2.50 up
St. Louis, Mo., (Firep'f) Southern Htl, ap. $3 to $5
do Lindell Hotel, e. p. $1 up, a. p. $2.50 up
Syracuse, N. Y...Yates Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a.p. $4
Troy, N. Y.....The Troy House.....ap., $3 up
Washington, D. C...Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do Hotel Normandie, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do .....Ebbitt House, a. p., $4 up
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
do Hotel Wellington, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3 up
do .....The Riggs House, a. p., $4 up

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE. LA BRETAGNE, Rupe...Sat., March 13, 8 A. M. LA NORMANDIE, Delpeuch...Sat., Mch. 20, 5 A.M. Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $80 & up, inc. Railway fare to Paris, Parlor car seat and landing charges; 2d class to Paris, $54.75. A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Umbria, March 6, 7 AM | Campania, Mch. 27, 1 PM
Aurania, March 13, M | Umbria, Ap'l 3, 6:30 AM
Etruria, Mh. 20, 6:30 AM | Lucania, April 10, 11 AM

From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St. For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Majestic, Mar. 10, Noon | Majestic, April 7, Noon
Germanic, Mar. 17, Noon | Germanic, Apr. 14, Noon
Teutonic, Mar. 24, Noon | Teutonic, Apr. 21, noon
Britannic, Mar. 31, Noon | Britannic, April 28, noon

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.

Pier 45 North River, Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y. H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.

From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:

PERU.....March 23, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....April 1, 1 P. M.
City of Rio Janeiro, via Honolulu. April 10, 1 P. M.
GAELIC.....April 21, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu. May 1, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

Aller, Tu., Mch. 9, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Mch. 30, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Mch. 16, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., April 6, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., Mch. 23, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., April 13, 10 AM

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Werra, March 6, 10 AM; Ems, April 10, 10 AM
Fulda, March 13, 10 AM | Werra, April 17, 10 AM
Kaiser, Mch. 27, 10 AM | Fulda, April 24, 10 AM

FOR ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.
Steamer of March 13 will proceed to Alexandria.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS LINE. from New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.
Columbia, Mch. 25, 7 AM | Columbia, May 13, 7 AM
F. Bismarck, Apr. 8, 10 AM | F. Bismarck, M'y 27, 10 AM
Normannia, Ap. 29, 10 AM | Normannia, June 3, 10 AM

HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin-Screw Mail S. S. Phoenicia, Mch. 6, 7:30 AM | Persia, March 13, M. First cab., $60 up; intermediate, $40; steerage, $30.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y

American Line.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.

ST. LOUIS....March 10 | NEW YORK..March 31
PARIS.....March 17 | PARIS.....April 7
ST. PAUL.....March 24 | ST. PAUL.....April 14

SUMMER CRUISE
to the LAND of the MIDNIGHT SUN.
Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Russia.
By the American S. S. "Ohio."
Sailing from New York June 26.
Duration of cruise, 70 days.
Price of passage, including side trips, $475 and upward. Send for full information and pamphlet.

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing Every Wednesday.
Friesland, Mch. 10, noon | Westernl'd, Mar. 24, noon
K'ns't'n, Mar. 17, 3:30 PM | Southwark, Mar. 31, 4 PM
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, Via Boulogne-Sur-Mer.

S. S. AMSTERDAM..Saturday, March 6, 10 A. M.
S. S. WERKENDAM. Saturday, Mch. 13, 10 A. M.
First cabin $57.50 and upward; second cabin $35; steerage at very low rates. Apply to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co., 39 B'way, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS
NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.
Sailing from Pier 30 N. R., ft. West Houston St.
MOBILE .....March 6
For freight and passage apply to NEW YORK SHIPPING CO., General Agents.
Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.
SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jack.....Saturday, Mar. 6
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jack.....Tuesday, Mar. 9
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jack.....Friday, Mar. 12
COMANCHE, Chas. & Jack.....Monday, Mar. 15
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston. T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., from Pier 26 N. R. Sailing every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Sat. at 4 P. M. W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d St.

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M.; Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.

9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Chicago.

10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important New York State points.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy.

4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Det

TO ASK THE MAYOR'S VETO

The Next Step in the Business Men's Campaign Against Legalizing Obstruction of Sidewalks.

REAL ESTATE MEN ARE ALERT.

Hurried Passage of the Finn Bill in the Senate Construed as a Confession of Weakness by Its Advocates—An Appeal to Court.

The State Senate having passed the Finn and Leonard bills, the opposition will now bring its efforts to bear upon Mayor Strong.

The attack upon the Finn Stoop Line bill will be led by the Committee of Five which was especially appointed for that purpose at the recent mass meeting in the Real Estate Exchange. This committee is made up of representative business men, belonging to the Real Estate Exchange or the Board of Trade and Transportation. Its efforts will be vigorously supported by both of these bodies and by taxpayers generally.

A meeting of the First District Committee of the Real Estate Exchange was held yesterday afternoon, for the consideration of street and sidewalk problems. Richard V. Harnett, the Chairman of the committee, presided, and the subject of stoop-line legislation was laid before the meeting by John F. Doyle, who explained that greater vigilance was needed to prevent the enactment of laws of this kind.

Mr. Doyle said that Mayor Strong would be requested to grant a hearing on the Finn bill, and the hope was entertained that the unconstitutionality of the measure could be shown.

The meeting decided to call the attention of the city authorities to the spread of the push-cart nuisance and the danger to the public health of discharging live steam in the sewers. The gentlemen claimed that the laws were adequate to check this evil if attention was given to their enforcement.

Corporation Counsel Scott was out of the city yesterday, and consequently those who called to see him with reference to the Constitutional aspect of the Finn bill failed to receive the information which they sought. It was said that the obnoxious measure would be engrossed, and would receive the signatures of the legislative officials without a moment's unnecessary delay. The hope is to get it into the hands of Mayor Strong, and secure his approval before Judge Lawrence of the Supreme Court decides the mandamus case, which is to be argued before him next Monday.

Mayor Strong will not approve the bill, however, until he receives the Corporation Counsel's opinion, and most likely a day or two more will be taken up with hearings, so that Judge Lawrence's decision in the mandamus motion may come in time to have a bearing on Mr. Scott's official opinion and the Mayor's disposition of the measure.

It was learned yesterday from L. J. Callanan, Chairman of the public committee which has this matter in charge, that a great many influential citizens have expressed the intention of presenting their objections in a formal way when the Mayor sets the time for a hearing on the Stoop Line bill.

The hurried passage of the bill in the Senate is looked upon by New York business men as an evidence of weakness, rather than strength. The opposition is just organizing, and it is of such a character that its influence would be felt at Albany, if it had been given time to show the unconstitutionality of the measure, as well as its damaging effect upon property in the down-town streets.

In the discussion of the matter at the Real Estate Exchange yesterday an incident was related which served to show the injurious effect of stoop-line occupancy. The owner of a vacant store on Fulton Street called upon Irving Ruland to confer with him about the difficulty of renting his place.

"I can't understand it," he said. "The property is all right, and there used to be a good demand for it."

"I can explain the trouble," said Mr. Ruland. "Merchants will not keep the store because of this stoop-line trading. In the first place, legitimate mercantile business is interfered with by sidewalk vendors, and in the next place, the streets down there are at times so badly blocked up with push-carts and sidewalk hawkers that people can hardly get through."

The politicians, who have seen this trouble brewing for some time, and who are not disposed to take sides, owing to the determination of the contestants, were expressing satisfaction yesterday that the entire fight had been transferred to the Mayor's office. To a great extent, they think, the action of Mayor Strong will influence Gov. Black, and that desire is to place the responsibility upon those officials.

The controversy has divided the Democrats of the First Assembly District, and there is a growing fear among Assemblyman Finn's followers that he will finally be worsted. The class whom he represents in fathering the Stoop-Line bill are thoroughly united, but numerically they are not strong, as compared to the great body of citizens who are organizing for a persistent crusade against the whole system of street obstruction.

Just the Bill to Veto.

From The New York Morning Advertiser.

It is not only false economy to attempt to derive revenue from the obstruction of the public streets, as the resolutions of the Board of Trade and Transportation declare, relative to the abominable Finn bill now before the Legislature; it is a false pretense also. The lawmaking power is invoked to permit the choking of travel on certain streets, not with any idea of raising revenue, but with the purpose of aiding interested parties with a "pull" to make money at the expense of the rights of citizens.

As everybody whose business calls him to the neighborhoods named in the so-called "Stoop-Line" bill is aware, the sidewalks are narrow at best; the streets are crowded with enormous vehicles, some of them drawn by four horses, and some by three abreast. There is already little room for pedestrians on their own side of the curb, and even that much is to be halved in the interests of hucksters with a "pull," if this bill passes.

It is intimated that the measure is almost certain of passage. If it is passed, it is equally certain that the men who are responsible for it will be called to bitter account in the not distant future. The hope of the people is in the quick eye and intelligence of Gov. Black. The jobbery behind the bill ought to rivet his attention in a flash and bring about a veto before its friends know what has struck them.

STOOP-LINE RIGHTS IN COURT.

Decision by the Appellate Court as to Common Council's Power.

William Broadbelt brought suit in the Supreme Court to compel Sarah L. Loew to specifically perform a contract she made with him for the exchange of real estate in this city. She had refused to consummate the transaction on the alleged ground that the plaintiff was unable to convey a marketable title to his property at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, contracted to be exchanged. The main objection was that the bay windows of each of the two houses encroached upon the street line of St. Nicholas Avenue 7½ inches, more or less, and that the stoop of the corner house, 400 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, encroached upon the street line of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street over 6 feet. The Appellate Division, by a divided court, has reversed the judgment below in favor of the defendant, and has given judgment for specific performance of the contract. Justice Patterson, after reviewing the statutes and ordinances of the Common Council, says:

"But the right of the plaintiff to build the bay windows and the stoop or portico is founded in the law, for the fair inference from the statutes of the State and decisions of the courts is that it is within the power of the Common Council to pass appropriate ordinances regulating the subject of the fronts of buildings facing on public streets and to grant permission to owners of buildings to occupy a certain space for certain purposes beyond the building line, if those constructions do not in reality interfere with the free use of those parts of the public streets to be kept clear of obstructions as public highways.

"Ordinances of the Common Council of the City of New York permit the construction of bay windows not extending beyond the house line more than one foot. * * * Reading these ordinances together, and in connection with the power conferred upon the Common Council by the eighty-sixth section of the Consolidation act, authority to build the bay windows under proper permission can be inferred. And so with reference to the building of the stoop on St. Nicholas Avenue.

"Section 86, as said before, recognizes a stoop line, and the ordinance above referred to in that connection authorizes the building of stoops within that line, and not only the fact of the city's consent is shown, but the authority to give that consent is also made to appear. But it is said that Subdivision 4 of Section 86 of the Consolidation act applies, and places an interdict upon the Common Council granting authority to build these bay windows and the stoop or portico.

"That subdivision of the section provides that the Common Council shall have no power to authorize the placing or continuing of any encroachment or obstruction upon any street or sidewalk, except the temporary occupation thereof during the erection or repair of a building on a lot opposite the same. This subdivision of Section 86 must be construed with reference to the other subdivision, and is not to be interpreted as nullifying such express authority to do particular things as is given by such other subdivisions, but is to be construed as excluding or excepting such things as are specifically authorized by the other subdivisions."

Justices Williams, O'Brien, and Ingraham concur, but Presiding Justice Van Brunt dissents, saying: "The power to regulate areas gives no power to devote the same to other purposes than those of an area; such as filling up in whole or in part by permanent building. Such a rule would enable the Common Council to authorize the extension of all buildings into the street."

HE DIED AFTER A FALL.

Henry Hauser Pushed Leopold Vogel and Is Now Under Arrest.

Leopold Vogel of 196 Allen Street was found lying unconscious on the sidewalk at First Avenue and Houston Street yesterday morning with a cut on the back of his head. He was taken first to the Fifth Street Police Station, and later to Bellevue Hospital, where he died in the afternoon from a fractured skull.

When first found it was supposed Vogel had fallen while intoxicated, but the police, hearing of a quarrel between him and Henry Hauser, an expressman of 9 First Avenue, arrested Hauser. He said Vogel had annoyed him by asking him to drink while he was on his truck at First Avenue and Houston Street until he had finally pushed Vogel, who fell.

Hauser's brother, Joseph, corroborated this statement, and said they did not suppose Vogel was much hurt. Hauser will be arraigned in Essex Market Police Court this afternoon.

SUSPECTED OF WIFE MURDER.

Kate Lowry and Her Husband Had Had a Quarrel.

Kate Lowry, thirty years old, was found dead yesterday in her apartments in the tenement house at 515 West Forty-eighth Street. Her body and face were covered with bruises, and her husband, Robert Lowry, a carpet layer, is under arrest under suspicion of having assaulted her.

The couple had a room on the ground floor of the tenement into which they moved three weeks ago. It is said they were married last October. The neighbors say Mrs. Lowry was drinking most of the time and the couple had frequent quarrels. Her husband bears the reputation of a hard-working man. Wednesday night the neighbors heard a violent quarrel between her husband and herself, which continued until a late hour. Yesterday morning Lowry told some of the tenants that something was the matter and went for a priest. Father Cronin of the Church of the Sacred Heart went to the house, but there was nothing for him to do except to give notice to the police.

Lowry went to the Forty-seventh Street Police Station later and reported his wife's death, saying that it had occurred that morning. He said she had fallen against the stove while drunk. He has been held without bail to await the Coroner's investigation.

MRS. LATHROP'S CHARITY.

Her Cancer Home Now Moved to 668 Water Street.

Mrs. Rose Hawthorne Lathrop, who a few months ago began the nursing and care of poor women suffering from cancer, with the hope of ultimately establishing a free hospital for incurable cases, has found it necessary to move from 1 Scammel Street, where she began the work, to 668 Water Street, between Scammel and Jackson Streets.

The new quarters consist of three rooms on the ground floor of a frame house of three stories. The rooms are small, but clean and bright. Mrs. Lathrop says there is more fresh air than in the old place. She was compelled to move because, since the building at 1 Scammel Street is soon to be torn down, she was unable to have any repairs made, and now she is glad of the change. She also has three rooms for patients at 482 Cherry Street, and four at 37 Jackson Street. Some of her patients are greatly disturbed by visitors, and people seeking her should call at 668 Water Street, where she is almost always to be found.

Mrs. Lathrop said yesterday that since her illness with pneumonia, in November last, contributions to her work had lessened, and she did not know but that some of her former helpers had got the idea that she was still ill, or perhaps dead, or had given up the work. Of ceasing her labors, despite some slight discouragements, she has not the slightest intention. She is still full of enthusiasm, and is only at times disheartened by the great amount of help she is compelled to withhold for lack of funds.

Arrangements are now being made by Miss Grace Tuttle, the singer, for a concert in aid of the home, and another one will be given next month, at which Mrs. Teale—formerly Catharine Carlisle of Daly's Theatre Company—will appear.

Fireboat Seth Low Was Damaged.

The fireboat Seth Low of the Brooklyn department was more seriously injured than was at first supposed when she was run down by the tug Montauk on her way to the Eclipse Oil Works fire early yesterday morning. Chief Dale said yesterday, after making a close examination, that it will cost fully $2,000 to repair the damages. The Low's starboard rail was torn away, and the stanchions and pilothouse were carried off. The starboard engine, the feed pump, boiler, and injector were disabled. When the collision occurred, Engineer Morgan and John Trapp, the fireman, were swept overboard, but were speedily rescued by the crew.

Brooklyn Has Been Redistricted.

The Board of Elections of Kings County has finally completed its work in the redistricting of the City of Brooklyn, and nothing now remains to be done with the new districts except to officially adopt them on July 1 next. The number of districts in the city has been reduced from 620 to 516, with an average of about 402 votes to a district. The last registration was 207,217.

Oestricher Indictment Dismissed.

An indictment which was found against George Oestricher in 1884 for alleged violation of the election law was dismissed yesterday by Judge McMahon, in Part I. of General Sessions. When the indictment was found Oestricher was a bartender. He is now a private detective for a Third Avenue department store. Assistant District Attorney Unger said yesterday that there was not sufficient evidence on which to bring the case to trial.

Former Election Clerk Held.

Clarence C. V. Van Deusen, formerly Clerk of the Board of Elections, Brooklyn, who is charged with having illegally sold 1,000 books owned by the city and retaining the proceeds, was yesterday held for trial by Judge Walsh of the Adams Street Police Court. His bail was continued.

The most serious symptoms of Lung and Throat affections can be relieved, and in the great majority of cases, the disease can be cured with DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

GIFT FROM MRS. HERRMANN

Ten Thousand Dollars for Classes in the Young Men's Hebrew Association.

TO MAKE PATRIOTIC CITIZENS.

Her Appreciation of the Guardianship Which a Son Once Enjoyed—President Menken's Statement of the Benefits of the Fund.

Mrs. Esther Herrmann has given $10,000 to the Young Men's Hebrew Association, the income from which is to be used for the maintenance of educational classes. Mrs. Herrmann is the widow of H. Herrmann, late of H. Herrmann, Sternbach & Co., cotton factors. The check for the amount was transmitted with the following letter:

"Many years ago, when one of my sons was developing into manhood and required wise counsel to guard him from the temptations of a large city, I advised him to join the evening classes of the Young Men's Christian Association. The benefit he gained therefrom impressed me so favorably that I hoped to see similar advantages extended to young men of our own race, with branches established in various quarters of the east side of our city, where the unfortunate, born in ignorance and poverty, could be trained to be useful and self-supporting citizens.

"A report of your association was sent me, and I called at the rooms, 111 East Fifty-ninth Street. Through the courtesy of your President, I was invited to inspect them. It occurred to me that there were not enough classes in operation to teach young men many other branches that might be most useful in helping them to better their condition in life, and furthering the objects of the institution by attracting to it those who would be very glad to take advantage of the opportunities thus offered to them. Inclosed please find check for $10,000, which it is my desire to have invested by the association as a special fund for the purpose of maintaining such classes as may be most beneficial to the young men of the age I have referred to above, and also help to make them become honest and patriotic American citizens."

In speaking of this gift, Percival Menken, President of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, said: "Mrs. Herrmann is a most patriotic woman, and desires that young men who have not proper home influence should be enabled to become patriotic citizens, and honorable, upright, and useful men. She is very enthusiastic on this subject.

"Last January Jacob H. Schiff presented us with the house at 861 Lexington Avenue, and this donation of money will enable us to enlarge our work and increase our facilities."

LEGAL NOTES.

SITTING ON A BOX NOT OF ITSELF NEGLECT OF DUTY.—Michael J. Howard, who was dismissed from the police force upon the charge that he "was sitting on a box at the foot of East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, with a tin pail containing lager beer alongside of him, at 9:24 P. M., April 15, 1896, in company with Patrolman George Weidecke, during his tour of patrol duty," has been ordered to be reinstated by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. Justice Ingraham, who gives the opinion, says: "To justify a conviction of a member of the uniformed force upon such a charge, it seems to me quite clear that there must be evidence of a neglect on the part of the officer to perform the duty imposed upon him by his office or by some rule of the department. No rule of the department is presented which makes it a duty of the officer to maintain an erect position at all times while on duty. If it appears that the officer had neglected to patrol his post for such a period as would justify a finding that the post was unprotected, or his duty neglected, then it might be that such action of the officer would justify such a charge. Here there was no evidence that the officer was absent from his post at all, and no evidence that he was seated for any period of time. To sustain the charge, an Acting Inspector testified that he found Howard sitting on a box on the dock, that another officer was near him, eating oysters, and that there was a can of beer on the box alongside of Howard. From the testimony, it would appear that the dock on which Howard was sitting on a box was on his post. Howard was not eating oysters, and the Inspector expressly disclaims seeing him drink any beer or touch the can at all. It seems to me that this evidence is not sufficient to justify the conviction. * * * In these cases, where it is sought to review the action of the Police Commissioners, we have considered it our duty to give to the testimony a construction, if it will legitimately bear such construction, that would sustain the finding of the Commissioners, realizing that the discipline of the force requires that the Commissioners should be upheld in their determination to maintain the strictest discipline and to impress upon the members of the force a necessity of a strict obedience to the rules of the department. We think, however, that this is a case where, accepting the testimony of the Inspector, there was yet no fact testified to which would justify a finding of a neglect of duty on the part of the officer."

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VIOLATION OF DUTY BY EXECUTORS.—Samuel J. Held, who died in 1892, devised his estate to his executors in trust, for the benefit of his wife, Zerlina, during her life and widowhood, and, after providing for her in the event of her marriage, directed that on her death the estate should be divided equally among his children, the three sons to get the principal of their share upon becoming of age, the daughter to have the income of her share for life, the principal to go to her children. The executors were clothed with the fullest power to lease, sell, and mortgage the whole or any part of the real estate of the testator, and the will contained a clause conferring power on them to make advances to the daughter for her dowry upon her marriage, and to advance moneys to the sons after their majority, to enable them to go into business. In July, 1893, Zerlina, the widow, and two sons incorporated the S. J. Held Company, for the purpose of doing a millinery business, with a capital stock of $100,000, in 1,000 shares, of which the widow held 900 shares, and the other two, 50 shares each. The capital stock was paid in on Aug. 2, and on Aug. 8 the executors mortgaged to Ignatz Boskowitz certain realty of the testator's estate for $15,000, both the bond and mortgage reciting that they were given as collateral security for the payment of notes given to the Mechanics and Traders' Bank. A. H. Matthews, who purchased the premises under judgment of foreclosure and sale, was relieved from his purchase, and the Appellate Division yesterday affirmed the order to that effect. Presiding Justice Van Brunt, who gives the opinion, says, among other things: "In the case at bar it appears upon the face of the transaction that this bond and mortgage were given to secure advances made and to be made upon the notes of a manufacturing company formed after the death of the testator, in which notes the executors and trustees of his estate had no right to traffic, in which, presumably, they had no interest, and from the form of which the necessary deduction, in the absence of any proof, is that whatever advances were made upon said notes, were made to the corporation, and not to the executors and trustees of the estate. These facts, of which the mortgagee was well aware, clearly showed that this mortgage was not executed in pursuance of any power conferred by the will of the testator, but was for a purpose in violation of the duties of the executors and trustees to said estate."

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RISKS OF THE EMPLOYMENT.—Joseph Koehler, sixteen years of age, while in the employ of the Syracuse Specialty Manufacturing Company, was directed to operate a machine, by which the backs of curry-combs were made by a die descending upon a plate, set in motion by the operator pressing his foot upon a lever, which he had been instructed not to do except when he wished the die to descend. He sat upon a wooden stool which stood upon the floor a little distance from the platform of the machine, but, becoming tired of reaching forward to place and remove the plates, and for greater convenience, he drew the stool closer to the machine so that its front legs rested upon a platform, while its hind legs were upon the floor. While the stool was in this position it slipped from the platform, the plaintiff jumped, his foot came in contact with the lever, and the die descended upon the plate and severely injured his hands. The Fourth Appellate Division has reversed a judgment for Koehler in his suit against the company, holding, Justice Adams giving the opinion, that presumptively the plaintiff was sui juris, and, in the absence of evidence tending to show that he was not qualified to understand and appreciate the situation in which he was placed and the possible injury liable to arise therefrom, he was chargeable with the same degree of care and with the same knowledge of his environment that an adult would have been charged with under the same circumstances, and that, when he entered into the defendant's service, he assumed all the risks and perils incident to the use of the machinery and appliances which were apparent to a person of ordinary observation.

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BREACHES OF WARRANTY IN INSURANCE APPLICATION.—In the Trial Term of the Supreme Court, Part IV., yesterday, Judge Woodward directed a verdict for defendant in the case of Annie Smith vs. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. Action was on a policy of insurance for $1,000. The defense was breaches of warranty in respect to answers to questions in application. It was alleged that the applicant had stated that there was no application for pension pending; that there was no other insurance or application for insurance on the life; and that deceased had never been sick prior to insurance. Testimony was produced to show that these statements were false. The plaintiff has heretofore recovered from the Prudential Company on two policies issued by that company, and also on a policy issued by the John Hancock Company. There is a suit pending against the New York Life Insurance Company for $2,000 by the same plaintiff. The attorney for the Prudential Insurance Company states that he intends to make a motion for a new trial, upon the result of the decision in the Metropolitan case, although the judgment against the Prudential has been affirmed in Appellate Division. Christopher Fine represented the plaintiff in the Metropolitan suit and C. N. Bovee, Jr., the defendant.

FITZHARRIS LEFT A FORTUNE.

SOME REPARATION TO HIS CHILDREN FOR HIS CRUELTY.

Bank Books for $30,000 Found in the Rooms of the Recluse Who Was Burned to Death.

A man who passed away without being regretted or even missed by his own children was John Fitzharris, the recluse, who died from injuries received at the fire at 214 West Twenty-seventh Street last week. It was some reparation to his children for his cruelty to them in their younger days that they found among his effects fifteen bank books, in which are recorded deposits amounting to $30,000. These were found in an old fruit box in a rear room of the house in which he lived.

Some of these bank books were made out in the name of the old man himself, and some in the name of a son, E. J. Fitzharris. Others in the names of other people and one of his sons, Peter J. Fitzharris of Brooklyn, believes that those names are fictitious, and to have been assumed by his father for convenience, as only a certain amount of money can be deposited in a savings bank by any one person, and in several instances two or more books showed deposits in a single bank.

In the neighborhood where the old man lived the news of the discovery of so much wealth caused a great deal of surprise, as he was supposed to be quite poor. He used to go about dressed in a faded alpaca coat and patched and frayed trousers, and with neglected, straggling hair and beard. He was misanthropic to an extreme degree. He never allowed any one to enter his basement. He hated children, who resented his dislike by hooting at him whenever he appeared in the street.

As soon as the old man died in the New York Hospital his three children were sent for. They were Peter J. Fitzharris, E. J. Fitzharris, a grocer in East Saginaw, and a daughter, who also lives there. One of the books showed that $3,000 had been withdrawn from a bank by the old man on Jan. 2. This money has not been found. His sons think that he had put it in a bag and hung it around his neck and that it was burned with the upper part of his clothes.

Peter J. Fitzharris said that all the children could remember nothing but cruelty from their father. He did not seem to have a single trait of human kindness in him. The boys left him as soon as they were able, and their mother left him in 1874, driven from home by his cruelty and meanness. She died several years ago. The old man was born in Dublin in 1810, and came to this country when he was thirty. He sold household furnishing goods, and was at one time supposed to be worth $100,000. The children believe that he owned real estate in this city and Jersey City. His sons have engaged a lawyer to settle the old man's property and to look up the real estate. They think that they will find more property hidden away somewhere in the basement.

TRAVEL ON THE OCEAN.

Passengers on Incoming Ships and Those Booked for To-day.

Among the passengers on the North German Lloyd steamship Aller, which arrived yesterday from Bremen and Southampton, were Leon C. Bendix, L. B. Caney, C. D. Irwin, P. M. Koster, John S. Tholen, Capt. and Mrs. J. Miron R. Hitchkock, W. L. Malcolmson, and C. Riz.

Among the passengers due on the St. Louis from Southampton are Miss M. Adams, the Rev. Joseph Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Colmore, S. W. Dorsey, Mrs. R. E. Spencer Hall, E. C. Harris, William Martin, S. Webber Parker, J. V. Scaife, and Henri Wolff.

The following are among the passengers booked to sail to-day on the transatlantic voyage:

French Line steamship La Gascogne, for Havre—R. Camesso, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Cardinal, Paul Cerletti, Capt. and Mrs. Serra, F. L. Ware, and Dr. and Mrs. Du Lamel.

North German Lloyd steamship Werra, for Genoa, via Gibraltar and Naples—Capt. and Mrs. George Barriman, the Rev. Jules Burrick, Herbert P. Brown, W. H. Bowman, H. B. Carter, Joseph S. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Ira Davenport, the Right Rev. Henry Gabriels, the Rev. James M. Galligan, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Isenberg, the Misses Isenberg, Charles Lord, D. J. Lord, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. H. Lockwood, Dr. Virgil C. Piatti, W. H. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley, Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Reilly, Dr. and Mrs. J. F. Schaeffer, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel J. Watson, Cameron D. Waterman, Major Hamilton Smythe, and Lindley Smyth.

Cunard Line steamship Umbria, for Queenstown and Liverpool—Gen. J. H. S. Algar, E. J. P. Brooks, Robert J. Buchinor, W. M. Caldwell, Jr., Judge N. F. Cleary, J. S. Dunn, Reginald Forwood, William Morton Grinnell, S. N. Griffiths, A. Hendricks, the Rev. Cuthbert Hooker, C. F. Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Long, O. Pollak, M. F. Rust, John Sanderson, A. B. Wade, and Thomas Young.

Southern Society Officers.

At the annual meeting of the New York Southern Society, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel Thursday evening, the reports of the officers showed the society to be in a prosperous condition and that the membership roll had been increased about forty during the past year. The following officers were elected: President—Hugh S. Thompson; Vice President—Dr. William M. Polk; Secretary—Percy S. Mallett; Treasurer—Gaston Hardy; Executive Committee, Class of 1899—Augustus Van Wyck, Howard R. Bayne, Dr. R. C. M. Page, and Marion J. Verdery; to Fill Vacancy in Class of 1897—Edward Owen; Chaplain—The Rev. Dr. John W. Brown.

MRS. M. P. BUCHANAN'S STORY

Testimony in Her Suit for $50,000 Damages Against Mrs. Kate M. Foster.

HER HUSBAND'S HOME LIFE.

The Statement of the Plaintiff Concluded—Other Witnesses Tell Something of the Circumstances on Which the Suit for Alienation of Affection Is Founded.

Trial of the action brought by Mrs. Margaret P. Buchanan to recover $50,000 damages from Mrs. Kate M. Foster for the alienation of the affections of Dr. Alexander Buchanan, now deceased, was continued before Justice Bookstaver and a jury in the Supreme Court yesterday morning. The cross-examination of Mrs. Buchanan by Col. E. C. James was resumed, apparently on the line laid down by him the day before—a line indicating that the defense will be that Mrs. Buchanan did not need assistance from anybody in driving her husband away from her.

The courtroom was filled all day yesterday with persons of both sexes—some friends to one or the other of the parties to the suit, but most of them there merely from curiosity. Mrs. Buchanan was attended by several women, and when not a witness sat with them, close by her counsel, Gen. B. F. Tracy and I. N. Miller. Mrs. Foster sat with a number of her friends to the right of Mrs. Buchanan. She was thus nearer to the jury box. She did not show any nervousness, though at times her animated manner indicated her keen interest in the proceedings. Col. James frequently consulted her before asking questions of witnesses on cross-examination.

The parties to the trial and their personal friends bore themselves throughout the day with the gravity fitting the place and their position. Mrs. Buchanan in particular wore the stern countenance of a Covenanter. But the spectators appeared to be there to laugh, and laugh they did on any pretext. Col. James had a broad smile on his face half the time, as if he knew something that was too funny for anything. Mr. Miller bore himself like a man with a grave duty to perform, and a strong wish to be done with it as soon as possible. Gen. Tracy kept a keen watch on every step taken, and occasionally would go to his colleague's assistance or for a moment take direction of the argument made necessary by the incessant objecting of Col. James.

Dr. Buchanan and His Mother-in-Law.

When Mrs. Buchanan took the stand and faced him with unflinching mien, Col. James took up the subject of the relations of Dr. Buchanan and his mother-in-law, who lived with her daughter from 1860 to 1872. Mrs. Buchanan said those relations were not hostile.

Q.—Was there not a time when Dr. Buchanan did not speak to your mother? A.—He spoke to her in a general way.

Q.—Was there not a long time when they did not speak? A.—You might say so, replied Mrs. Buchanan.

Q.—Was there not a coldness between them? A.—Not exactly.

Mrs. Buchanan said that her mother prepared Dr. Buchanan's food for him, as he required it in a peculiar way. Their relations were not such as a mother and son should have.

Q.—Did you allow any cooking in your house on Sunday? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you have a cooked dinner on Sunday? A.—Yes, but the dessert was prepared on Saturday.

Q.—Did you not prevent Dr. Buchanan from using his horses on Sunday? A.—No; it was his habit not to use them on that day.

Q.—Did you refuse to let him take out his horses on Sunday? A.—Yes, when he began his evil course.

Q.—When was that? A.—In 1887.

Q.—You locked up the stable door and wouldn't give him the key? A.—Yes.

Q.—How often did you do that? A.—Frequently.

Q.—Did he submit to your locking up the carriages and horses? A.—He couldn't do otherwise, determinedly.

Q.—You tried to make it as uncomfortable as possible for Dr. Buchanan, did you not? A.—No, I tried to keep him in the line of his religious duty.

Q.—Did you allow newspapers in the house on Sunday? A.—No, except religious papers.

Q.—Did you allow novels in the house? A.—No.

Q.—Did you allow any relations of the doctor in the house? A.—Yes, David Buchanan and Peter Buchanan, his brothers.

Q.—Who else? A.—Thomas Fraser Buchanan, Dr. Buchanan's nephew.

Q.—Did you ever entertain the wife of either of the doctor's brothers or their children at your house? A.—No.

Q.—You did entertain a good many clergymen there? A.—Yes.

Q.—Didn't you have something of a passion for starting prayer meetings with young men in your house. A.—The doctor did.

Many Prayer Meetings.

Q.—Didn't you start prayer meetings in your house? A.—Yes.

Q.—And invite young men to these prayer meetings? A.—Yes.

Q.—Weekly? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you have tea parties? A.—Yes.

Q.—Had prayer meetings at tea parties? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you invite young men to visit you at the Highlands? A.—Yes.

Q.—Didn't you send away a young man the same day he got to your house in the Highlands? A.—I did not.

Q.—Didn't you send away this particular young man because he danced with your daughter? A.—No.

Q.—Did you allow young men to call on your daughters? A.—Yes.

Q.—Didn't you refuse to allow young men to call on your daughters? A.—Yes, on one occasion.

Q.—Didn't you refuse to consent to the marriage of your daughter Louise? A.—No.

Q.—She was married in Mrs. Foster's house, was she not? A.—In her father's office—I object to your saying Mrs. Foster's house.

Mrs. Buchanan admitted that on one occasion she put a music box outside of her husband's bedroom door at night.

Q.—To keep him awake? A.—No, to gratify his desire for music and to put him to sleep.

Q.—How often did you put the music box outside of his door? A.—When he wished to be soothed.

Q.—Didn't you take down his office signs? A.—Yes, because I said that if he had an office in Mrs. Foster's house he could not have one in my house.

Q.—Is it not true that when he went out to make calls he had to put his signs in his pocket so that you would not remove them? A.—I believe so.

Mrs. Buchanan admitted that she removed books and personal effects of her husband to the carriage house.

Some Unpleasant Incidents.

Q.—Did you put a substance known as cow itch into the doctor's underclothing? A.—No.

Q.—Nor into his boots? A.—No.

Q.—Nor into his bed? A.—No.

Q.—Didn't you put a lot of wet clothes that had been put to soak into your husband's brougham? A.—I might have done so.

Q.—You know that wet clothes were put into his carriage? A.—Yes.

Q.—Didn't you throw a bucket of slack lime over your husband's head? A.—No.

Q.—What did you throw upon his head? A.—A bucket of modeling clay.

Q.—How much was there in the bucket? A.—About three pints.

Q.—What did you do that for, as a mark of affection? A.—No, to prevent him throwing me out of the window.

Q.—Why was the doctor going to throw you out of the window? A.—My letters were being taken out of the letter box and were thrown around after being opened, so I got a padlock and put it on the letter box, and this made the doctor angry, and he was going to throw me out of the window.

Mrs. Buchanan testified that her husband would open the letters and write on them, "Opened by mistake," and then throw them on the floor.

Q.—Was Dr. Buchanan sixty-five years old at the time of his death? A.—At the time of his alleged death.

"Is he not dead?" exclaimed Col. James, in surprise.

"I have no personal knowledge that he is dead," calmly replied Mrs. Buchanan.

She said that on one occasion, on a Fall evening—she could not recall the year—she saw Dr. Buchanan and Mrs. Foster embracing. She thought they kissed, but was not positive that a kiss was exchanged.

The redirect examination of Mrs. Buchanan was begun and interrupted by recess before anything of interest was brought out. When court met again Mrs. Buchanan said that, after her husband met Mrs. Foster, he would not join in family worship, became very profane, and, when she endeavored to hold the regular family worship, he would sing songs and disturb the service.

The Doctor and Mrs. Foster.

Dr. Daniel H. Smith, a physician of this city, testified that he crossed the Atlantic from Glasgow on the steamship Anchoria three years ago last August. Dr. Buchanan and Mrs. Foster were on the ship. Their relations appeared to be friendly at times, and unfriendly at others. The witness said that he sometimes found Dr. Buchanan much cast down. He would sit on the steps of the companionway an hour at a time and cry, saying he was abused by Mrs. Foster. Dr. Smith had heard Mrs. Foster order the doctor away from the table, and the doctor obediently went. Once Mrs. Foster ordered Dr. Buchanan to leave his own meal and feed her spaniel. He did as he was told. That night the witness found him in tears, because, as he said, Mrs. Foster had been cross to him. He did not like to see her associate with other passengers. Said Dr. Smith: "A night or two before we reached port Dr. Buchanan told me that he was going to assert his manhood, and break with Mrs. Foster. Next morning they were apparently as great friends as ever."

Mrs. Mary Barker, whose husband is a janitor in this city, testified that she had occasion to go with a friend in January last to the house in West Thirty-fourth Street, in which Mrs. Foster lives. She met Mrs. Foster in her hall, and conversation ensued, when Mrs. Foster said, speaking of the doctor: "I loved him so."

Her "Dear Doctor."

Mrs. Harriet Bellows, an aged woman with white hair, who used to live in the same house with Mrs. Foster, and who frankly declared that she has a strong feeling against her personally, swore that she had frequently heard Mrs. Foster say that she loved Dr. Buchanan. Mrs. Foster declared that Dr. Buchanan was her "dear doctor," that she loved the ground he walked on, and that she did not see how she could live without him. This was soon after Dr. Buchanan died.

"And so, Mrs. Bellows," asked Col. James blandly, "Mrs. Foster told you that Dr. Buchanan was her physician?"

The old lady was not caught napping, however. She calmly replied: "No, her dear doctor."

Col. James dismissed this witness with the laughing query, "Don't you know most of the doctors in this town are dear?"

A Clergyman's Testimony.

William Wylie, a clergyman of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, now of Philadelphia, and formerly of this city, said he had known the Buchanans from about 1874 to 1885; he frequently visited their house, and saw their home life, which was harmonious. "I should say"—and here Mr. Wylie ran ahead of Court and lawyers—"I should say that Dr. Buchanan was as happy as the ordinary Scotchman can be." The audience laughed, and the Court ordered those words stricken from the testimony.

Mr. Wylie said that in his presence Dr. Buchanan always spoke kindly to his wife, and her conduct was always wifely. She presided at his table as a wife should. He never heard her speak harshly to him or he to her. Dr. Buchanan's attendance at church, the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, was "very regular for a doctor."

Cross-examined, Mr. Wylie said there are half a dozen or more divisions of the Scotch Presbyterian Church. The Reformed branch was reformed in the direction of strictness.

Q.—Does the Reformed Presbyterian Church object to dancing? A.—No.

Q.—To liquor? A.—Yes, it does.

Q.—Does that include Scotch whisky? [Laughter at this sally was general.] A.—Yes.

Q.—Does your Church object to tobacco? A.—No.

Q.—To Sunday newspapers? A.—Yes.

Q.—Mrs. Buchanan, being a devout member of the Church, enforced its rules in her home very strictly? A.—I think not inflexibly. But Dr. Buchanan was as strict in their enforcement as she was.

Presents of Money.

Annie Anderson, a servant, testified that she lived with Mrs. Foster for ten months at 63 West Thirty-sixth Street. Dr. Buchanan had offices there. One of his rooms was next to that occupied by Mrs. Foster and her young daughter. Dr. Buchanan took his dinners and suppers with Mrs. Foster. About every day at noon he gave money to Mrs. Foster, throwing rolls of bills into her lap. After supper they usually had champagne together in Mrs. Foster's room. The doctor drove Mrs. Foster out in his carriage afternoons, and often they went out together in the evening.

Mrs. Helena Petrie, a distant relative of Mrs. Buchanan, testified that she had known the Buchanans for twenty-two years and was a frequent visitor at their house in New York and at the Highlands. She passed weeks with them at the Highlands until the trouble arose between them. Their home life was pleasant. They had family worship morning and night, led by Dr. Buchanan. She never heard Mrs. Buchanan use harsh words to her husband. She kept a fine house and fine table for him.

Mr. Miller here put in evidence copies of Mrs. Foster's petition for letters of administration on the estate of her husband; of the will of Dr. Buchanan, by which he left his property to Mrs. Foster, and of Mrs. Foster's petition for the probate of that will.

The Court adjourned until Monday morning.

In the report in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday of Thursday's proceedings in the trial it was stated that Mrs. Buchanan had testified that her husband had to go to the carriage house when he wished to smoke, because she objected to the smell. Mrs. Buchanan's testimony was to the effect that she did not make her husband go outside to smoke; he liked to go, because he did not like the smell of tobacco in the house.

This Spring's suits and overcoats cannot be kept quiet much longer.

But so many men care so little because a suit or overcoat was made last Spring, and the saving of $5 to $15 means so much, that we mention them once more.

Spring overc

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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MUNKACSY.

Recollections of His Childhood and How from a Carpenter He Became a Painter.

What The Pall Mall Gazette calls "as fascinating a piece of autobiography as ever was written" has just been published in Paris—"The Early Recollections of Munkacsy," the famous Hungarian painter, who recently lost his reason. Commenting on the art of Munkacsy as showing that dramatic gift which appeals to an enormous public, perfectly indifferent to color, line, style, and the distinctive qualities of painting as an art, yet capable of being profoundly impressed by a painted canvas, the writer of the article remarks that his success, "great and enviable, is greater in the eyes of the general public than of artists. One feels on reading the book that it is the success which he would have desired, and no man ever won to his goal over more apparent impossibilities. It is a delightful story, and told with the most charming simplicity." From the Gazette's notice of the work the following interesting passage is taken:

"Munkacsy was born in 1844, and his earliest recollections are of war time, in 1848. In 1851 he was left an orphan, and given over to the charge of an Uncle Roeck at Csaba, who seems to have been harsh. However, in the same village his sister was quartered on an aunt, and the small boy lived between the two houses happily enough. But an extraordinary adventure broke up this way of living. Munkacsy was at his aunt's house one afternoon, and there were eight people in the house, three of them men. A party of brigands armed with guns entered the house, knocked down Mme. Steiner (the aunt) and tied up the whole household hand and foot. Mme. Steiner was forced to go round and show where everything was kept, while they plundered it. Then, in the hope of extorting more plunder, they beat her till she fainted. A servant, who tried to get away, was shot at. During all this they could hear the sounds of music and dancing from the fair which was going on close by. Mme. Steiner died a fortnight after this scene, which must have been a singular experience for a child of eight.

"He was apprenticed to a tradesman named Langi; his friends the Vidowskis shook their heads sadly, and gave him an invitation for all his Sundays. Nothing could be more real than the manner in which Munkacsy depicts the child's ingenuous delight at the notion of having things to whittle and plane. But he was very soon undeceived. Food was coarse and scanty; the apprentices sat on the ground and ate all out of one great bowl. His work was chiefly heating glue, and, what was far worse, grinding paints. Langi neglected his contract and did nothing to make a carpenter of him, though the boy was eager for that business, and proud indeed of the day when he accomplished a table all by himself.

"The tastes of his upbringing remained with him, and he could not contentedly sink into the ranks; and his Sundays at the Vidowskis kept the contrast present with him. Once he and three other apprentices were sent off out of town to a big bridge which had to be painted. He was walking with the rest, barefoot, barehead, aproned, shortbreeched, and shortsleeved, when they passed a little girl, the idol of his young heart. He turned round to greet her; and the young lady, with the instinct of her sex, cut the disreputable acquaintance. It was a sore moment. All these feelings increased in the child, till out of misery the man in him came to birth. He dates the change definitely from one night of passionate weeping in the miserable dormitory. Next day he ran away. It was in the great heat, and by the time he reached his uncle's house he was nearly dead with exhaustion and hunger. His uncle ordered him back, and he staggered out; but his relations relented, and he was brought home again. After six weeks he was sent back to Langi, and completed his apprenticeship on rather better terms. At fourteen he was a qualified workman.

"His uncle sent him out on the world with five florins in his pocket, and in the town of Arad he spent two years, keeping himself. His friends were at college here, and he saw them in the evenings, but it was with almost as much pain as pleasure. Still his brain was working. There were no drawings now; that fancy had dropped; but he scribbled and rhymed, as many another has done, in the bitterness of his heart. Finally, insufficient food and unhappiness combined weakened his health; intermittent fever came on, and he was obliged to go back to his uncle's house. Here the sight of engravings set him copying them, and the taste returned on him like a passion. But he was haunted by the fear that he might get well and be driven back to the workshop, and he deliberately did his best to keep up the ague, which at least left him every second day to work. Finally, his uncle chanced to look over his shoulder at the drawing. 'You might possibly become a painter.' It was like a ray of light, and the hope kept him awake all night repeating to himself 'Tu pourrais devenir peintre.' As the ague continued, his uncle suggested drawing lessons to utilize the time. 'Drawing is useful to a joiner,' he said, and sent him to a German called Fischer, in whose studio another artist, Szamossy, hit on the lad, and invited him to come and work with him. 'You may be something better than a joiner,' he said.

"The boy—for he was barely seventeen—worked with a kind of fury, painting all day in Szamossy's studio, composing drawings by himself in the evening. Finally heroic treatment put an end to the ague. The choice had to be made. Youth carried the day. His uncle consented to the new career, and he followed the fortunes of Szamossy. They took him back to Arad, where he had been a carpenter. Munkacsy, not having other means to pay, insisted on being Szamossy's charwoman, and, says he proudly, I was a good one. His friend taught him other things besides painting; literature, science, history—in short, the pupil owed him his entire education. He could go back now with unmixed delight into the society of his friends, the young Vidowskis, and they lived together the life of students, but of frugal, hard-working students, whose chief dissipations were talk, tobacco, and noisy skylarking.

"Meanwhile the boy was beginning to earn his living. Szamossy found him pupils, whose parents paid him in kind—a dinner daily. He taught them after his own method, unorthodox enough; for Munkacsy has been at no academy, and works without models or studies, painting direct on to his canvas. He taught his pupils first to copy and then to draw by memory what they had copied, and so to compose by heart. For his other needs besides dinner he also began to provide. Coats were easily come by; tailors have a natural delight in portraiture, and he painted a whole family of them for a dress coat. Another furnished the breeches on the same terms.

"All things end, and after eighteen months the pupil felt strong enough to strike out for himself. He returned to his uncle's home with twenty florins in his pocket, and, after an economic purchase of colors began to paint—a composition with life-size figures; that is the end of the autobiography. But in a preface M. Boyer d'Agen will tell you how a young Hungarian arrived in Paris, not knowing a word of French, with a picture that he carried to the Salon with his own hands. It was the success of the year in 1870, 'Le dernier jour d'un condamné.' Since then fortune has never failed Munkacsy."

JOHN WESLEY HARPER.

JOHN WESLEY HARPER.

John Wesley Harper, who has been chosen President of the new corporation of Harper & Brothers, is the senior member of the house. Within the last year two members of the firm passed away—Philip J. A. Harper and Joseph Wesley Harper.

Mr. John Wesley Harper is the son of John Harper, one of the original founders of the house of Harper & Brothers. From 1825 to 1869 the firm was composed of James, John, Joseph Wesley, and Fletcher Harper. The last one of these, Fletcher Harper, died in 1877.

Mr. John Wesley Harper, whose portrait is given, was born in New York. He was prepared for college at the Anthon Grammar School, and entering Columbia College, was of the Class of 1852. He was graduated with distinction and delivered the valedictory oration. After having received his diploma he first directed his attention to medicine. Later Mr. Harper went abroad, and on his return found employment in the publishing house, and became a member of the firm in 1869.

Mr. Harper is a Director of the Manhattan Bank, and was one of the incorporators of the Lincoln National Bank. A large munificence of Mr. Harper's was the building and furnishing of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Port Washington, L. I., which he gave to the congregation.

Mr. Harper, as President of the corporation of Harper & Brothers, pays the strictest attention to the business of a publishing house which is the largest in the world.

In Praise of a Grolier Book.

It is pleasing to note the complimentary character of The London Times as expressed over Mr. Arthur Warren's "The Charles Whittinghams, Printers," which owes its existence to the Grolier Club. The only regret mentioned by The London Times is, "that so valuable a work should, like all the Grolier Club's books, be privately printed in a strictly limited edition, and we hope that at least a few copies will be made available for English students, by finding their way to public libraries."

As to the initiative taken by the Grolier Club, The Times says: "The readiness of an American club to honor the work of English craftsmen is a pleasant illustration of the closeness of the ties which bind us to our cousins across the Atlantic." And expressive of Mr. Theodore De Vinne's work, The Times adds: "The beautiful execution of the book printed by the Whittingham of America, Mr. Theodore De Vinne, must remind our English and Scottish printers that they have other English-speaking rivals with whom to contend."

Mr. St. Gaudens's Shaw memorial tablet in bronze, to be placed on the Beacon Street Mall of the Common in Boston, is to be unveiled on Memorial Day. The tablet is 10 by 12 feet, and has an equestrian bas-relief of Col. Shaw. It is to be set up in stone framework. The composition is strong and virile.

DR. DEEMS.

An Autobiography and Memoir of the Pastor of the Church of the Strangers.*

"I do not believe," said one who knew Dr. Deems, "he ever willfully wasted an hour in his life. This marvelous energy, illumined by the higher order of intellectuality, and directed by a spirit wholly consecrated to the services of God, inspired his life of vast usefulness and made Dr. Deems the great and good man he was." Dr. Deems was a learned man, for he studied long, and was possessed of the gift of oratory, but, above all, he was in dead earnest, practical, and ever intent on the saving of souls, a liberal-minded preacher of the Word of God.

This volume, which tells of the very much beloved pastor of the Church of the Strangers, is partly made up of an autobiography and partly of a memoir, written by his sons, and the history of Dr. Deems's entire life is thoroughly explained. Full access was had to his diary and his notes, for Dr. Deems, no matter how occupied he was, kept track of his work, and so every step in his career can be followed. The Rev. Edward M. Deems and Dr. Francis M. Deems write "whenever we could tell the story of his life in his own language we have done so, thus striving to let him speak for himself." Their own estimate of their father they do not attempt; they even quote but sparingly the estimates of others, leaving the matter to the judgment of the reader. There are no sermons printed in the volume, because the book has but one end in view—the plain telling of the life of a man who did great and original work.

Dr. Deems was born in Baltimore in 1820, and his full name was Charles Alexander Force Deems. He tells amusingly that when he was a little fellow, first going to school, he was afraid the other boys would make fun of the initials "C. A. F." and might have made it "calf," and so he dropped the "A." The name Deems was originally De Heems, and a good Dutch one. The family were honest, sincere, God-loving people, advanced Methodists, and in that faith the child was reared.

Dr. Deems's memory of his childhood was wonderfully vivid, and he recalls it in the most pleasant way for the benefit of his own children. He remembered when he first learned his letters, his struggles in spelling, his final triumph when he could master words of two syllables, and as pretty a story as can be found is that where he describes the joy of his colored nursery maid when she exhibited her little charge as one who could spell "ba-ker" and "ci-der."

Dr. Deems's early liking for study was evident when he was a child. When he was thirteen he saw himself for the first time in print, and when fourteen he made his first speech. This was certainly an early start. His father, after the death of Dr. Deems's mother, became a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and about this time Dickinson College, in Carlisle, Penn., had passed from Presbyterian control to that of the Methodist, and young Deems became a member of the freshman class in 1835. Among his college mates, many of them distinguished in after life, he mentions Spencer Fullerton Baird, who became Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and he tells how Baird showed then his inclinations for natural history, as spending his time "in the fields and streams around Carlisle, noting the habits of animals."

The years passed at college was a period of hard work. In this memoir Dr. Deems gives the best, the most practical advice as to such preparatory work as a young man should go through with before entering college, which advice is as good to-day as it was sixty years ago. It looks as if Dr. Deems's early idea was to prepare himself for a legal profession, but that was soon dropped. He was graduated in 1830. At once the President of the college offered the young man of nineteen the choice of two positions, each one of "great responsibility." There were some questions of religious faith yet unsettled in the young man's mind—some slight departure from Methodism. Dr. Deems had made up his mind then that "the Christian ministry was

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*AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF CHARLES FORCE DEEMS, D. D., LL. D., Pastor of the Church of the Strangers, and Memoir by his sons, Rev. Edward M. Deems and Francis M. Deems, M. D. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.50.

to be his lifework," but he had not the means to enter a theological seminary, and he felt he wanted the proper training.

There was an uncle of his father living in New York. Borrowing $12.50 from the President of the college, Dr. Deems came to this city with the resolution of teaching or earning his bread by writing. He described his reminiscences of New York in 1839-40. Finally he opened a school in the basement of a church in Vestry Street. He contributed to religious papers, and wrote a little volume, a "Life of Dr. Adam Clarke," and occasionally preached. As a "boy preacher" he was most successful, though he had then no liking for the title. There is a silhouette of Dr. Deems of 1840, as he looked when in the pulpit, which youthful outline recalls the pastor of the Church of the Strangers in his maturer age.

The work of teaching, of preaching told on the young man. His health broke down, and a removal from New York became imperative. He had made up his mind to enter the itinerancy of the Methodist Church in New Jersey. It was in Asbury that he became acquainted with Miss Annie Disosway, who subsequently became his wife. After a year he left New Jersey and was sent to North Carolina. He describes his first acquaintance with North Carolina; and the incidents he met with were not pleasant ones. (See extracts.)

It was at Raleigh that came the turning point of his life. Invited to preach at a Presbyterian church, among his hearers was the Hon. David L. Swain, who had been Governor of the State, and was President of the university of the State, at Chapel Hill. Mr. Deems's fine manner, his impressiveness, pleased Mr. Swain. A Methodist professor was wanted for Chapel Hill. "My age, my size were against me," writes Dr. Deems; but the place was offered him, and finally, with many uncertainties on his own part, he accepted the position. He was to teach logic, to care for the essays written by the class, and to preach in the college chapel. If the work was hard, it had its advantages. It threw Dr. Deems into a new world, and made him face the somewhat unruly attitude of collegians. Some of his experiences were rough ones, but the young professor's manliness, his determination to enforce discipline, made him many devoted friends among the collegiates themselves.

In 1847 Dr. Deems left North Carolina, and, with Mrs. Deems and his two boys, moved to Boydton, Mecklenburg County, Va., to take the situation of Professor of Chemistry in the Randolph-Macon College, and in January, 1848, he opened his course.

If any one has followed Dr. Deems in his sermons in New York, it may have been noticed that the pastor sometimes, not often, would introduce, lightly, some scientific comparison—drawn from chemistry—a remembrance, perhaps, of the course of study he assumed at this college. Dr. Deems writes of his acquaintance with chemistry as but slight, but says that one of the rules of his life was "to leap into any work to which he was called by Providence, and then work or fight his way out." He kept, as many a good man has before him, one lesson ahead of his class, rising often before day to prepare himself, and when he lacked minute knowledge of the subject in hand "he performed so many and such brilliant experiments that his young men found no time nor disposition to ask embarrassing questions."

In 1848, Dr. Deems left Boydton and found a new home in the parsonage of the Methodist Church at Newberne, N. C. He was then twenty-nine. He was also agent of the American Bible Society. In 1850, while attending the St. Louis Conference, he was called to the Presidency of the Greensborough Female College at Greensborough, N. C. We have parts of his old journal through 1852 to 1854. In 1854 he resigned the Presidency and moved to Goldsborough, taking the parsonage there. In 1853 the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him. In 1854 he was elected President by the Centenary College of Louisiana, but declined it; engaged in circuit riding for the same year; in 1857 he was appointed to the Front Street Methodist Church in Wilmington, N. C.

In 1859 he was engaged with his "Annals of Southern Methodism." Hard work had begun to tell on Dr. Deems, and he sought his first relaxation and went to Europe in 1860. It was on this occasion that at Mr. Vanderbilt's office, inquiring as to the passage money on the Illinois, Dr. Deems first made acquaintance with Vanderbilt, and slight as was the interview, Vanderbilt was impressed with the individualism of the proposed traveler and never forgot it. Visiting all the leading capitals of Europe, Dr. Deems was home in November, 1860, and on his arrival, he heard of the election of Abraham Lincoln. "With the peace and Union loving patriots of that day Dr. Deems was in cordial sympathy. He was opposed to the State's withdrawing from the Union. When North Carolina decided to secede, he went heart and soul with the people." Then followed some years of dire trouble, and in his notebook are presented many of the events of that sad period. One of Dr. Deems's sons, who was wounded at Gettysburg, lingered a few days and then died. In all this troublous time, Dr. Deems was exerting himself to found a school for the children who had lost their fathers in the Confederate service.

In 1866 Dr. Deems came to New York. He had in his mind the founding of a newspaper, with the mission of healing the wounds the war had inflicted, and by religious and literary ways, to bring about a better feeling between the two sections. The first issue of the paper, The Watchman, was of January, 1868, and it failed, and it was the first, maybe the only, failure in Dr. Deems's career, but he wrote in December of that year: "A week of darkening prospects, * * * but my faith in the Heavenly Father that He will overrule all things for my good is triumphant." Now comes the supreme point of Dr. Deems's life.

One Sunday in New York he went to a church. He was tired and he wanted a seat. The sexton refused to show him a seat; he must wait until the pewholders were in. "He stood twenty minutes, until he became so weary that he was compelled to return to his room without having the comfort of the sermon." And then it came about—flashed through his mind—how glorious it would be if there were a temple devoted to God where "no man should have to stand one minute who came in one minute before the service was opened," and then was born the Church of the Strangers.

Once Dr. Deems had conceived an idea he followed it up. Out of his own slender means he paid for the use of the chapel of the university, and the first prayer was listened to on Sunday, July 22, 1866. There were sixteen persons present. The next Sunday there were thirty listeners, and on Aug. 5 seventy. On the 12th of the same month the chapel was packed. The movement grew apace. Here was a man who preached of that "blessed liberty wherewith Christ hath made us free." Among Dr. Deems's hearers on a certain Sunday were two women—Mrs. Crawford and her daughter. In 1869 the younger of these ladies became the wife of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, and the Commodore looked on the work of the little church with favor. To him it had the merit, perhaps, of originality. "Seats were free." How the matter came about that $50,000 was given to Dr. Deems for the purchase of the Mercer Street property is happily told. The money was ready for Dr. Deems, and even a receipt for it was not asked. "He looked at me, straight in the eye, and said, 'Doctor, I'll give you the church,'" and Dr. Deems's reply was, "Commodore Vanderbilt, you don't know me. There is not any man in America rich enough to have me for a chaplain." After all, the old Commodore loved a man who could be up and down and asked no favors which, if granted, lowered the manhood of the recipient. And so, thanks to Commodore Vanderbilt, the Church of the Strangers became an actuality.

After that matters went on admirably, and the good work done by that church had the happiest of influences. There is not much more to add. Dr. Deems's life work was almost accomplished. He paid another visit across the seas, intent on seeing with his own eyes the Bible lands. One purpose he had most in his mind was the American Institute of Christian Philosophy; it was to act as an antidote to the false philosophic literature of to-day.

Dr. Deems died Nov. 18, 1893, and his last intelligible words were "My—faith—holds—out," and may the memory of this good man be forever recalled. This memoir is excellent in every way. It is a faithful record of the man, and told in a simple, natural manner. The rationale of Dr. Deems's life was that of perfect reliance in the unlimited goodness of his Maker, and besides that, remembering the strain on life, he insisted that "it is worry, not work, that kills most active men." Following are extracts from the book:

"My father said, 'Son, have you learned to spell?' 'Yes, Sir.' 'Well, now let us hear you begin.'" So I was placed upon the roll of carpet, and the family immediately grouped around me. I have stood a good many tests since that, but few things ever tried my nerves so much. I was afraid that in my excitement I should fail. That would put Creesh in trouble and spoil my reputation for veracity, and behind it all I had a feeling that if I failed now I never would be able again to spell in dissyllables. But I commanded myself enough to go down the entire 'baker' and 'cider' columns. The gratification of my family was intense. My father has since that held a volume of my writings in his hands, but I do not think that I ever gave him greater delight. Before the admiring eyes of my fond mother and aunt there stretched vistas of great literary acquirement for the beloved boy, and I can hardly keep the tears back as I now recall the faith of poor Creesh. Her eyes stretched till the whites were startling to behold; her mouth opened almost from ear to ear, and the delight of her soul was so great that it seemed as though she would grow frantic. After the home triumph she caught me up and sailed round the whole neighborhood, exhibiting me at every house as the Bebe who could spell in 'two syllables.'"

"Toward the close of 1833 I commenced to correspond with The Temperance Herald, a publication of some interest when first started, which has now dwindled into an insignificant sheet. This was my first appearance in public print. The articles arrested the attention of the editor of The Mechanics' Banner, a literary paper, who requested me to let him have some few articles. I wrote for him a series of little papers under the title of 'The Pretended Beggar,' and, indeed, gave him occasional articles until he left the city."

"In May of the year (1833) the first pieces of poetry I ever published made their appearance in The Mechanics' Banner. Previously to this my reading in poetry had not extended beyond the hymnbook of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a few stray pieces of newspaper rhyme. About this time I find in my journal that I became very much attached to Virgil's 'Aeneid,' and to this day I prefer it to all the classics with which I have become acquainted. His Bucolics are also favorites of mine. Never having Georgics, I cannot tell how I should be pleased with them; not much, however, I presume, and the agricultural terms cannot well be appreciated. I have read some books of the 'Aeneid' over several times. The first volume of poetry I remember to have read was Moore's 'Lalla Rookh,' in my freshman year."

"The camp meeting of that day (1834) was very different from things that bear that name in this. There were no two and three story cottages, with bay windows and balconies, with carpeted floors, pictured walls, and swinging cages of birds. Every tent was really a tent—canvas put up on poles. Before the encampment there were no signs of it, and but for the fires and the clearings for the 'stands,' as they were called, and the arbor, there were no signs after the encampment departed. Two or three city churches would unite, and their officers would take charge of the whole affair. Companies went out in wagons with their tents, their bedding, and their cooking utensils."

"My habits of study (at college) were ruinous. No one seemed to have any care for the health of students. A man or boy, as the case might be, was allowed to go forward without warning in regard to his health. Frequently I studied until 12 o'clock at night and rose next morning at 4. No boy at my time of life should have been allowed to do such a thing as that. Afterward I modified it, studying until 11, then walking up and down the campus, my mind occupied in musing, in brown studies, or in excited thought about the future. In my freshman year I know there were periods in which I went from Sunday night when I returned from church until Sunday morning when I went to church without going out of the college. Of course such things told on my health."

(In New York, 1839.) "While I was gazing at the house, Mr. Bryant came out: a man apparently in middle life, well made, lithe, and active. A little girl was with him. They started up Sixth Avenue, and turned at Fourth Street toward Broadway. At a respectful distance I followed them. Sometimes he would waltz the little girl around him on the pavement, and then go forward with a few dancing steps, and then resume a sober pace, which he would occasionally break with a little waltz. They went to Broadway, and then turned north and entered a church, and I followed. It was a Unitarian church, standing immediately in front of the present site of the New York Hotel. The Rev. Orville Dewey was the pastor, and he preached that day. I staid through the sermon, and followed Bryant and his daughter on my way back to my own lodgings. I have repeatedly seen Mr. Bryant since that day; but that little girl I have seen only once, and then when I met her she was the wife of Parke Godwin."

"The first place at which I stopped in North Carolina was Gaston, then a wretched little hamlet, having a little tavern, in which everything was as filthy as anything I have ever seen in the way of human shelter in Asia or in Africa. You could touch nothing that would not stick to you—the spoons, the cups, and the cup of coffee was a round lake in which there were floating isles of Greece. Everybody that was not drunk was sleepy. There had been a cockfight the day before my arrival, and I reached Gaston to see a number of young planters, who had been carousing during the night till early in the morning, and had left nothing fit to touch. I felt that if all North Carolina were like Gaston, or the majority of North Carolinians were like these dirty, tobacco-smeared, tangle-haired, blear-eyed young ruffians, by God's help I would get out of the Commonwealth in less than a week."

(April 11, 1839.) "at night, in Wilmington, heard Edward Everett deliver his famous oration on Washington, and was sadly disappointed. Every gesture was put in precisely where it should have been; every sentence was balanced, every tone studied. As a literary performance, it was polished to perfection. Some of the gems were exquisite. But at the conclusion, I had not once felt my blood stirred, nor did I feel a greater veneration for Washington, whereupon I concluded that, with all its merits, it failed both as a philosophical inquiry and as an oration."

"I see a number of young people who have come, out of tenderness to the memory of Alice Cary, to the church to-day, and there may be among them literary people just commencing their career, and they say, 'Would I could write so beautifully and so easily as she did!' It was not easily done. She did nothing easily, but in all this that we read she was an earnest worker. She was faithful, painstaking, careful of improving herself, up to the last moment of her life. Yesterday I looked into the drawer and the last piece of manuscript she wrote turned up, and I said to Phoebe Cary, 'That is copied,' and she said, 'No, that is Alice's writing.' It was so exceedingly plain it looked like print in large type, though she wrote a very wretched hand. But her sister told me that when she came to be so weak that she could not write much any longer, she began to practice like a little girl to learn to form all her letters anew. She worked to the very last, not only with the brains, but the fingers."

"I expressed a wish to speak with Father Hyacinthe, and was shown up narrow stairs to his vestry. There sat Mère Hyacinthe, his spouse, holding her court, until he came from the altar. Every one stood around her. She is a noble-looking woman. At last she signed to me. I was beginning to make a little speech in French, handing her my card. The moment she saw the name, she arose and said: 'Come, sit by me and let me have the honor of holding that hand.' The crowd fell back. She held me by the right hand, and said: 'I have heard you preach, and shall never forget you. Oh, you cannot tell how many times I have prayed for l'Eglise des Etrangers.' And many more sayings quite as kind. Then she took me into the inner room, where we talked with Père. When he found who I was he said: 'Oui, oui, vous êtes comme nous.' 'Oui, Monsieur, but a good deal more Protestant.' After a pleasant talk, in which each of us explained his ecclesiastical position to the other, the Loysons begged me at the Holy Sepulchre to pray for the unity of all Christians."

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Listening to Music.*

Mr. Krehbiel, in his introductory chapter, sets forth precisely what he aims to do. It is not to give the musical professor, or the musical scholar, primary instruction, nor to educate a general public. It is to give the listener who is nonprofessional a higher quality of appreciativeness. "Of all the arts, music is practiced most and thought about least." We call particular attention to the chapter with the title, "The Modern Orchestra." All its factors are explained with its proper composition. Then follows an analysis of each instrument, and especially of its capabilities. Readers who are disturbed by what is known as tone color need not be alarmed, for the appreciativeness of this must come, if attention is paid to the subject. All of us have our musical idiosyncrasies, and to some, even with trained ears, the clarionet may be "eloquent," but nothing more, although the most useful of instruments in an orchestra. We almost wish that Mr. Krehbiel had been more expansive over the French horn.

The functions of the modern conductor are well set forth. "He is the virtuoso who plays upon men instead of a keyboard, upon a hundred instruments instead of one." The most absurd idea is that a conductor "is chiefly ornamental." A good leader is the result of a life of study and months spent in the understanding of a single score. The leader ought to possess a miraculous memory, for he should have by heart the exact place of every note in his music. To beat the time might be the work of the metronome, and so the orchestra would be brought down to the level of a mechanism, to be set going with a crank.

In the "Piano Recital" chapter, Mr. Krehbiel defines what are the exact limitations of the pianoforte of to-day. It is the most useful and necessary of all musical instruments. Its deficiency arises from the fact that it is an instrument of percussion. "The tone of the pianoforte, being produced by a blow, begins to die the moment it is created." It lacks sustaining power, and we are always trying by mechanical devices to bring about longer vibrations. But there is a compensating factor. It has rhythm, and rhythm is that which "stirs up the blood of the savage"; were you to beat drums, triangles, cymbals, and tom-toms alone they would produce nothing but noise. Give their discordant crashes rhythm and a great deal of the horror of the clang disappears. We crave regular pulsations—for they seem to correspond with our own heart-beats. So with the piano, the thump of the hammer on the metal string, having by human ingenuity been conceived, we get the rhythmic effect, and it is the finger skill which, now "gentle, caressing," infuses "life into a melody." The evanescent character of the pianoforte's tone you forget. Each note being ready-made, a skillful performer makes the pianoforte, in an astonishing degree, "a substitute for all the other instruments. The pianoforte can sentimentalize like the flute, make a martial proclamation like the trumpet, intone a prayer like the churchly trombone."

The good solid knowledge Mr. Krehbiel imparts in "How to Listen to Music" covers not instrumentation alone, but gives information about vocalists past and present. The book explains many things often talked about in current musical gabble, and shows how the many blunders may be avoided. It is the author's extensive reading outside of his main topic, which he uses so neatly in an illustrative sense, that helps for the better understanding of his text. The literary part of the book is excellent, the author possessing uncommon clearness of expression. The usefulness of this book may be very much wider than Mr. Krehbiel so modestly supposes it will have.

*HOW TO LISTEN TO MUSIC. Hints and Suggestions to Untaught Lovers of the Art. By Henry Edward Krehbiel. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

THE TURK'S RULE.

Books by Canon MacColl and James Bryce Holding the Powers Responsible for Massacres.*

If there is still any one who is in doubt as to the utterly abominable character of the Sultan and his minions, the pitiable condition of his Armenian subjects and their claim upon the sympathy and aid of all civilized nations, he has only to read the recently published book of Malcolm MacColl, the Canon of Ripon, entitled "The Sultan and the Powers," and the newly revised edition of James Bryce's "Trans-Caucasia and Ararat," to have his opinions on these matters settled conclusively. Both are men who speak with knowledge and authority on questions of Eastern politics, and neither has any illusions as to the causes of the crimes which the Sultan is committing with apparent impunity, or as to the remedies which ought summarily to be applied. The greater part of Canon MacColl's book consists of the signed articles, now revised and enlarged, which he contributed in September and October of last year to The London Daily Chronicle, the remainder being matter added to elucidate still further the subject. Mr. Bryce's work is already in its fourth edition, and the chapter which is particularly pertinent at the present time, headed "Twenty Years of the Armenian Question," is the special and most interesting feature of the latest revision.

By giving a résumé of the diplomatic relations between Turkey and the European powers since the Treaty of Berlin, and by liberal quotations from Blue Books and political addresses, Canon MacColl has tried to point out the errors of judgment, the indifference, the selfishness, and the squalid scheming which have brought the various European Governments concerned to their present shameful state of inaction as regards the Armenians, and he also points out with the utmost insistence the only possible policy which, in his opinion, can cause the Sultan to conform to the demands of the powers. With a frankness which is likely to test many of his friendships, Canon MacColl places the blame for the Sultan's attitude where he thinks it belongs, and with all the eloquence of which he is master he implores his countrymen to strengthen Lord Salisbury's arm by giving him their loyal and unqualified support.

Russia, he insists, is England's natural ally in the management of the Turkish question, and he does not hesitate to criticise severely the system of silent snubbing by which Great Britain lost Russia's assistance and compelled her to join those continental powers that look with the utmost indifference upon the sufferings of the Armenians, so long as the integrity of the Turkish Empire is maintained. The idea that England's isolation from the other powers endangers her is scouted by Canon MacColl, and he gives good proof that, far from being a suppliant for favors, she has much more to give than to receive, and that there would be for her not the slightest peril in taking separate action to force the Sultan to fulfill some of the many promises which he has made to protect his Christian subjects. The Canon shows that the one great and fundamental error in all England's dealings with the Turk, since the safety of the Armenians was placed by the concert of Europe in her hands, has been to suppose that the Sultan not only would, but could, treat Mussulmans and Christians alike, or carry out any reforms except under actual coercion by the European powers. By every law of his religion, the Sultan is forbidden to do this, and he would be deposed instantly should he attempt it. Schemes of reform such as those for which England has several times gained his signature may be nominally acceded to every month in the year, but they will never be carried out, says Canon MacColl, unless a degree of force which the Porte cannot resist is applied. Then everything will go smoothly.

This peculiar state of affairs is due to the fact that the Sultan is not the Khalif, or absolute religious head of the Mohammedan race. The powers of the Khalifat now reside in the Ulema, or custodians of law and religion in every Mussulman State, and they exercise their power through the Sheikh-ul-Islâm, and the Sultan cannot make war, even in self-defense, without a Fetvâ, or decree, from the Sheikh-ul-Islâm, and this Fetvâ is never granted unless success is assured. Hence the same law which forbids the Sultan to move without coercion compels him to yield at once to force majeure, and the management of the Sultan becomes the simplest possible matter to any but the powers of Europe.

That England would precipitate a European war by moving independently at the present crisis Canon MacColl utterly disbelieves, if only she will convince the other powers that she is moved solely by humane motives and has no desire to establish in Turkey a condition of affairs detrimental to their interests. What they all desire more than anything else at present is the continuance of the Turkish Empire, and the surest way to insure its dismemberment is to allow the Sultan to continue his present course.

If by all the powers, or by one power with the consent of the others, the Sultan is allowed a certain length of time in which to carry out the reforms which have been proposed to him, he will obey, but if the concert of Europe is so lost to all humane feeling as to refuse to do this, then, Canon MacColl declares, it is England's duty to risk even a war with the powers in the interests of humanity. His own opinion is that Great Britain is far too formidable a foe to be attacked for doing what it is manifestly for the interests of Europe to have done.

It is noteworthy that Mr. Bryce, in the brief chapter at the end of his book, and in a most calm and dispassionate manner, arrives at exactly the same conclusions as does the more emotional Canon. Both agree that either the Sultan must be let entirely alone or else coercion must be used; that the powers of Europe are entirely and directly responsible for the Armenian massacres, since at any time within the last two years, the weakest of them could have successfully exercised this coercion. The massacres were predicted as far back as 1880, and might then have been averted by the powers had they had any other thought than to keep the Turkish Empire in existence for their own purposes.

It is to be hoped that such books as these will so arouse the nations of Christendom that the selfish policies which have so long prevented their rulers from dealing summary justice to Abdul Hamid may be swept into oblivion and that vengeance may be taken for the most terrible persecutions to which any Christian people have ever been subjected.

*THE SULTAN AND THE POWERS. By the Rev. Malcolm MacColl, M. A., Canon of Ripon. 8vo. London, New York, and Bombay: Longmans, Green & Co.

*TRANSCAUCASIA AND ARARAT. Being Notes of a Vacation Tour in the Autumn of 1876. By James Bryce. With engraving and colored map. Fourth edition, revised, with a supplementary chapter on the Recent History of the Armenian Question. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3.60

Balkan States.*

Lying between the Adriatic and the Black Seas, with Hungary north and Turkey south, are certain States, called Montenegro, Servia, Roumania, and Bulgaria. In a certain sense, geographically, these are known, but historically we are as ignorant about them as if they were in mid-Africa.

Our interest in them, commercially, is of the slightest. Justly or unjustly, the American reader believes that all these petty States are always at outs with their neighbors, or engaged in their own particular quarrels, and we know that from their unfortunate poximity to Austria, to Russia, and in the past to Turkey, they really existed only in suffrance. To study history alone, taking up each petty State, as Mr. William Miller comments on it, is something fraught with difficulty. We do catch here and there an idea of the Roman subjugation of some one country, or of all these countries, but after the old imperial hold was loosed there comes confusion.

The author gives the particulars of the horrible Bulgarian massacres, which aroused Mr. Gladstone's just ire. He describes the rise of Stambuloff, his brutal assassination, and he prints: "The scene at his funeral was scandalous, and showed that seventeen years of modern civilization had not entirely effaced the savage characteristics of the ancient Bulgarians." Then this comment follows: "Since that date Bulgaria has been in disgrace in the eyes of Europe." There is a native proverb which runs, "The Roumanian never dies," but whether this is to be understood as flattering to his wild, savage, and ungovernable characteristics we do not attempt to insist upon. One thing the Roumanians have, is great courage, and they showed that trait at Plevna.

In Montenegro there has been a decided improvement. It has at its head a ruler who does his best to improve the conditions of his little country. Whether Montenegro is or is not a Russian outpost only time will show. Just now her immediate proximity to Austria is a source of danger to her. Nicholas I., Prince of Montenegro, has his photogravure in the volume, and, despite his fancy costume, he has a most intelligent face.

Without cohesion, then, jealous of one another, and outside of the cities but semi-civilized, having that great waterway, the Danube, the entire possession of which Austria must hanker for, the extinction of these little States follows the inevitable modern law. They are to be absorbed by some stronger State.

With exceeding difficulty as to materials, Mr. Miller has made a readable and entertaining volume. It is not his fault if there be little historic cohesion in some of the stories.

*THE BALKANS: ROUMANIA, BULGARIA, SERVIA, AND MONTENEGRO. By William Miller. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

FOR SALE.—Collection of New York Herald, 12 volumes, bound, through civil war, 1861 to 1865; cheap. S. B. GOODKIND, 717 St. Nicholas Av.

NANSEN.

A Few Interesting Passages from His Forthcoming Book.

The publication of Nansen's account of his northern pilgrimage, to which he has given the title "Furthest North," is now the most eagerly awaited event among book sellers and book readers. Harper & Brothers have been busily engaged with it for several weeks past and expect to have the first edition ready by March 19. Meanwhile the English papers to hand during the past week afford us a few interesting glimpses of the contents of the book, which will rather sharpen the appetite of readers instead of satisfying it.

It might be said, so far as the Fram was concerned, that "let her drift" expressed the rule in navigation. But it must be borne in mind what would have been the peril of the commander had there been the least flaw in his theory. That meant if Nansen was in error nothing else than a long, horrible, and lingering death to his crew. It might have been said that he had abandoned them. On the other hand, there is an English expression, pure Saxon, with a bit of Scandinavian Viking flavor in it. "It is dogged that does it" explains the success of Fridtjof Nansen and his companions in working their way across the weary waste of ice. There is no old saga which tells of heroes more plucky, more determined, than were Nansen and his followers.

This book is, then, an account of the most notable achievement of our times, and it casts to the winds all such silly and pessimistic fancies as that man to-day is in his decadence. Here are the extracts culled from English papers:

"And here on board are men who are leaving wife and children behind them. How sad has been the separation—what longing, what yearning await them in the coming years! And it is not for profit they do it. For honor and glory, then? These may be scant enough. It is the same thirst for achievement, the same craving to get beyond the limits of the known, which inspired this people in the saga times, that is stirring in them again to-day. In spite of all our toil for subsistence, in spite of all our 'peasant politics,' sheer utilitarianism is perhaps not so dominant among us after all."

"Still the same northerly wind; we are steadily bearing south. This, then, is the change I hoped the March equinox would bring! We have been having northerly winds for more than a fortnight. I cannot conceal from myself any longer that I am beginning to despond. Quietly and slowly, but mercilessly, one hope after the other is being crushed, and * * * have I not a right to be a little despondent? I long unutterably after home; perhaps I am drifting away further from it, perhaps nearer; but anyhow it is not cheering to see the realization of one's plans again and again delayed, if not annihilated altogether, in this tedious and monotonously killing way. Nature goes her age-old round impassively. Summer changes into Winter, Spring vanishes away, Autumn comes, and finds us still a mere chaotic whirl of daring projects and shattered hopes."

"First you hear a sound like the thundering rumble of an earthquake far away on the great waste, then you hear it in several places, always coming nearer and nearer. The silent ice-world re-echoes with thunders; nature's giants are awakening to the battle. The ice cracks on every side of you and begins to pile itself up, and all of a sudden you, too, find yourself in the midst of the struggle. There are howlings and thunderings round you; you feel the ice trembling and hear it rumbling under your feet; there is no peace anywhere. In the semi-darkness you can see it piling and tossing itself into high ridges * * * and flung on the top of each other as if they were feather-weights. But the ice splits in front of you, a black gulf opens, and water streams up. All round you are thundering and roaring, as of some enormous waterfall, with explosions like cannon salvos."

"So this is the end of June, and we are about the same place as when we began the month. But it is so warm that we are quite hot lying here inside the tent. Through the open door we can see out over the ice, where the sun is glittering through white sailing cirrus clouds of dazzling whiteness. Ah! me, it is lovely at home to-day, I am sure, with everything in bloom in the fjord quivering in the sunlight; and you are sitting out on the point with Liv [his little daughter] perhaps, or are on the water in a boat. * * * Here we lie far up in the north; two grim, black, soot-stained barbarians, stirring a mess of soup in a kettle, and surrounded on all sides by ice; by ice and nothing else—shining and white, possessed of all the purity we ourselves lack. * * * Why write again? What have I to commit to these pages? Nothing but the same overpowering longing to be home and away from this monotony. One day just like the other."

"The northern lights were wonderful. However often we see this weird play of light, we never tire of gazing at it. It begins to dawn with a pale, yellow, spectral light behind the mountain in the east, like the reflection of a fire far away. It broadens, and soon the whole of the eastern sky is one glowing mass of fire. Now it fades again and gathers in a highly luminous belt of mist stretching toward the southwest, with only a few patches of luminous haze visible here and there. After a while, scattered rays suddenly shoot up from the fiery mist, almost reaching to the zenith; then more; they play over the belt in a wild chase from east to west. But suddenly a perfect veil of rays showers out of the zenith out over the northern sky; they are so fine and bright, like the finest of glittering silver threads."

"How marvelous are those snow-shoe runs through this silent nature! The ice-fields stretch all around, bathed in the silver moonlight; here and there dark, cold shadows project from the hummocks, whose sides faintly reflect the twilight. Far, far out a dark line marks the horizon formed by the packed-up ice, over it a shimmer of silvery vapor, and above all the boundless deep blue, starry sky, where the full moon sails through the ether. But in the south is a faint glimmer of day, low down, of a dark, glowing red hue, and higher up a clear yellow and pale green arch, that loses itself in the blue above. The whole melts into a pure harmony, one and indescribable. At times one longs to be able to translate such scenes into music. What mighty chords one would require to interpret them! Silent, oh, so silent! You can hear the vibrations of your own nerves. I seem as if I were gliding over and over these plains into infinite space. Is this not an image of what is to come? Eternity and peace are here."

"What is life thus isolated? A strange, aimless process; and man a machine which eats, sleeps, awakes; eats and sleeps again, dreams dreams, but never lives. Or is life really nothing else? And is it just one more phase of the eternal martyrdom, a new mistake of the erring human soul, this banishing of one's self to the hopeless wilderness, only to long there for what one has left behind? Am I a coward? Am I afraid of death? Oh, no! but in these nights such longing can come over one for all beauty, for that which is contained in a single word, and the soul flees from this interminable and rigid world of ice. When one thinks how short life is, and that one came away from it all of one's own free will, and remembers, too, that another is suffering the pain of constant anxiety, 'true, true till death.' O mankind, thy ways are passing strange! We are but as flakes of foam, helplessly driven over the tossing sea."

"No, the ice grew worse and worse, and we got no way. Ridge after ridge, and nothing but rubble to travel over. We made a start at 2 o'clock or so this morning, and kept at it as long as we could, lifting the sledges all the time; but it grew too bad at last. I went on a good way ahead on snowshoes, but saw no reasonable prospect of advance, and from the highest hummocks only the same kind of ice was to be seen. It was a veritable chaos of ice-blocks, stretching as far as the horizon. There is not much sense in keeping on longer; we are sacrificing valuable time and doing little. If there be much more such ice between here and Franz Josef Land, we shall, indeed, want all the time we have. I therefore determined to stop, and shape our course for Cape Fligely."

"I turned round and saw an enormous bear throwing himself on him, and Johansen on his back. I tried to seize my gun, which was in its case on the fore-deck, but at the same moment the kayak slipped into the water. My first thought was to throw myself into the water over the kayak and fire from there, but I recognized how risky it would be. I began to pull the kayak, with its heavy cargo, on to the high edge of the ice again as quickly as I could, and was on my knees pulling and tugging to get at my gun. I had no time to look round and see what was going on behind me, when I heard Johansen quietly say, 'You must look sharp if you want to be in time.' Look sharp? I should think so! At last I got hold of the butt-end, dragged the gun out, turned round in a sitting posture, and cocked the shot-barrel. The bear was standing not two yards off, ready to make an end of my dog Kaifas. There was no time to lose in cocking the other barrel, so I gave it a charge of shot behind the ear, and it fell down dead between us. The bear must have followed our track like a cat, and, covered by the ice-blocks, have slunk up while we were clearing the ice from the lane and had our backs to him."

The New York Times says of
A Diplomat in London.
By CHARLES GAVARD. (12mo, $1.25.)

"If he explains those grave matters of state which occupied Europe at the time when he was Chargé d'Affaires, [he] never is tedious. * * * Where he is simply delightful is in his descriptions of English life. * * * The brightness of the descriptions is not in the least lost in the very well made translation. * * * A singularly attractive volume, and possessing a decided historic value."

THE EVENING POST: "Many well-known figures flit across the Frenchman's pages, not a few Americans among them."

THE OUTLOOK: "Much interesting reading. * * * Fairly teems with anecdotes."

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

History and Biography.

The Year's Art. 1897. Compiled by A. C. R. Carter. 12mo. London: J. S. Virtue & Co.

Autobiography of Charles Force Deems, and memoirs by his sons, the Rev. Edward M. Deems and Francis M. Deems. 8vo. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.50.

Essays on French History. By James Eugene Farmer. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

The Past History of Ireland. By S. E. B. Bouverie-Pusey. 16mo, London: T. Fisher Unwin. Paper, 1s.

Poetry.

The Year of Shame. By William Watson. With an introduction by the Bishop of Hereford. 16mo. New York: John Lane; The Bodley Head. $1.

Poetical Greetings from the Far East. By K. Florenz. 12mo. Tokio: T. Hasegawa.

Fiction.

The Fault of One. By Effie Adelaide Rowlands. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.

The Coming of Chloe. By Mrs. Hungerford. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

The Forge in the Forest. By Charles G. D. Roberts. 12mo. New York: Lamson, Wolffe & Co. $1.50.

Tatterley. By T. Gallon. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

The Yellow Book. An illustrated quarterly. Volume XII., January, 1897. New York: John Lane: The Bodley Head.

Make Believe. By H. L. Lowry. 16mo. New York: John Lane: The Bodley Head. $1.50.

God's Failures. By J. S. Fletcher. 12mo. New York: John Lane; The Bodley Head. $1.25.

Weighed in the Balance. By Harry Lander. 12mo. New York: John Lane: The Bodley Head. $1.50.

A Shropshire Lad. By A. E. Houseman. 12mo. New York: John Lane: The Bodley Head. $1.25.

The Barbarous Britishers. By H. D. Traill. 12mo. New York: John Lane: The Bodley Head. Paper, 50 cents.

The Sentimental Vikings. By R. V. Risley. 12mo. New York: John Lane: The Bodley Head. $1.

Miscellaneous.

The Quarto. An Artistic, Literary, and Musical Quarterly. For 1896. London: J. S. Virtue.

Gas, Gasoline, and Oil Vapor Engines. By Gardner D. Hiscox. 8vo. New York: Norman W. Henley & Co. $2.50.

Dont's for Consumptives. By Charles Wilson Ingraham, M. D. 12mo. Binghamton: The author.

Practical Palmistry or Hand Reading Simplified. By Comte C. de Saint Germain. 12mo. Chicago: Laird & Lee.

The New-York Times

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

It is of the greatest importance to you not only for art's sake but for all kinds of sake, in these days of book deluge to keep out of the salt swamps of literature and live on a little rocky island of your own, with a spring and lake in it, pure and good.—Ruskin.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1897.

A London Trilby Ninety Years Ago.

We are all of us more or less curious to know how far the noted names of fiction are founded upon fact or how far they are pure creations of the fancy. We were shocked to learn that Mr. Micawber was based upon Dickens's father, and that Dora and Flora were two distinct portraits of Dickens's wife. We were pleased to discover that Rob Roy and d'Artagnan were actual characters of history. We tried to decipher the originals of Lothair and his contemporaries. And Mr. Rolfe, in "A Terrible Temptation," became the most interesting figure in the tale when we were told that Mr. Rolfe was Charles Reade himself.

Was there a Trilby? And who was Trilby? These are questions which have excited the attention of many modern readers. Du Maurier never told us. Mr. Mochelles, in his delightful reminiscences of the days he spent "In Bohemia with du Maurier" does not hint at her actual existence in the flesh, except in his picture of a certain elderly person who was a sort of a cross between a caretaker and a charwoman, who was a Nancy-of-all-trades in the Paris studio, and who was a very remarkable mesmeric subject. But Mr. George W. Taussig of St. Louis calls our attention to a curiously Trilbyesque young woman of whom Benjamin Robert Haydon spoke as living in the bohemian quarter of the British metropolis in the first decade of the century. Here is the extract:

"Before leaving this part of my recollections, I may as well introduce some little anecdotes, domestic in their kind, about Wilkie's picture of 'The Blind Fiddler,' which I remember with pleasure. The mother was painted from a singular girl, who lodged in Rathbone Place, above some friends of ours. She was a young woman of masculine understanding, not regularly beautiful, but approaching it, full of heart and hatred of worldly feeling, capable of any sacrifices for the man she should love, and with a high standard of manly character and form. The first time I ever saw her was with Wilkie, when he called to ask her to sit to him, and on my inquiring who she was, he said he did not know beyond finding her making tea generally for his Scotch friends—he supposed that she was 'part of the concern.'

"These friends of Wilkie's were young men who had come from Scotland to work their way to fame and fortune in our great city—one of them, Du Fresne of French family, was a most delightful fellow, and he and I soon became very intimate.

"An attractive girl on the second floor of a house full of young men is in rather a dangerous position, and what with Du Fresne's fascinating conversation, Will Allan's anecdote, Dr. Millingen's furious admiration of Charles Fox, George Callender's sound sense and quiet humor, Wilkie's genius, and B. R. Haydon's high views and energy of argument, poor Lizzie was so fascinated that she positively forswore her sex, and became as much a young man in mind as if she too were going to be a student in art, divinity, or medicine.

"She attached herself to the party, made tea for them, marketed for them, carved for them, went to the play with them, read Shakespeare with them, and on one occasion I found her studying, with an expression of profound bewilderment, 'Reid on the Human Mind.' To men of fashion there will be no doubt as to what her position must have been with these young men, but they are wrong in this case. Suspicion followed suspicion, but she cared not. She had more pleasure in listening to a dispute on art between Wilkie and me, or a political battle between McClaggen and Callender, or an account of the beheading of Marie Antoinette from Du Fresne, (who used to declare that he saw it, and flung his red cap in the air,) than in making love or having love made to her. Her position was anomalous, but I fully believe it was innocent. She was a girl with a man's mind, one of those women we sometimes meet, who destroy their fair fame by placing themselves in masculine society with what is perfect innocence in them, but could not be innocence in any woman brought up to nurse those delicacies of feeling which are among the most delightful attributes of the sex.

"Liz was as interesting a girl as you would wish to see, and very likely to make a strong impression on any one that knew her; however, I kept clear, and she ultimately married the Frenchman.

"He was violent in temper, and she had great spirit; they quarreled as they went to church, and quarreled when they returned. The marriage was a wretched one. They separated. She went to Paris, and he became a surgeon on a slave estate in the West Indies, and died from yellow fever. What has become of her I never heard, but have always felt a deep interest in her fate."

Haydon wrote this in 1807, ninety years ago. "The Autobiography" of Haydon, edited by Tom Taylor, was published in 1853. It was a work which would naturally attract the attention of du Maurier then and later. "Liz was an interesting girl, and likely to make an impression upon any one." Did she make so much of an impression upon du Maurier that out of her grew Trilby? Or, is she merely a coincidence? Du Maurier, alas, cannot tell us. Perhaps Mr. Mochelles will.

LAURENCE HUTTON.

The Wallace Collection.

Without question the Wallace collection in England is the finest modern private one ever made. In the same plane of excellence it has only for rivals the Borghese Gallery, in Rome; the Vienna Liechtenstein Gallery, and in England the Ellesmere and Dorchester House collections. But when actual critical comparisons are made, there are very many more great examples of the old and new masters in the Wallace collection. If money value is a criterion, the Wallace Gallery would certainly be worth three times as much as any other private collection in pictures alone, not counting furniture, statues, busts, miniatures, porcelains, enamels, jewelry, and bric-à-brac.

There are some Wallace pictures which have no equals, as the de Conegliano, "St. Catherine of Alexandria," the two Luinis, and the finest Andrea del Sarto known, the "Holy Family and St. John." There are three masterpieces of Velasquez, his "Don Balthazar in the Riding School," a "Philip IV.," an Olivarez, and, above all, his famous "Woman with the Fan," which shows, as no other picture of Velasquez's does, his exquisite grace, his glorious conception in warm coloring of a true Spanish beauty.

Of Murillo there are eleven examples. Of these, seven are in Murillo's best manner, and there is one, only one, which has been questioned. Then there are more than one of the works of those mighty painters, Rubens and Van Dyke.

As to French painters, old and modern, they appear in abundance. Outside of the Louvre there is no such assemblage of Watteaus, and, besides them, a quantity of Greuzes. Sir Richard Wallace's taste was catholic, his means ample, and what he wanted he bought. There is Carot's "Macbeth and the Witches," and fifteen Meissoniers, and in these are to be found "Polichinelle," "The Roadside Inn," "Napoleon and His Etat Major," "The Cavalier of the Period of Louis XIII.," "The Travelers' Halt," that fine "Connoisseurs," and "Murderers Awaiting Their Victim."

Sir Richard knew all about the old English school, and he would have specimens. There is that great Sir Joshua's "Crossing the Brook" and Reynolds's "Mrs. Carnac," "The Countess of Lincoln," and a portrait of that bad and queer "Old Q.," whose title was "Duke of Queensborough." As a representative Gainsborough, would you want anything finer than his "Perdita"? Then there are many Turners; in fact, no great Englishman is unrepresented.

Before his death Sir Richard Wallace's intention was to present the whole collection to the British nation, but there was some legal question raised as to whether the pictures, if received, could be subjected to certain minor stipulations, and the matter not having been arranged, Sir Richard, who was a choleric man, lost his temper. At his death he left his collection to his wife, Lady Wallace, and she wills it to the English Government, and very probably it will be accepted.

Returning to the particular Velasquez, "Don Balthazar in the Ménage" (Riding School) in The Portfolio of October last may be found an excellent notice of this particular picture. Mr. Armstrong thinks that this was the handiwork of the master, and of Mazo, one of Velasquez's best pupils. This keen critic believes there was an original picture by Velasquez of the young Prince which was left in Madrid and was destroyed by fire, and that the Wallace picture is a copy worked out in part by Velasquez.

Sir Richard Wallace had lived so long in Paris as to have become pretty much of a Frenchman. In his time, though rather an uncomfortable person when crossed, his general bonhommie was noted, and he was universally popular. There used to be a poor French joke about his first name, Richard being convertible into "Richarde," meaning a man who was the richest of the rich.

Two Bookmen.

Mr. Robert Hoe has written for the March Bookman a notice of the Baron Jerôme Pichon, who in his day was the leader of the French bibliophiles. This scholarly man died in 1896, aged eighty-three. For half a century he was President of the Society of French Bibliophiles. In 1860 he had brought together a grand collection of books and manuscripts, which he disposed of in 1869. There were 1,085 titles, and the collection brought 450,000 francs. Naturally, he began at once to make up another library, which, Mr. Hoe says, "although much less expensive, is of considerable importance."

The subject which most interested Baron Pichon was a study of Count Hoym, and under the auspices of the Société des Bibliophiles, M. Pichon wrote a life of Hoym. Books which have once belonged to Hoym are not common in the United States, and those lucky enough to possess one, though proud of their possession, know little or nothing of the man to whom the volumes once belonged.

Hoym was born in Dresden in 1694, and he committed suicide, under most distressing circumstances (hounded to death by his enemies) in 1736. Having lived in France as representative of the King of Saxony he had the opportunity to indulge in his love for books.

After his death a catalogue was made of his books, which were disposed of at auction in 1738. There were 4,785 lots. The Hoym library had been singularly enriched in 1725 by purchases made from the Du Fay collection. Hoym was most fastidious as to bindings, and in his day Boget, Du Seuil, and Padeloup were the great artists. Mr. Hoe dwells on these bindings with all the nice tastes of the true collector. From the Colbert collection, sold in Paris in 1729, Hoym also acquired many great books.

Where Mr. Hoe is singularly interesting is where he compares the value of rare books—the prices they fetched 150 years ago and their values to-day. There was in the Hoym catalogue a Mayence Bible of 1462, which, according to the catalogue, was "a fine copy in vellum." It was sold in 1738 for 2,000 francs, probably considered a tall price. About a twelvemonth ago this Bible on paper brought 20,000 francs.

On the old catalogue of this sale, which Mr. Hoe had before him when writing, are certain marginal notes written by some one who was present at the sale. This person, when a fine old book was sold for 12 francs, remarks "Folly." When a Psalter, finely bound, was knocked down at 36 francs, he wrote: "Still greater folly." Think of Marots, and Rabelais, of Sebastian Gryphus, of François Juste, bound in morocco, and sold for from 3 to 15 francs! Eighty-six thousand francs was the total of that sale, and Mr. Hoe says the "folly" of its purchasers would be swelled into millions by those now sailing in the same stultifera navis as their predecessors of 1738."

Mr. Hoe's comments are as erudite as they are happily expressed.

A New Book Canvasser.

Here is a picture of the Roman book canvasser. The snow-white Mauritanian steeds, with the heaving flanks, the pointed ears, the crimson nostrils, are reined up. From the chariot descended the master, who, giving his flowing toga an extra graceful fold, entered a house on the Via Aurelia. Presently a Scythian slave followed his lord, bearing in his sturdy arms a precious fassiculus, fully illustrated, up to date, and superbly bound in Persian cloth. It was a Pliny in sixteen volumes, a subscription book. Such were the methods of the canvasser in the palmy days of Roma.

If we are to credit a recent florid description in a leading literary review, the Roman method is the way of a certain kind of book agent of to-day. He rides in his own coupé, drawn by what the French call a steppare. The princely canvasser never would debase his calling by carrying the book he offers himself. His servant in livery totes it. The book he works for costs from $1,000 to $2,500 a copy. It is a volume which common people may not buy; it is only offered to "Shahs, Maharajahs, Emperors, Kings, Presidents." Here are indeed the heroics of the subscription book business.

Primitive Art Criticism.

True art, says a French critic, is not regarded in England "unless some one can paint a little onion so real that it makes your eyes water"; otherwise, the picture has not fulfilled its necessary functions. That acrid odor, we might say, is the true soul—the exhalation, from the picture.

The critic divides the English frequenting a gallery into two classes: those having catalogues and those without them, and he insists that the first class all carry a catalogue which they study diligently and never look at the picture save for the verification of the number.

Putting aside the allegorical picture which no one can understand, it would be both entertaining and curious to treat at some coming show pictures as object lessons, and ask visitors to write down (providing they could write) what certain pictures meant. Historical knowledge of a subject would not be required of the visitors. Nor would such answers suffice as, "this is a sheep," or "this a cattle piece," or this a flower piece or that a battle.

One pertinent question might be the time of day. Did the artist make this picture representing a scene at early morning, at noon, or in the afternoon? Of course, a picture with a rising or a setting sun would be hors concour. Just that matter of the hour indicated or intended to be indicated by the artist is often vaguely expressed, and if it escaped the critics, say, of the east side, then certainly there would be something wanting on the part of the artist.

During an assemblage at a country fair, where more particularly landscapes with cattle are exhibited, these often come in for scathing criticisms. "You never would get no butter from that ceow—and them sheep may be putty, but I never would breed sich for wool nor mutton, and sakes! this readin' says a pastur' land in Massachusetts. Them weeds never growed there—at least, I never seed 'em. When I was in Illinoy, a visitin' my sister, I seed 'em on her husband's farm, and took notice on 'em, because he was said to be a religious man and he cussed at 'em." "Real bovines," might say the artist, if he could have overheard these criticisms, but as they were truthful they were worthy of respect.

We all remember that rustic criticism, on one of Moreland's pictures of pigs feeding, (which story is attributed, by the way, to Landseer,) where the English bumpkin said: "I never seed pigs a feedin' in a trough that some of 'em hadn't their feet in it."

THE WEEK'S ART.

Albrecht Durer at the Grolier Club.

It is trite to insist that art follows those rules which govern subjects not the least aesthetic. Genius does lift one man far above the general level, and so we are prone to give him the credit not alone for creative but for inventive powers. So marvelous an artist was Albrecht Dürer that both qualities are attributed to him.

We have been told that art in Germany sprang up as if by spontaneous generation. One wearies of the lugging in of evolution, when applied to art, but it shows ignorance of history to insist that the Germany of the Middle Ages was a dull and soggy land, or a country with emotional deficiencies. The idea of a spontaneous birth of art in Germany is to be combated.

We know by this time that a certain amount of leisure engenders the aesthetic tendency. If Germany had been isolated in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries she would have been singularly impoverished. Despite her wars and her many divisions of territory, her commercial prosperity was remarkable. She bred a special type of merchant—the burgher, who found a counterpart in Italy.

There was constant interchange between Germany and the countries lying south of her. Germany might not have been as creative as was Italy; still the former was the great land carrier and the universal distributor. The Hansa towns handled the velvets and damasks, scented with the spices of the East, and with them came the painted panels or canvases of Italy. If it was through heredity that the Latin race gloried in a Cimabue, a Giotto, a Lippi, their merits Germans also fully appreciated. There sprang up long before the middle of the fifteenth century Teutons who followed as artists the Italian form. There were transmissions of sentiment, spirit, and the intangible part of the pictures. It was German individualism which gave her art work an uncouth guise, but it was a distinct, hard-fisted, sensible one.

There came a man, Albrecht Dürer, born in Nuremberg in 1471, (Christopher Columbus was probably thirty-five years old then,) who was so superlatively great and strong that he broke the bonds and tethers and stamped his personality on all art which was to come after him. And we must bear in mind that it was not so much the pictures he painted which brought about this marvel, but rather his etchings and wood engravings. These may have been to Dürer the lesser things, but his line work with graver or needle or steel point is ever so much nearer to us than are his pictures.

We are a little prone to-day to pooh-pooh Mr. Ruskin. Even in the excellent and compendious catalogue of that superb Dürer exhibition which is to be seen in the Grolier Club there may be found occasional differences in the text with Mr. Ruskin's dicta. Let us look at the "Arrows of the Chase."

In the chapter on "The Arts as a Branch of Education" Mr. Ruskin supposes there is a pupil who, under the guidance of a mentor in art, is trying to understand a Dürer. In the first place, Ruskin says, above all, encourage the young man to form and express a judgment of his own, but he should be told point blank as to the Dürer. "That is good, whether you like it or not."

This Ruskinism is perfectly typical. The Dürer is to be crammed down the pupil's throat, though he may choke, but it is a good regimen, for the lack of appreciation of a Dürer, if it be a good example, shows one to be wanting in art judgment. Nothing, then, we have read, not even Thausing, (who is perhaps Dürer's ablest eulo-

gist,) can be more impressive than is this simple speech of Ruskin.

Did there ever live a man who was more careful or more observant of details than was Dürer? Why should he have been particular as to the mortices of a wooden chest? You might suppose he would lose grasp fidgeting over insignificances, yet at once the vast swoop of this man's art makes you ashamed of having engendered such petty ideas.

One should study his "Melancholia" and appreciate its solemn grandeur, for it is the rival in conception of the Sibyl. Would you search further? Look at "Nemesis," better known as "The Great Fortune." You may perhaps lose yourself in understanding the "Melancholia," but not with the "Great Fortune." Suppose Mr. Ruskin did say that the landscape was toylike. Examine carefully that landscape, the winding river, the little castle, and the minute hamlets. We may see the Bronx or the Housatonic Valley, even to the lumber near by piled up as one might the ties for a prospective Yankee railroad of to-day.

There is no reason to like "Four Naked Women." Poor creatures are they, with ugly heads, all mountainously fleshy. It requires a great deal of Dürer fervor to appreciate such exaggerations. Even Mr. Ruskin could not cram these down some of our throats. But pass on to his higher subjects. Look at the "Prodigal Son," and stand respectfully before "Jerome in His Study." In this collection there are not less than two perfect examples of the latter's work. Nothing disturbs the old student. He has been sitting there before his table for nigh on to 500 years in blessed peacefulness, bathed in the silver light that so softly flickers.

One wonderful thing is the all-aroundness of this master. Compare the genuine sweet, tenderness of the mother as she nurses the Divine Child, and then contrast it with the grim "Knight Death and the Devil," or look at the massive "Great White Horse," or at the "Passion Pictures."

That man of Nürnberg was fanciful, solemn, tender, straightforward, or mysterious, but always impressive, and so the legacy Albrecht Dürer bequeathed to art will never be forgotten.

Some Minor Exhibitions.

Following the close of the annual water color exhibition and several important sales which have interested the art public and the dealers, there has been a comparative lull in art matters during the past week. This period of quiescence always comes at this time in the art season as a prelude to the Spring exhibitions of the Academy of Design and the Society of American Artists, which are the last important events of the art year. Several exhibitions and sales are also scheduled for the latter part of this month and April. During the first part of April the collection of paintings and sculpture formed by George W. Tyler of Philadelphia, who resided for many years in Paris, will be exhibited at the American Art Galleries and afterward sold at Chickering Hall. The collection includes several important examples of Troyon, Corot, Diaz, Isabey, Zamacois, and other modern French artists, and a number of pieces by Powers, Ives, and other leading sculptors. The two very important figure paintings by Diaz, originally brought to this country by Cottier & Co., entitled "Spring" and "Autumn," will also be exhibited and sold at the same time. Later on in April there will be an interesting exhibition, also at the American Art Galleries, of the works of Birge, Alexander, and Butler Harrison. Birge Harrison, who has resided for a number of years in Southern California, will send a number of canvases illustrating the scenery of that country to this display.

The "One Man Exhibitions," which have been such a feature of the present art season, still continue. On Monday morning there will open at the Blakeslee Galleries a small display of the works of the young American painter, Eugene. At the Knoedler Galleries, Mr. Sutton Palmer, the English water-colorist, has now on exhibition some eighty or eighty-eight canvases, entitled "In Many Lands," which depict scenes in England, Switzerland, Italy, Norway, Egypt, and California. Mr. Edward W. Deming has on view at the Klackner Galleries nineteen pictures of Indian life, and Mr. Edward A. Bell shows eight paintings at the Kraushwar Galleries. On Monday afternoon Mr. Carle J. Blenner will open a loan exhibition at the Waldorf of his pictures, which will remain open until Saturday evening next, and Mr. Muller-Ury's exhibition of portraits, which has already been noticed in THE NEW YORK TIMES, is now open at the Durand-Ruel Galleries. The works by J. Alden Weir and Mr. Allen Sterner's clever, graceful, and refined original drawings for the illustrations of "Prue and I," are still on view at Boussod, Valadon & Co.'s.

With the present exhibitions and those soon to be open, the fine display of the Architectural League, in the Fine Arts Galleries and the oils and water colors, original drawings, old and modern engravings, etchings and prints owned by Mr. Alfred Trumble and Mr. William Clausen, which are now on view at the American Art Galleries previous to their sale by auction there on Tuesday evening next, art students and lovers have certainly just at present a varied and interesting, if not important, programme, to occupy their leisure hours.

Mr. Sutton Palmer's water colors, now on view at the Knoedler Galleries, are distinctively representative of the modern English school of painting, and are characterized by conscientious and careful workmanship, truthfulness to locality, much finish, limpidity of atmosphere, and some charming color. They vary decidedly in merit, and it is difficult to believe that the same brush painted some of the best and poorest examples. From an individual view point by far the two best examples are the English country scenes, "A Common—Surrey," and "A Hay Field—Sussex," which are delightful renderings of English landscapes on a perfect Summer day, filled with sun and air, strong in composition and rich in color. A Swiss scene, "Lake Thun," has unusually good distance effect, and there is soft, delicious, and fresh color in two or three scenes on Lago Maggiore—Italy. Two interiors of Carpet Bazaars in Cairo are notable for their painting of details, rich color, and perspective, and there are very lovely sunlight and fine distance in a view of Damascus. Some scenes in the Scottish Highlands are remarkably good in atmosphere and color, and one, "Tantallon Castle," has rarely good sunlight effect. Mr. Palmer appreciates and renders well the boldness of th escenery in the California Sierras, but his best work has been done at home in rural England, the atmosphere and sentiment of whose fields and hills, of whose skies and woods, he has painted con amore.

The small selection of pictures by Mr. Edward A. Bell, now at the Kranshaar Galleries, shows him to be a graceful and easy draughtsman, and to possess a very delicate and refined color scheme. His larger canvases, "Saint Cecilia," "Orpheus and the Graces," "Spring Flowers," and the "Fire Dreamers," the last canvas a Hallgarten prize winner at a recent Academy exhibition, all evidence much ability, although marred by some curious composition and careless drawing. All his work is essentially decorative, and the composition of "Orpheus and the Graces" is reminiscent of Alma Tadema. The simple little portrait of a boy, "Master Agar," is one of the best of the pictures shown, very natural and delightful in expression and truthful in color. "Springtime," an allegorical composition, has graceful drawing and most delicate color. The pose of the chief figure in "Saint Cecilia" is rather awkward, and the huge angels' wings attached to the central figure of the Graces in the "Orpheus," and which form the background of the picture, are too prominent. The large canvas, "Spring Flowers," two maidens on their knees plucking flowers in the centre of a field, with their faces to the front of the canvas, and with a far-off river dimly shadowed behind them, has much spirit, charming color, and excellent drawing; the fore shortening of the arms of the figure on the right being especially good. In the prize picture of the "Fire Dreamers" there is fine effect of reflected light and good expression in the faces of the maidens studying the embers.

Even the clever brush of Mr. Edward C. Deming cannot make the Indian of our far West either artistic or picturesque. The best that can be said for the nineteen paintings of Indian life now on view at the Klackner Galleries is that they have good action and are probably faithful representations of scenes in the life of the red man. Mr. Deming paints broadly, but his coloring is crude. There is good action in the "Indian Horse Race," in which the most noticeable feature is the stolid expressions of the spectators. "The Mourning Brave," which was shown at the World's Fair, well expresses hopeless desolation.

Among the fifty-two oils and water colors which, with a number of good engravings and mezzotints, form what is called the Trumble-Clausen collection at the American Art Galleries, there are three fair examples of Henry Mosler, four of Charles Gruppe, landscapes low in key and good in color, a clever little figure study by Jazet, the "Sketch on the Wall"—a large and rather brilliant canvas by Georges Washington, "The Minor Schreyer," as he has been called—"The Start of the Expedition," an excellent little marine; a water color by F. K. Rehn; two landscapes by Julian Rix, with good color and feeling; a good figure piece by Irving R. Wiles; two charming landscapes by Ranger, both good tonal studies, and a little landscape by Thomas Robinson, which has good sunlight and air. The engravings and mezzotints have been well and carefully chosen. In connection with this exhibition there is shown an important collection of Oriental pottery and porcelain, bronzes, embroideries, ivory carvings, swords, armor, &c., belonging to Messrs. Yamanaka, and which is to be sold at auction in the galleries on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday afternoons next.

AMERICAN HISTORY.

Growth of Study of It Due to the Patriotic Societies and Other Causes.

The fact is becoming more apparent year by year that the American people of the present generation are paying far more attention to the history of their own land than was done by their ancestors, even one or two generations ago. This increasing interest in a decidedly entertaining subject is a healthful sign in the process of National development. It tends to a more general love of country, for a deeper patriotism must naturally follow with clearer knowledge of the deeds and events which make up a country's history.

Those who have been careful observers of what might be called the literary wave movements of the past few years attribute this largely to the existence of the various patriotic societies which have become such a distinctive feature of this closing quarter of the nineteenth century. So, in this respect at least, these organizations are really serving their country well, and those which have been wisely founded on a definite historical basis will undoubtedly continue to merit the respect of all true Americans.

As the family pedigree plays so important a part in the qualifications for membership to these societies, the subject of genealogy has been raised to a position of prominence which it never enjoyed before, and within the last few years there has been a surprising increase in the publication of family records. But, if the patriotic societies are the stimulus to historical research, the query might be made, What led to the patriotic societies? Was it a spontaneous idea, with no deep incentive back of it? A brief glance at the purposes for which the Sons of the Revolution, the first of these societies, was organized, will undoubtedly show that the real cause lay in the centennial celebration of 1876. More than anything else that event turned the minds of the American people to the history of their own country, and the results since that time have been evinced in a multitude of ways.

Mr. William Kelby, librarian of the New York Historical Society, dates the wave of American historical interest from that celebration. "It was in this very room," said he, the other day, in the library of the society, "that the organization of the Sons of the Revolution was first discussed during the centennial year by John Austin Stevens and a few others." Mr. Stevens, to whom credit is given as the founder of the society, and who was its first President, made some very interesting remarks a few days ago upon this subject at the first celebration of the Rhode Island Society, in Newport, on Washington's Birthday. "Those whose connection with public affairs has given them opportunities of observation," he said, "agree upon the remarkable increase of American spirit and National patriotism since the first of the centennial celebrations at Philadelphia on Independence Day, 1876. The idea of forming a society to participate in that celebration by those who were excluded from it through the narrow limits of the Society of the Cincinnati, was the germ of the Sons of the Revolution. Though the invitations were numerous, the responses were so few that a permanent organization was long postponed." The interest, however, continued to grow year by year until 1883, when, during the centennial celebration of the evacuation of this city by the British, as Mr. Stevens says, "it was purposed to make the foundation of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution one of the incidents of this celebration, but circumstances led to its postponement for a few days. Its modest beginnings were made on the 4th of December in the very long room of Fraunces's tavern, where Washington bade farewell to his officers before taking his departure from New York."

So, from this time, less than fourteen years ago, dates the rapid increase in patriotic societies, and the growing demand for historical and genealogical material. One naturally has led to the other, for to obtain a complete family record, numerous histories have to be faithfully consulted. The form or style of history most closely linked with genealogy is the town or local history, and books of this sort are being more eagerly sought for and used every year. Many town histories, which, twenty years ago, were considered as of little value, are now held as choice historical treasures, and the patient seeker of family records often discovers valuable information in them for which he would look in vain in the larger and more general histories. The growing demand for and increased publication of these town histories have led in most of the larger libraries to a special classification of them as distinct from the larger historical works. Since 1880 there has been an enormous increase in the histories of counties, towns, and villages, while many accounts of local celebrations have also been printed in book form, not always containing information of very much worth, it is true, but still quite necessary at times for reference.

All the large libraries in the city report increasing demands for works of a historical nature. This has been particularly noticeable in the Astor and Lenox Libraries, which are free to the public. In the Astor Library there is a large alcove, its shelves piled high with books of a purely genealogical nature, and it is no uncommon sight to see a dozen or more individuals in that alcove any afternoon. The constant use to which certain volumes are put threatens in a short time to reduce them to mere shadows of their former selves. For instance, in the Astor Library two books which seem to be particular favorites have had to be strongly rebound within the past year, as the backs were absolutely worn through. These two books contain nothing but names, several thousand, but intensely interesting to the would-be member of a Revolutionary society, for one is the list of the New York soldiers who served during the war, and the other contains the Connecticut list. The librarian there showed another volume, which, singular as it may appear in the midst of this wave of Revolutionary interest, has been in large demand. The title of this book is "Americans of Royal Descent."

Outside of the New York Historical Society, the Lenox Library undoubtedly has the best collection of genealogies and town histories in this city. This library has made something of a specialty in this department, and the fact is being recognized by those interested in such subjects. Several recent purchases have placed the Lenox Library in a leading position in this respect. It can show about 1,200 separate family pedigrees, and a much larger number of local historical works, while additions are constantly being made. The Genealogical and Biographical Society also has a very excellent collection. The New York Historical Society, however, surpasses them all, having about 3,000 genealogies besides its vast amount of other historical material. But the best collection of this class of literature in the country is that of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society of Boston.

Of course this increasing number of readers of family histories does not imply that all the readers are vitally interested in American history as such. It has been conclusively ascertained in the different libraries that the historical interest frequently comes to an end when the family pedigree has been sufficiently established. Fully one-half the readers, it is believed, are of this class. So we see the somewhat curious illustration of personal interest or pride entering into genuine and frequently long and tedious historical research. Very often, however, the work is paid for to have done, and this has led to a large number of what might be termed professional genealogical searchers springing up within the past few years. Their constant familiarity with family and town histories enables them to do the work easier and more thoroughly than one inexperienced in historical research.

There is a growing evidence also that the patriotic societies are going to be of more vital aid to history than merely in compiling genealogical lists of the members, as published in their various year books. The Colonial Dames of the State of New York have just made the most ambitious attempt in this broader historical line by publishing the calendar of wills on file and recorded in the offices of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals, of the County Clerk at Albany, and of the Secretary of State from 1620 to 1826. Of course this is simply a reference volume, but of inestimable value to students of family records. The book makes a thick volume, and was issued last month. Only 500 copies were printed, its circulation being practically limited to the members and to the large libraries. Each volume is numbered, and contains the autograph signature of the President, Mrs. Justine V. R. Townsend.

Foolish Criticisms on the Rich.

From The Review of Reviews.

Civilization is a very complex affair. So long as the laws of the land are not violated, the rich man's private expenditures are as strictly a matter to be controlled by his own taste and judgment as the expenditures of the poor man. Capital in this country, in our generation, has been eminently and conspicuously devoted to economic production, and has not to any appreciable extent been diverted and wasted in wanton luxury. It is none of the public's business how the millionaire monopolist spends his money; but it is in the highest degree the public's business how he has gained it—especially how it came to pass that he obtained the franchise or public privilege or other favorable opportunity by means of which he has enriched himself.

The Unreturning.

Earth, knowing not eld, in thy youth all divine,
Though the ages unceasing are evermore thine,
Once more be birth-thrilled, until forth from thy womb
Throng the myriad forms of the world's waking bloom.

For the sweet o' the year, great Earth-mother, is here,
And lo! on the uplands the flowers appear,
And blithe is the wing, and the song it is glad,
And our yearning hearts only are heavy and sad.

Earth, mother undying, thy tender arms keep
So safe in thy bosom the dear things asleep,
So strong is thy pulse-beat to bid them again
Know battle and conquest, and hunger and pain,

The insistence of growth, the fair crown of the leaf,
The fruit in its ripeness, the rich bending sheaf—
Earth, this thou canst do, yet our dearer loves go,
And return not again from their beds hollowed low.

Our hearts are nigh breaking with bliss and with dole;
In the midst of the rapture how lonely the soul!
Comes the bird to the green bough, the bud to the tree,
But not from the darkness my darlings to me.

—MARGARET E. SANGSTER in Harper's Magazine for March.

BOOK AND ART SALES.

A number of valuable books were sold at auction this week by Bangs & Co., among them the following:

"The Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences," a complete set of forty-three volumes, Philadelphia, 1843 to 1891, $107.50.

Acrelius's "New Sweden," original edition, coat of arms stamped in gold, Stockholm, 1759, $18.

"American Art Review," complete in four volumes, $12.

Audubon's "Quadrupeds of North America," in three volumes, with 155 colored plates, New York, 1854, $24.

"Ceramic Art of Japan," by George A. Audsley, and James L. Bowles, treating of ancient and modern progress, London, 1875, $26.

"The Gold Book of Victor Hugo," by E. Blemont, an édition de luxe, Paris, 1883, $26.

"Trials of Adultery," &c., in seven volumes, London, 1781, $35.

Works of Alexander Hamilton, edited by Henry Cabot Lodge, nine volumes, $96.75.

"Notes and Queries," a complete set of ninety-four volumes, from 1849 to 1893, $108.10.

Roberts's edition of rare hand-colored views of the Holy Land. Six volumes, $28.

Blume's "Flora Javae," Brussels, 1828 to 1866, $25.50.

"Orchids," a new series, published at 150f., four volumes, $32.

Blume's "Plants of India," in four volumes, Brussels, 1836, $20.

"America; Constitutions of the Several (Thirteen) Independent States of America," Philadelphia, 1781, $14.

"Bentley's Miscellany," Vols. I. to X. inclusive, with numerous etchings by Cruikshank, 1837, $17.

Blackwood's Magazine, complete, from commencement, in 1817, to December, 1876; $57.48.

Cervantes's "Don Quixote," translated by Charles Jarvis, four volumes, 1819; $11.50.

Coleridge's works in prose and verse, twenty-six volumes, edited by Hartley and Derwent Coleridge; $71.50.

Mme. D'Arblay's "Diary and Letters," edited by her niece, seven volumes, Colburn, 1842; $18.37.

Diderot's "Encyclopedie," thirty-three volumes, Paris, 1751 to 1757; $17.33.

Maria Edgeworth's "Tales and Novels," eighteen volumes, 1832; $20.25.

Gay's "Fables," with his life, two volumes, 1793; $9.

Victor Hugo's "Les Travailleurs de la Mer," two volumes, 1867; $11.06.

"Library of the Fathers of the Holy Catholic Church," edited by Pusey, Keble, and Marriott, thirty-nine volumes, Oxford, 1839; $19.50.

Montfalcon's "L'Antiquite Expliquée," five volumes, Paris, 1719; $27.50.

F. O. Morris's "Natural History of British Moths," four volumes, 1871; $12.

F. C. Morris's "Picturesque Views of Seats of the Noblemen and Gentlemen of Great Britain and Ireland," six volumes; $18.

Dr. Robertson's historical works, twelve volumes, 1809; $13.50.

Rogers's "Italy," a poem, 1830, and his "Poems," 1834; $10.

Roscoe's "Novelists' Library, Complete," nineteen volumes, 1831; $84.55.

John Rushworth's historical collection of private passages of state, &c., eight volumes, 1659; $12.

Scott's "Waverley Novels," Abbotsford edition, twelve volumes, 1842, $39; another edition, "The Author's Favorite," 1846, with forty-eight volumes, $21; "The Illustrated Library Edition," 1876, with latest corrections and additions, twenty-five volumes, $43.75.

Strickland's "Lives of the Queens of England," eight volumes, 1850; $19.

Swift's "Works, with Life and Notes by Sir Walter Scott," nineteen volumes, 1814; $29.45.

Digby Watt's "Industrial Arts of the Nineteenth Century," 1851; $18.00.

The pictures belonging to the late Baron Hirsch were recently disposed of at auction. Among the leading works were the following:

A series of ten illustrations to La Fontaine's "Fables," painted by Philip Rousseau, by order of the Empress Eugénie, for Mr. Roulier's house in the Pl e de l'Eglise, Paris, the majority measuring 74 inches by 38 inches, 305 guineas.

F. Ziem, a view of Constantinople, on panel, 240 guineas.

J. L. David, "The Parting of Telemachus and Eucharis," signed, and dated "Brussels, 1818," 210 guineas.

T. Gainsborough, portrait of Constantine John Phipps, second Baron Mulgrave, full length, standing, in naval uniform, landscape seen through an open window, 91 inches by 60 inches, 700 guineas. At the Mildmay sale of 1893 this sold for 570 guineas.

Largilliere, portrait of La Duchesse de Villars, 300 guineas.

C. Van Loo, portrait of Henriette Reunstain, actress, 280 guineas.

J. F. Nollekens, Pierrot and other figures, 300 guineas.

Portraits by G. Terburg, a lady in a black dress, with muslin collar and sleeves, and gentleman in black dress, hat, and white collar, gloves in his right hand, both works measure nearly 18 inches by 14 inches, 215 guineas.

An interior by the same artist, engraved by Wille, 460 guineas.

Vandyck, portrait of a boy, in purple silk spencer and green trunk hose, holding a flag in his left hand, 1,600 guineas.

The oldest pack of cards found in the United States is a "deck" which was discovered in perfect condition in a closet in an ancient house in New Jersey. The date of the pack is of the time of Charles I., and the cards are of English make. Some very old playing cards have been found in the board bindings of early books. It looks as if illustrative art was used in the making of cards even before the pictures in books of religion, which shows that man thought more of his amusement than of the saving of his soul.

At a recent sale in London some old playing cards were disposed of. A geographical pack, 1675, with the rare explanatory card and card describing other packs of the period, brought £3; a pack of old proverb cards, not in the British Museum catalogue, £4 11s.; Dutch satirical cards, first quarter of the eighteenth century, with the two supplemental cards, £3 13s.; a pack of grotesque cards, the suits cleverly designed and colored, £2 10s.; a pack illustrating the American civil war, with portraits of the Generals engaged therein, £2 2s.; the rare Popish plot pack, published in 1679, one card missing, £2 18s.

At a recent sale in London what purported to be a violin made by Antonius and Hieronymus Amati, and a part of the Gillot collection, were sold for 48 guineas. There must have been strong suspicions about the authenticity of the fiddle or it must have been badly damaged, otherwise the price would have been fully four or five times larger.

But if the fiddle brought a low figure, here were two prints, "Mrs. Jackson" and "Mrs. Tickel," tinted, measuring 12 by 6 inches, by Condé, after Cosway, which sold for £108. This is believed to be the highest price ever paid for this pair of prints at a sale by auction in England.

Some readers will remember the Bernal sale, which for the ceramic collector is like the Domesday Book for the English historian. The first fixed prices, the second dates. It was the Marquis of Hertford who at this famous sale paid nearly £1,500 for a pair of rose du Barri Sèvres vases, and just £1,417 for a pair of turquois-colored ones. These vases form part of the Wallace collection, and to-day would bring very much more money.

The Goncourt drawings sold recently at the Hôtel Druot, in Paris, brought tall figures: "L'Epouse Indiscrète," by Baudoin, 25,100f.; "Le Matin," by the same artist, 17,100f.; "Les Soins Tardifs," 3,750f.; "L'Indiscrète," 8,000f.; the study of a nude woman, by Boucher, 10,100f.; Fragonard's portrait of "Rosalie Fragonard," 14,500f. By the same artist, "Dites donc, s'il vous plait," 12,000f.; "La Culbute," 18,000f.

There were four more Fragonards—"Le Taureau," which brought 7,500f.; the "Villa Borghèse," 4,000f.; "Des Cascatelles," 17,500f., and "Children Playing in a Farmyard," 14,500f.

A drawing of Hain, "Dujazon in the Part of Nina," sold for 19,000f.

Drawings, 127 in number, all of the last century, brought very high prices, the total sales amounting to 285,195f., or something over $57,000.

In a former issue of The Saturday Review of Books and Art of THE NEW YORK TIMES the very high price paid for the Juxon Medal was quoted. It brought £770. This was the medal which Charles I. gave to Bishop Juxon on the day of his beheadal. The history of this medal, as to the efforts made by the British Museum to possess it, is remarkable. After passing through various owners, it came about the middle of the century into the hands of a Mr. Till, a Covent Garden dealer in coins, and he paid £50 for it. It was offered to the museum at an advance of £20 and was declined. It next was disposed of to a Mr. Cuff for £80. In 1854 Mr. Cuff's coins were sold, and the Juxon medal brought £180. It was once more offered to the museum, but they would have none of it at that figure. Then Mr. Brown of Longmans & Co., the publishers, paid £260 for the coin, which was believed to be the biggest price ever paid for a medal. Now comes the final purchase of the same Juxon medal for £770, and the buyers are the Trustees of the British Museum. In less than twenty-five years what the museum could have bought for $300 they had to pay $3,850 for.

Messrs. Bangs & Co. will sell on Monday and Tuesday, the 8th and 9th of March, a collection of books consigned to them by Bernard Quaritch of London. The collection is particularly rich in works on ceramics, engravings, architecture, ornament, dress, decoration, and ecclesiastical antiquities. There are many desirable Americana, and numerous works in fine bindings.

Among the many works the following may be cited: Niphi's "Epitomata," with binding in Maoli style of 1521; Increase Mather's "The Order of Churches," half morocco, uncut, Boston, 1700; Voltaire and Didot, the edition of 1830-4, splendidly bound; Champlain's "Les Voyages de la Nouvelle France," 1632, with a fine binding; "Works of Sir W. Davenant," original calf binding, 1673; Dryden's "Comedies, Tragedies, and Operas," first collected edition of 1701; the Aldine "Cicero," in fine order, of 1583; Hakluyt's "The Principal Navigations Voyages," of 1589, this copy containing the rare six leaves of Drake's voyages; Myrick's "Critical Inquiry into Antient Armour," three volumes, 1824; Milton's poetical works, fine copy, in old calf, Tonson, 1695; "Purchas His Pilgrimage," 1617; Pugin's "Glossary of Ecclesiastical Ornament and Costume," 1868; Pieter Goos's "De Zee-Atlas," with forty colored maps, Amsterdam, 1669, and Sir Robert Strange's "Engraved Works," finely bound, London, 1750-90.

A Novel by Charles G. D. Roberts.*

It cannot be said that Prof. Roberts has written a novel that competes with "The Seats of the Mighty," but he has made a fairly readable romance out of some of the fine material afforded by the eighteenth century history of Canada. He has a poetic appreciation of the "deep-bosomed land, a land of fat cattle, of well-filled barns, of ample cheeses and strong cider," and many of the incidents of life in the woods are set forth with spirit and not a little skill.

But the "human various" are not so well done. The ranger, Jean le Mer, whose father was lord of the region between Blomidon and Grand Pré before the English occupation, is the chief character, and tells the story with indifferent success. It is in the main an account of the way in which a little American lad is stolen by Indians at the order of the "Black Abbé," an evil priest, and recovered by means of the united exertions of Jean de Mer and the red-haired, Madonna-faced woman who is the boy's mother. It is a case of love at first sight between the ranger and the beautiful widow, and the reader foresees the result from a very early page. One does not quite believe in the herculean exertions put forth by Mispah Hanford in her zeal for the boy's rescue, and her character is about as true to New England as her name.

The author—in the person of the ranger—shows less respect for the men of New England than for her women, and makes the Captain of the schooner Osprey of Plymouth speak a very peculiar dialect, in which "do say" and "I be" come valiantly to the fore. The fight chosen to represent the comparative skill of the French and English is very properly one in which the French do not fly, but it is difficult to get up much excitement over it. Other characters in the story are good Indians and bad Indians about equally suggestive of the crew of a toy Noah's ark, the really good figure of Tamin the Fisher, and the inevitable madman, who seems to be a native product of Canadian soil, so readily does he spring up in Canadian historical novels.

Prof. Roberts has written some pleasant poems, and we have an idea that he will make an interesting history, but we fear he is not by natural gift a novelist.

*THE FORGE IN THE FOREST. Being the Narrative of the Acadian Ranger, Jean de Mer, Seigneur de Breart, and How He Crossed the Black Abbé, and of His Adventures in a Strange Fellowship. By Charles G. D. Roberts. Boston, New York and London: Samson, Wolfe & Co. Toronto: William Briggs. 1896. Price, $1.50.

Italian Mediaeval Architecture.*

The sumptuosity of this volume seems to denote that as the subject matter of it can interest but few readers, those few shall be made to pay for their interest. It is, in fact, a very handsome book, well printed on very heavy paper, and bound in durable vellum with gold ornaments. The illustrations are well engraved woodcuts or mezzotints. Inasmuch, however, as the subjects were chosen not for their beauty but only for their typicalness, it may be questioned whether photogravure, or even half-tone, with the guarantee of authenticity and accuracy which it carries, would not have been more satisfactory.

As has been intimated, the book appeals only to those who are deeply interested and already considerably versed in the Italian archaeology of the period to which it relates; but to them it will appeal very strongly indeed, and what ordinary readers will find quite negligible they will find quite indispensable. Of course the author has a theory, or rather a thesis. This may be stated generally, without doing it too much injustice, as a theory that the Italian architecture of the period covered by the book, in so far as it was not of Latin was of Greek origin, Greek of Byzantium, that is to say; and that in either case the northern invaders had nothing to do with the development of it, except to obstruct the same. The thesis is not original with the author, nor does he pretend that it is. He follows Cordero, whose researches into the so-called Lombard architecture were made nearly seventy years ago, and convinced him that from the middle of the sixth century to the middle of the eighth "no other architecture was used except the Latin architecture of the preceding fourth and fifth centuries, a style which was, however, spoiled by the ignorance and unskillfulness of the builders." Other students have come to the same conclusion from independent studies; Freeman, for example, and Viollet le Duc. The latter says, in the "Discourses": "I do not know of a single monument in Northern Italy which can be attributed to the Lombards; but if there exists one, I dare to affirm that it resembles a Latin construction or that it approaches the Byzantine buildings in character." In fact, this may be fairly said to be the accepted view. On the other hand, it is not accepted by Ruskin, whom our author accuses of dating St. Michael at Pavia several centuries too early, and of finding in it the ideas and aspirations of the northern invaders who were entirely incapable of expressing their ideas and aspirations in architecture or decoration. Signor Cattaneo's argument on this point, or his resuming of the arguments of his predecessors, is none the less conclusive if it be somewhat superfluous.

But the interest of his book is by no means in this argument, nor even in his theories about the actual origins of the Italian Romanesque. In the period covered in his volume he finds that there was scarcely any indigenous development of Italian architecture. On the one hand there was the degenerate Latin building, to the degeneration of which the Lombards may have contributed of their ignorance and barbarism. On the other hand there was the influence that was several times renewed from the Eastern Empire, and that culminated at the end of his period in St. Mark's at Venice, which is undisputedly an exotic work, strictly Byzantine and not Italian at all. Whether the phases of Proto-Byzantine, Barbarian-Byzantine, and Neo-Byzantine, which the author seems to find in the Italian monuments of the first millennium are really to be traced or not is a question for the archaeologists to whom his work appeals. They will doubtless examine it with due animosity and report to each other the results of their examination. But readers who are not archaeologists may still find an interest in following the minute researches of the author and in noting the Italian modifications both of the Latin and the Eastern types. The architecture of Lombardy, which some have called the architecture of the Lombards, certainly attained a type of its own, as distinct from the Byzantine as from the classical Roman. But undoubtedly the Italian monuments from the sixth to the eleventh century, in so far as they are worthy of architectural consideration at all, are apt to owe their worthiness to Eastern influence. They are apt to be belated and ill-executed products of what Viollet le Duc calls "the Greek revival," brought about in its turn by the application of the Greek artistic feeling to the Roman methods of construction. The author traces the Byzantine influence not only through all Italy, but beyond Italy into the south of France and the so-called "Provençal Romanesque."

His diligence in investigating the Italian monuments gives a permanent value to a book the material of which some succeeding writer may conceivably render of general interest. The translation is not very well done, mainly, it seems, by reason of the translator's ignorance of architectural nomenclature, which often makes her descriptions awkward and confusing.

*ARCHITECTURE IN ITALY FROM THE SIXTH TO THE ELEVENTH CENTURY. Historical and Critical Researches. By Raffaelle Cattaneo. Translated by the Countess Isabel Curtis-Cholmely in Bermuda. Illustrated. Quarto, Pages 363. New York: Trusloue & Combs.

English Books. JUST OUT March Catalogue of Standard English Sets, in fine bindings, at very low prices. Also, London Weekly Report of Rare English Works for collectors. Send for both. H. W. HAGEMANN, 160 Fifth Avenue, The Mohawk Building, New York.

The Cost of Strikes.

From The Arena.

For the strikes that occurred from 1881 to 1886, inclusive, the wage loss by employes is estimated by the United States Commissioner of Labor at $51,814,000, and the employers' losses estimated by the same authority at $30,701,000. And the trouble is not growing less as the years go by. From 1741 to 1880, inclusive, there were 1,491 strikes and lockouts; while for the six years ending Dec. 31, 1886, the number of strikes alone was 3,902—forty a year for the first period, and over 650 a year for the second period. Making all due allowance for fuller reporting of strikes in the latter period, the contrast is still a startling one.

Surely it is cheaper as well as more just to settle by court than by strike. At present we pay for the strike first, then we pay for a commission to examine into its causes and results; let us have the inquiry first, and save the expense of the strike.

"In a Pine-Wood."

The waves are breaking on some far-off strand,
And as the fresh wind sweeps across the land
It bears sea-melodies to this still grove,
This squirrel-haunted spot, where the wild dove
Mourns undisturbed amid the solemn pines:
While high above, the branches bend and sway,
Battling the breeze. Beneath in serried lines
The stately stems stand in unmoved array;
And soft green fronds at intervals show clear
Their vivid tints against the sombre bed
Of scented pine-points strewn there year by year.
Then, sudden as it came, high overhead
Past whirls the wind, and down the purpling glades
Night's silence settles as the daylight fades.
—OLIVE MOLESWORTH in Chambers's Journal.

Almsgiving and Religion.

From "Rich and Poor," Mrs. Bosanquet.

For many years almsgiving has been regarded by the Church as a mere accessory to religion, and too often as a means of promoting attendance at its services and classes. Now time has worked out its revenge, and the people have come to regard services and classes—and, indeed, religion itself so far as they know it—as accessory to almsgiving and as a means of obtaining relief. It would sometimes seem as if the only hope for both lay in an entire divorce between the two.

To Rollo, (Untimely Taken.)

Puppy, yours a pleasant grave,
Where the seeding grasses wave!
Now on frolic morns the kitten
Over you, once scratched and bitten—
Still forgiving—plays alone.
You, who planted many a bone,
Planted now yourself, repose,
Tranquil tail, incurious nose!
Chased no more the indifferent bee,
Drones a sun-steeped elegy.
Puppy, where long grasses wave,
Surely yours a pleasant grave!

"Whom the gods love"—was this why,
Rollo, you must early die?
Cheerless lay the realms of night—
Now your small unconquered sprite
(Still familiar as with us)
Bites the ears of Cerberus,
Chases Pluto, Lord of Hell,
Round the fields of asphodel
Sinks to sleep at last supine
On the lap of Proserpine!
While your earthly part shall pass,
Puppy, into flowers and grass.
—KENNETH GRAHAME in The Yellow Book.

BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

The first thing you want to look at in a volume of quotations is the index. In "The Cyclopedia of Practical Quotations" there is a concordance to the quotations, alphabetically arranged, which covers not less than 233 pages of finely printed matter. Then, for convenience sake, in this concordance you may find at once the authority. But, in addition to this, this work is cyclopedic, because there are not alone quotations in English, but in Latin, and in all modern languages. This great book is the work of J. K. Hoyt, and the Funk & Wagnalls Company publish it.

For contents, The Cosmopolitan for March contains as a leading article Mr. Thomas L. James's "The Method of Banking," and this paper is fully illustrated with the pictures of the leading bank Presidents in New York. "The New Administration" contains photogravures of the family of the incoming President, the portrait of Mr. McKinley being entirely new. A. Conan Doyle has a new chapter of his romance, "Uncle Bernac," and Mr. T. B. Connery contributes "Facts and Fancies About Violins," with portraits of certain immense fiddles, from a Guarnerius to a di Salo. You may also here learn about Corfu or St. Kitts, or follow Zangwill in the world of art and letters. Truly, there is a revolution going on in magazines.

We again call attention to that monthly with the title "What to Eat." Poster makers might study the cover of this magazine—a lion after a lamb—typical of "what to eat," and the old prognostic as to the entrance and spring out of the blustery mouth. The text is excellent, and Minneapolis readily makes up the menu and lays the table for New York.

"In Excelsis" is the title of a handsome volume of "Hymns, with Tunes, for Christian Worship," made up in handsome style by The Century Company of New York. The collection is a vast one, the index alone filling many closely printed pages. The excellence and thoroughness of the work is testified to by many divines, and organists and choir leaders all over the country testify as to the correctness of the music. The scores are clearly and well printed, the whole work commending itself to general attention.

Constance Maud, in "Wagner's Heroines," describes Brunhilda, Senta, and Isolda. In a former volume the lady has told of Elsa, Elizabeth, Kundry, and Eva. As to Isolda, the author informs the reader that Wagner created her. The volume is handsomely made up and well illustrated. The publisher is Edward Arnold.

The Youth's Companion, in celebration of Washington's Birthday, appears with a handsomely colored page—the portrait of "The Father of His Country" in Continental uniform. The reading matter is excellent, and written by leading authors. One article most worthy of attention is "Early Days of the American Post Office," written by the Hon. W. L. Wilson, ex-Postmaster General.

A copy of the Halliwell-Phillips edition of Shakespeare was sold by H. W. Hageman of this city, a few days ago. The price paid was $1,000. This edition was published in 1895. One hundred and fifty copies were printed, twenty-five being on India paper.

"Abraham Lincoln," a poem, is the work of Lyman Whitney Allen, and the poem received from The New York Herald the one-thousand-dollar prize. The volume is now in its second edition and is published by the Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

"English synonyms and antonyms, with notes on the correct use of prepositions," by James C. Fernald, is published by the Funk & Wagnalls Company of New York. It is designed as a text book for the use of schools, but will be found of general convenience. The plan of the book is like this: Suppose you sought for "absorb." There are numerous synonyms, as "consume, drink in, suck up," &c. Then the exact way each word is to be used is shown. The antonyms follow, and are subjected to a similar treatment.

The Open Court Publishing Company publishes in neat form Wagner's "A Pilgrimage to Beethoven," translated by Otto W. Weyer. This "Pilgrimage" was written when Wagner was in the dumps, and is somewhat melancholic, nevertheless full of imagination. Did Wagner ever meet the eccentric Englishman who played the flute twice a week, blew the bugle on a Thursday, and composed only on a Sunday? In this Pilgrimage is found, too, that by no means novel idea of using the voice as an instrument, and "then why not employ it with the same independence with which we do the orchestra?" It was Beethoven who is supposed to have said that. In the preface it is printed that Wagner thought most of Berlioz, "in spite of his repulsive character," which repulsiveness, we think, is hardly attributable to Berlioz. One article of Wagner was on Rossini's Stabat Mater, which was scored because of "its lack of idealism," and the late Richard Grant White used to say that there was "no more religion in Rossini's Stabat Mater than in the jumps of a kangaroo."

Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons publish, in fine form, Helen Campbell's "Household Economics." The entire subject is treated in twelve chapters, beginning with the "Statics and Dynamics of Household Economy," explaining the food and its preparation, and concluding with "Organized Living." This is at least complimentary to the stronger sex, for the author writes that "our household cuisine shows an advance" because "some men have become cooks and developed the function and its essential machinery."

"Le roi est mort; vive le roi!" But, as far as fiction goes, who is Du Maurier's successor? Mr. Anthony Hope holds Neopalia with but a flimsy tenure. In Harper's Magazine for March Du Maurier tells of his impaired eyesight, or rather Barty's loss of one of his eyes,. You will find that in Part IV. of "The Martians." There is one capital illustration, and it is where Beresford Duff says to the hero, "Dear Barty, you don't mean to say you're going to paint for hire!" and Barty is drawn as a splendid fellow.

The February number of The House Beautiful, a monthly published by Messrs. Klapp & Co. of Chicago, should commend itself to general readers for its good sense and absence of floridity in the treatment of subjects. The articles are "Women and Bookbinding," "Successful Houses," "Marks on English Silver," "Dagestan, Kazak, and Cabastan Rugs," and on "Old Philadelphia Doorways." The photogravures and general illustrations are worked up in good style.

The Macmillan Company has now ready "Graduate Courses" for 1897-8, which is the third issue of this valuable publication. It contains lists of graduates in our leading universities, and all necessary information as to fees, scholarships, fellowships, and what are the library and laboratory facilities.

The first number of The Expositor, a theological magazine of which the publishers are Dodd, Mead & Co., has just made its appearance. The editors of The Expositor are the Rev. W. Robertson Nicoll and the Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall. The articles are by the most distinguished ecclesiastical writers in England and the United States.

The Werner Company of Chicago and New York have ready the second volume of their Encyclopaedia Britannica Supplement. This volume covers electricity, and electricity never stands still. Alphabetically this special volume, beginning with CA, concludes with FOR.

Voltaire's "La Pucelle," translated into English verse by Austin Dobson, Mr. J. W. Bouton will have ready some time in May. There have been several so-called translations of "La Pucelle d'Orléans" in English before this one of Austin Dobson's, but they have been poor and worthless. For good or for bad, the Philosopher of Ferney wrote about Jean d'Arc, and in France the heroism of the girl has always been belittled.

On the Index Expurgatorius, as far as Russia is concerned, has been slated Leroy Beaulieu's "Empire of the Tsars and the Russians." Nothing daunted, the Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons publish Leroy Beaulieu's notable wark, and Mme. Ragozin has supplemented it with new and important notes, and so the information is up to date.

Charles Scribner's Sons announce in their "Women of Colonial and Revolutionary Times" series a volume on Martha Washington, by Annie Hollingsworth Wharton. It will contain a fine portrait. Dr. Henry van Dyke's "The Builders and Other Poems" is to be issued shortly, and also Prof. D. G. Hogarth's "Philip and Alexander of Macedon." Prof. Hogarth of the Oxford University is the author of a most notable book, "A Wandering Scholar in the Levant." The fine paper, printing, and binding of the Messrs. Scribner's Sons will be at their best in these volumes.

Anna Katharine Green's "That Affair Next Door" having been a great success, its publishers, Messrs. Putnam's Sons, have ready a new story by the same author, "The Bronze Head."

In The Review of Reviews there is a department which is invaluable—this is the "Record of Current Events." In the March number there are to be found all the things of importance which have happened since Jan. 20 to Feb. 15 of this year, and many portraits are noticeable in this special department.

The Spring publications of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. comprise in poetry "The Complete Poetical Works of James Russell Lowell," in one 8vo volume, uniform with the Longfellow, Whittier, and Holmes; also Francis J. Child's "English and Scottish Popular Ballads," and Eliza Scudder's "Hymns and Sonnets." In fiction there is Henry James's "The Spoils of Poynton," Helen Choate Prince's "A Transatlantic Chatelaine," Charles Egbert Craddock's "The Young Mountaineers," Clara Louise Burnham's "Miss Archer Archer," Mary H. Catherwood's "The Spirit of an Illinois Town" and "The Little Renault," Bret Harte's "Three Partners," H. E. Ward's "The Burglar Who Moved Paradise," and in biography and history Rose Hawthorne Lathrop's "Memories of Hawthorne," and Meurice's "Letters of Victor Hugo."

In explanation of the recent incorporation of the Appleton firm, it is stated that the step is one of convenience only, and involves no change in the management or the ownership of the business. As in the case of The Macmillan Company of London, and Messrs. Harper & Brothers, the change is simply a formal one. The corporate name will be D. Appleton & Co.

The reference made in last Saturday's issue to an article on Mr. Marquand, published in Harper's Magazine for March, should have credited the magazine article to Mrs. E. A. Alexander, and not to Mr. Alexander.

The cover of The Ladies' Home Journal for March, with the figure of a woman, is in excellent taste. Just so, many a long year ago, your true love may have made her way in the earliest Spring searching for the very first forest bloom. In an artistic sense, with its few quiet colors, nice engraving, and accurate mechanical adjustment, it is a clever performance, and ever so far from the exaggerations of the poster. Alice Barber Stephens shows her sympathetic touch in "The Woman on Religion." This is a thorough study, careful in every detail. In an illustrative way alone, The Ladies' Home Journal shows remarkable strength, for Mr. Charles Dana Gibson and Mr. Thulstrup are contributors. In the text, the ex-President, Benjamin Harrison, writes of his experiences in the White House. Mr. Stephen Fiske tells of Lincoln and his inauguration. Domestic matters are fully and intelligently treated, and particular attention is called to Mr. W. J. Keith's model of a cottage, a home to be built with a moderate outlay.

The Final Catastrophe.

From Harper's Magazine.

Now the day has been lengthened to twenty-four hours, and the moon has been thrust out to a distance of 250,000 miles, but the end is not yet. The same progress of events must continue, till, at some remote period in the future, the day has come to equal the month, lunar tidal action has ceased, and one face of the earth looks out always at the moon, with that same fixed stare which even now the moon has been brought to assume toward her parent orb. Should we choose to take even greater liberties with the future, it may be made to appear (though some astronomers dissent from this prediction) that, as solar tidal action still continues, the day must finally exceed the month, and lengthen out little by little toward coincidence with the year, and that the moon, meantime, must pause in its outward flight, and come swinging back on a descending spiral, until finally, after the lapse of untold aeons, it plows and ricochets along the surface of the earth, and plunges to catastrophic destruction.

The Electrical Engine.

Nicola Tesla in Cassier's Magazine.

The past few years have brought forcibly to the attention of the builder the electric motor, with its ideal features. Here was a mode of transmitting mechanical motion, simpler by far, and also much more economical. Had this mode been perfected earlier, there can be no doubt that the majority of the many different types of engines would not exist, for just as soon as an engine was coupled with an electric generator a type was produced capable of almost universal use. From this moment on there was no necessity to endeavor to perfect engines of special designs, capable of doing special kinds of work. The engineer's task became now to concentrate all his efforts upon one type, to perfect one kind of engine—the best, the universal, the engine of the immediate future, namely, the one which is best suitable for the generation of electricity.

Victorien Sardou.

Edmondo De Amicis in The Chautauquan.

Sardou on the whole appeared to me like a man satisfied with himself, endowed with all those amiable qualities that self-satisfied men are wont to have, satisfied with his success so that he continues steadfast in the old dramatic path. He needs the certainty of success—loud and immediate success. He knows he can attain it with the means he uses, and is not willing to try others, fearing the risk. The voice of criticism is drowned in his ears by the plaudits of the multitude, by the shower of gold his dramas never fail to produce, and by the great trumpet of fame which sounds abroad his praises. An original figure is he, one of the youngest of old men, one of the most artistic of conversationists, one of the most amiable of illustrious men I have ever known.

My Lady's Nicotine.

While my lady indolently,
(Lenten fast impenitently
Holding light) is breathing gently
Soft perfumes of nicotine;
While the fairy fabric, furling,
Twisting slowly, swift upswirling,
Coiling, undulating, curling,
Charms her with its azure sheen;

While the mystical mutations,
Fleeting shapes, frail fabrications,
Half-completed transformations,
Fix her fascinated gaze,
Then to hers my thoughts are turning;
Then my soul is yearning, yearning,
Just to know what she's discerning,
In the passing picture-haze.

Does her fancy, turning holy,
Show her, shuffling softly, slowly,
Troops of sisters sweet and lowly,
Garbed in gowns of sombre hue?
In a rhapsody ecstatic,
On a smoky ring—pneumatic—
Scorches she a race erratic
O'er an airy avenue?

Form the phantoms knights or pages,
Silly swains or sober sages,
Stark athletes of ancient ages,
Modern muffs in shirts schoeke?

Lady, in thy peopled spaces
Say, is mine among the faces?
Heaven forbid: they leave no traces,
Vanished with the vanished smoke!

—ALBERT WHITE VORSE.

HARPER & BROTHERS

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Mr. Hutton's previous books of similar character on other Italian cities, and on "London," "Edinburgh," and "Jerusalem," are a sufficient indication of the scope and character of the present volume, and of the accuracy and care with which it has been prepared.

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Among the Essays on Literature in this volume are: "A Keats Manuscript," "A World Outside of Science," "Lowell's Closing Years at Cambridge," "Local Fiction," and "The Next Step in Journalism"; while under the caption of "Life" Colonel Higginson discusses, among other things: "The Cant of Cosmopolitanism," "Anglomania and Anglophobia," "International Marriages," "The Test of Talk," "Overclubableness," and "Living by the Church."

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This is the story of three boy chums and of their cruise across the Dakotas in a "prairie-schooner." The log makes amusing reading, even though there are no very exciting adventures to chronicle. Mr. Carruth has a genial humor in the telling of ordinary happenings that is irresistible, and he even manages to impart a great deal of useful information as he goes along. The author tells us very pleasantly some things about this big slice of Uncle Sam's territory.

Smith's Greece Revised

A SMALLER HISTORY OF GREECE. From the Earliest Times to the Roman Conquest. By WILLIAM SMITH, LL. D. Revised, Enlarged, and in Part Rewritten by CARLETON L. BROWNSON, Instructor in Greek in Yale University. Illustrated. 16mo, Cloth, $1.00.

In preparing a new edition of Dr. Smith's "Smaller History of Greece," the reviser has endeavored to be guided by the important results of recent investigations. No attempt has been made to change the plan of the original work, and it is hoped that the characteristic features which made that so popular are preserved in the revised edition.

HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers, N. Y.

A GREAT ART SHOW.

Boston's Loan Exhibition of Works Valued at a Million Dollars.

BOSTON, March 5.—The most remarkable art exhibition which Boston has ever known—and one of the most remarkable in the annals of the United States—was opened to-night in Copley Hall. It comprises $1,000,000 worth of oil and water-color paintings, all of which are lent by their owners for the benefit of the Boston Art Students' Association.

This very-much-alive organization draws freely and without reserve upon its wealthy friends each year, and its social functions have for a decade eclipsed all other events in the fashionable world of the Hub. The intention of this year surpassing all previous efforts has been fulfilled in the magnificent exhibition of to-night; for, as before intimated, the treasures of private galleries have been poured in without stint, until an aggregation of masters almost without a rival in the world graces the walls of Copley Hall. The financial outcome of the three weeks' exhibition to the association is not likely to meet the expectations of the promoters, for the enormous cost of insurance will probably about absorb the receipts and thus reduce the anticipated profit to a minimum.

That the exhibition will be liberally patronized by the public of Boston and of other cities is beyond dispute. The donors are by no means confined to Boston. Mr. George J. Gould, Mr. Van Gelder, and Mr. J. T. Blakeslee of New York, Mr. R. Hall McCormick of Chicago, Mr. John G. Johnson of Philadelphia, Mr. C. L. Freer and Col. Hecker of Detroit, and Mr. W. A. Slater of Norwich, Conn., are among the contributors from other cities, while Bostonians are represented as follows: Quincy A. Shaw (10), Mrs. S. D. Warren (6), J. M. Sears (8), Henry Sayles (1), F. R. Sears, Jr., (3), Dr. H. C. Angell (7), P. C. Brooks (1), Mrs. F. L. Ames (6), Mrs. D. P. Kimball (6), Francis Bartlett (3), B. Schlesinger (2), Mrs. William M. Hunt (1), Mrs. Lincoln (1), H. S. Howe (1), Mrs. Colburn (1), D. W. Ross (3), George Dexter (1), Dr. C. A. Bartol (1), Mrs. G. B. Blake (1).

In Copley Hall (the larger of the two halls in the Grundmann Studio building, on Clarendon Street,) are hung the 100 masterpieces from which the entire exhibition takes its name. The complete list of these (which represent a money value of $700,000) is as follows, the artist's name coming first, then the subject of the work, and finallly the owner's name:

Brush, G. D. F., "Mother and Child," J. M. Sears.
Cazin, "Pharaoh's Daughter Bathing," P. C. Brooks.
Clouet, "Portrait of the Maréchal de la March," J. G. Johnson, Philadelphia.
Clouet, (attributed to,) "Portrait of Marie d'Autriche," J. M. Sears.
Constable, "Hampstead Heath," J. G. Johnson, Philadelphia.
Corot, "Nymphs and Fauns," W. A. Slater, Norwich; "Paris, from St. Cloud," Mrs. S. D. Warren; "The Lake," Mrs. F. L. Ames; "Diana," Mrs. F. L. Ames; "Italian Landscape," Dr. H. C. Angell; "Noon, Ville d'Avray," Dr. H. C. Angell; "Landscape," Quincy A. Shaw.
Courbet, "La Curée," Henry Sayles.
Courbet, "Landscape," George Dexter; "After the Storm," F. R. Sears, Jr.
Grivelli, "Mother and Child," Quincy A. Shaw.
Cuyp, "Landscape," W. Macbeth, New York.
Daubigny, "The Forge," Francis Bartlett; "Landscape," B. Schlesinger; "On the Oise," Dr. H. C. Angell; "Duck Pond," Dr. H. C. Angell.
De Hooghe, "Dutch Interior," Mrs. S. D. Warren.
Delacroix, "L'Enlèvement par les Pirates," Durand Ruel, New York.
Dewing, T. W., "Lady in Blue," C. L. Freer, Detroit.
Diaz, "The Descent of the Bohemians," Mrs. S. D. Warren; "Interior of a Forest," Mrs. F. L. Ames; "Sunset," Mrs. D. P. Kimball.
Dupré, "Landscape," Mrs. S. D. Warren; "Sunset," Mrs. F. L. Ames; "The Old Oak," Blakeslee Galleries, New York; "Oak in the Landes," J. C. Bancroft.
Fuller, George, "Winnifred Dysart," J. M. Sears.
Fromentin, "The Oasis," George J. Gould, New York.
Fortuny, "The Arabian Guard," George J. Gould, New York.
Gainsborough, "Mrs. Robinson, (Elizabeth Fortescue,") R. Hall McCormick, Chicago; "Girl in Blue," Mrs. D. P. Kimball; "The Artist's Daughter, Act 14," Eben D. Jordan; "Lord Mulgrave," Mrs. S. D. Warren; "Lady Mulgrave," George J. Gould, New York.
Hals, Franz, "Woman's Head," Quincy A. Shaw.
Henner, "Girl Reading," F. R. Sears, Jr.
Hunt, W. M., "The Bathers," Mrs. W. M. Hunt; "La Marguerite," Mrs. R. C. Lincoln.
Jannsens, "Portrait of a Woman," R. Hall McCormick, Chicago.
Jongkind, "Moonlight, Rotterdam," Dr. H. C. Angell.
Kneller, "A Lady of Quality," R. Hall McCormick, Chicago.
La Farge, "Paradise Valley, Newport," Mrs. T. K. Lothrop; "Venus Anadyomene," E. W. Hooper.
Lawrence, "Lord Lyndhurst," S. P. Avery, Jr., New York; "Lady Lyndhurst," S. P. Avery, Jr., New York; "Miss Barron," R. Hall McCormick, Chicago.
Lely, "The Duchess of Portsmouth," R. Hall McCormick, Chicago; "Lady Falconberg," Mrs. C. H. Colburn; "The Duchess of Portsmouth," Blakeslee Galleries, New York.
Lhermitte, "Washing the Sheep," Boussod, Valadon & Co., New York.
Manet, "Music in the Tuileries Gardens," Durand-Ruel, New York.
Millet, "The Sower," Quincy A. Shaw; "L'Abbreuvoir," Quincy A. Shaw; "Girl with Geese," Mrs. F. L. Ames.
Monticelli, "Don Quixote Visiting the Duchess," B. Schlesinger; "A Study in Color," Dr. H. C. Angell.
Monet, "Poppy Fields," Mrs. D. P. Kimball; "The Valley of the Creuse," ("Eaux Tremblantes,") Miss A. A. Bradley.
Opie, "Lady Hamilton and Child," R. Hall McCormick, Chicago.
Pourbus, "Eleanora de Medici," J. M. Sears.
Raeburn, "Jean, Daughter of Sir Ewen Cameron," R. Hall McCormick, Chicago.
Raffaelli, "Square, Near Notre Dame, Paris," Dr. H. C. Angell.
Rembrandt, "Small Portrait," (two,) Quincy A. Shaw.
Reynolds, Sir Joshua, "Lady Wayne," Blakeslee Galleries, New York; "Mrs. Baldwin," R. Hall McCormick, Chicago; "Elizabeth, Lady Turner," R. Hall McCormick, Chicago; "Lady Lenox," Henry S. Howe.
Ribot, "The Flute Player," F. R. Sears, Jr.
Roche, A., "Squall on the Clyde," J. C. Bancroft.
Romney, "Mrs. Billington as St. Cecelia," Mrs. D. P. Kimball; "James Fenton," Mrs. D. P. Kimball; "Mr. Hammond," Durand-Ruel, New York.
Rosseau, "Edge of the Forest, Sunset," Quincy A. Shaw; "Plain of Berri," Mrs. S. D. Warren.
Reubens, (attributed to,) "Family Songs," Miss E. H. Bartol.
Ruysdael, "Marine," J. G. Johnson, Philadelphia.
Sargent, "Portrait of a Child," J. M. Sears.
Thayer, Abbott H., "Virgin Enthroned," J. M. Sears; "Portrait of a Child," J. M. Sears.
Troyon, "Autumn Morning," J. M. Sears; "Landscape," Louis Cabot.
Tryon, D. W., "Rising Moon, Autumn," C. L. Freer, Detroit.
Turner, "Chateau Gaillard," Mrs. H. L. Higginson.
Van Dyck, "Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I.," Mr. Durand-Ruel, New York; "Portrait," Francis Bartlett.
Van der Heist, "Burgomaster's Wife," D. W. Ross.
Van der Neer, "The Musicians," Mrs. J. L. Gardner; "Landscape," moonlight, J. G. Johnson, Philadelphia.
Van Marcke, "The Snake in the Grass," Mrs. F. L. Ames.
Whistler, "The Music Room," F. J. Hecker, Detroit; "The Balcony," (variations in flesh color and green,) C. L. Freer, Detroit.
Unknown, "Portrait of a Young Man," Quincy A. Shaw; "Portrait of a Venetian Lady" Quincy A. Shaw.
Michel, "The Coming Storm," F. R. Sears, Jr.

In Allison Hall, adjoining, is hung a collection of oil and water-color paintings (chiefly the latter) which, under ordinary circumstances, would be an attraction in itself, but which is here but a sideshow. The patronesses of to-night's opening reception, and of the entire exhibition, include the most distinguished Boston women, as the following partial list shows:

Mrs. Louis Agassiz, Mrs. Thomas Bailey Aldrich, Mrs. Charles G. Ames, Mrs. Frederick L. Ames, Mrs. Oliver Ames, Mrs. Francis H. Appleton, Mrs. William Appleton, Jr., Miss Julia Bacon, Mrs. John C. Bancroft, Mrs. Arthur W. Blake, Mrs. George B. Blake, Mrs. Dwight Blaney, Mrs. E. F. Bowditch, Mrs. Shepherd Brooks, Mrs. Arthur T. Cabot, Mrs. Samuel Cabot, Mrs. Walter Cabot, Mrs. Arthur A. Carey, Mrs. Edward W. Codman, Mrs. J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., Mrs. J. Templeman Coolidge, Jr., Mrs. Stephen V. R. Crosby, Mrs. Allen Curtis, Mrs. Charles P. Curtis, Mrs. Louis Curtis, Mrs. Robert M. Cushing, Mrs. Charles H. Dalton, Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson, Mrs. Charles H. Davis.

Mrs. Edward L. Davis, Mrs. F. Gordon Dexter, Mrs. George Dexter, Mrs. John W. Elliot, Mrs. Samuel Eliot, Mrs. Amory Eliot, Mrs. E. W. Emerson, Mrs. Francis W. Fabyan, Mrs. Charles Fairchild, Mrs. Joseph S. Fay, Jr., Mrs. William P. Fay, Mrs. James T. Fields, Mrs. W. H. Forbes, Mrs. Charles Fry, Mrs. Charles H. Gibson, Mrs. J. S. Copley Greene, Mrs. Curtis Guild, Jr., Mrs. Richard P. Hallowell, Mrs. Gardner G. Hammond, Jr., Mrs. Charles Head, Mrs. Henry L. Higginson, Mrs. Mark Hollingsworth, Mrs. Robert C. Hooper, Miss Marian Hovey, Mrs. Henry I. Howe, Mrs. Henry S. Hunnewell, Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. Charles A. Kidder, Mrs. Horace A. Lamb, Mrs. Benjamin J. Lang, Mrs. William Lawrence, Mrs. Lester Leland, Mrs. Roland C. Lincoln, Mrs. Thacher Loring, Mrs. A. Lawrence Lowell, Mrs. George H. Lyman, Mrs. A. Lawrence Mason, Miss Ellen Mason, Mrs. Nathan Matthews, Jr., Mrs. Everett Morss, Mrs. Robert M. Morse, Miss Sara Norton, Mrs. Robert Treat Paine, Mrs. Henry Parkman, Mrs. W. L. Parker, Mrs. J. E. Peabody, Mrs. Francis Peabody, Jr.

Mrs. John C. Phillips, Mrs. Edward C. Pickering, Mrs. Dudley L. Pickman, Mrs. Frederick H. Prince, Miss A. C. Putnam, Mrs. Henry P. Quincy, Mrs. Charles S. Sargent, Mrs. Winthrop Sargent, Mrs. Joseph Sargent, Miss Emily Sears, Mrs. Frederick R. Sears, Jr., Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears, Mrs. George H. Shaw, Mrs. F. P. Sprague, Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer Thayer, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Jr., Mrs. Eugene V. R. Thayer, Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer Thayer, Jr., Mrs. Washington B. Thomas, Mrs. Ross Turner, Mrs. Frederick P. Vinton, Mrs. Amory D. Wainwright, Mrs. Frederick Warren, Mrs. S. D. Warren, Mrs. Barrett Wendell, Mrs. Henry C. Weston, Mrs. Frederick S. Whitwell, Mrs. Harold Williams, Mrs. T. Linden Winthrop, Mrs. Roger Wolcott, Mrs. C. H. Woodbury, and Mrs. Henry Whitman.

The decorations of the halls are of the most sumptuous fashion, and music added its charms to the brilliancy of to-night's gathering.

Reversing Nature.

From Cassier's Magazine.

The reversibility of the physical processes of nature has latterly been the subject of interesting comment. Lord Kelvin, for example, has been credited with saying that all of them, no matter how complex they might appear to the human senses, consist in reality of the motions of invisible molecules, and if, therefore, by some means, all these molecules could, at the same time, be made to move in exactly the opposite direction, and each with the same velocity that it possessed at the moment, all the world would begin and continue to move backward; waterfalls would flow up the sides of cliffs; rivers would run upward from the sea; rain would rise; full-blown flowers would shrink into buds, and plants dwindle into seedlings, man himself would become young again, passing from old age to infancy. Just what kind of pictures such a topsy-turvy world would present may be seen with a kinetoscope running backward. Prof. Queroult, according to report, has made observations in this line, and some time ago communicated them to the French Academy of Science.

The Female Suffragist.

From The London Truth.

Lord Beaconsfield was in theory a female suffragist. But his flirtation was of a very platonic character, for although he had often the power to give practical effect to his pious opinion, he took care never to do so. Once the opposition leaders were very anxious to find out what course he intended to pursue in regard to a certain matter. They turned loose upon him a well-known political beauty. She talked and talked, he gazed and gazed. At length she asked him. He pressed her hand, looked unutterable admiration, and observed, "Pretty darling!" I remember how my admiration for Lord Beaconsfield rose when I first heard this tale.

ART AND ARTISTS.

To-day we paint the episode of the battle, an incident in it, not the general tumult, and Wouvermans never did aught else. The old Vernets show their 5,000 or 10,000 men in line, and all not ruled perspectives. How could it be otherwise? A field of battle of to-day may cover square miles, with hundreds of thousands of men in action, scattered everywhere. If the artist wishes to concentrate attention, he produces the General in chief, surrounded with his staff, and paints him in a more or less heroic attitude, and the artist who does that rarely if ever has seen men in action, or he would know that leaders of men never assume theatrical poses. There is on exhibition today a collection of military pictures in London, with Meissonier, de Neuville, Detaille, Beauquesne, Bayard, and Caton Woodville to the fore. Sometimes we have wondered how Lady Butler (Miss Elizabeth Thompson) received such marked applause. Our want of a proper appreciation may have arisen from our having only seen prints of the lady's most noted picture. Mr. Caton Woodville's general work will not compare with any of the French artists. If our own Reinhart had lived, he would have been a great painter of battle pieces, for his beginnings in this most difficult sphere of art were notable. A battle picture is as nothing without a horse or horses, and all painters are not up on cavalry mounts. Conspicuous in both de Neuville and Detaille is vigor with lightness of touch. You may invent almost anything in art, but in a battle piece there must be long study and absolute familiarity with a thousand details.

Mrs. C. B. Greene of 126 East Thirty-fourth Street has a painting of the Island of San Domingo that possesses more than ordinary value to her. She is a Delgado, and her brother Harry, a newspaper correspondent, died last month in a prison hospital at Havana. For three generations this family, originally from Andalusia, has bitterly opposed the rule of Spain in Cuba. Valuable property holdings in San Domingo have in consequence been lost to them. In fleeing the country Mrs. Greene's father cut the picture mentioned here from its frame and wrapped it about his person. It shows on the hilltop overlooking the harbor two church spires that are knit into the history of the American continent. Beneath one spire the Spaniards fancied they had come on the burial place of Columbus and paid scant courtesy to it. Subsequently historians placed the burial place in another church hard by. Then, amid great pomp, in 1796, the body was removed from its resting place of 200 years to Havana.

When practical fathers bent on dissuading ambitious sons from embracing art as a calling remind them that it is to starve to pursue it, an illustration to the contrary can be cited by the aforesaid ambitious one. Chartran, the French painter, who has studios in the Mohawk Building, 160 Fifth Avenue, is conservatively estimated by well-informed ones to take away yearly from New York commissions aggregating between $30,000 and $40,000.

Pitch your artistic note very high and strain at it. "A chair and a table" is the glorious subject which a New England enthusiast proposes shall occupy the attention of the poster maker, and hearken unto the reward, which is $25. But why this limitation—not as to money, but subject? There is that beautiful composite thing, a folding bed. People with "great talent" are wanted "for the admirable work." And so the poster, depicting washtubs, door scrapers, kitchen dressers, "the so-called industrial arts," are to be recognized "as of equal importance and dignity with the so-called fine arts.

Indianapolis hangs its pictures on the walls of its Propylaeum. We are to suppose that the Propylaeum is a temporary entrance to what will be some fine art edifice in the future. Anyhow, Propylaeum or not, the entering wedge of art has its beginning in Indianapolis.

There was an exhibition of the works of the old masters at the Young Men's Society of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church on Monday evening last, the pictures having been loaned to the society by the Berlin Photographic Company.

When Houdon, the French sculptor, returned to Europe in the Fall of 1785, after making exhaustive studies of Washington, taking with him molds of the face, head, and bust of his subject, he left a duplicate set behind, a precaution against his treasures going amiss in transit over the sea. During the two weeks he spent at Mount Vernon he made such duplicates as would perpetuate his studies should his ship go down. One of these, a Houdon bust, is in New York, the property of Wilson MacDonald, the sculptor. History has made those conversant with art matters familiar with how Houdon, then famous in France, consented to cross the ocean to execute this work for £1,000, thereby losing money and time, but with an eye to securing the award authorized by Congress August 7, 1783, for an equestrian statue, and how he subsequently made a model, which was exhibited in the Salon of 1793. The bust owned by Mr. MacDonald has had its vicissitudes. It was the property of Clark Mills, the sculptor, and from him it came to the present owner as a gift. After a convivial gathering one night in Washington, the occasion of which was the celebration of the completion of a good commission by Mills, MacDonald proposed his health, saying many eulogistic things of the host of the evening. This so affected Mills that he embraced the speaker, and turning to the Houdon asked MacDonald to accept it as the most precious thing he had to give. MacDonald then and there bore it away, and it has since been his property. There is a twin bust to the one owned by Mr. MacDonald in Paris, executed by Houdon when he was chiseling the Richmond Statue.

The purchaser of "Autumn," a figure in sanguine by Watteau at the Goncourt sale, is believed to be Mr. Walter Gay. The Watteau cost 8,000f.

Braun, Clement & Co. of 257 Fifth Avenue, who are the successors of Ad. Braun & Co., have just issued an English catalogue of the Prado Gallery of Madrid. The catalogue indicates 272 carbon photographs which have been taken from the original Spanish canvases. Here are the most faithful copies of Velasquez, Murillo, Van Dyck, Claude Lorraine, Guido Reni, Holbein, Luini, Mantegna, Rubens, Raphael, Titian, Veronese, and other great masters of the past.

The Dartmouth says that Mr. James Ball has made a duplicate of his fine bust of Mr. Rufus Choate, now in the Boston Law Library, and there is the possibility that this copy will become the property of Dartmouth College.

The Park Commissioners of Denver have given to the Art Club a good parcel of land in one of the leading avenues on very easy terms of payment. The artists and citizens of Denver propose erecting a structure suitable for exhibitions. The Artists' Club of Denver has a membership of 350 and an income of $2,000.

Mr. J. Sanford Saltus, an old Art Students' League scholar, has for the last several years showed his sympathy with the league's endeavors in a substantial fashion that is peculiarly gratifying to the students. Each year he awards a prize of $50 for the best portrait turned out during school hours in either the painting or life class. The competition does not take place until May, just before the session breaks up.

The concours at the Art Students' League last Saturday aroused interest even beyond the school classes, and the display of studies made between the hours of 10:30 and 11:30 attracted many visitors. The five women who were promoted from Mr. Beckwith's antique to his life class are Miss Christine Bowen, Miss Emma Gibbard, Miss Mary Butler, Mrs. John Travis, and Miss Bertha Waters. The men so advanced by Mr. Beckwith are Frank Dixon of Flushing and George Mock of Connecticut. Miss E. J. Wheeler carried off the honors in Kenyon Cox's women's life class, and in Mr. Mowbray's morning life class Louis Vaillent was the victorious one. In the advanced life class Walter Dietrich was awarded first place. Miss Grace Uhl was the successful competitor in antique study competitions.

Prizes will be awarded to the students of Henry Mosler's painting and composition classes to-day. The committee having in charge the passing of the verdict is composed of J. G. Brown, F. S. Church, and S. J. Guy. There are about thirty pupils in the class, and they are all in active competition for the honors. Their work will be on exhibition in the classrooms on the twelfth floor of the Carnegie studios between 10 A. M. and 6 P. M. to-day, when their friends may see them. One of the victors last month was Mrs. Christine E. Lumsden of Brooklyn, who, besides presiding over the aims of the health culture movement, has found time to master in an encouraging fashion a good sense of portraiture. She won the first prize for a painting of a head. Mrs. A. H. Wyant took the first prize for composition, the subject being "War."

William A. Coffin, the landscape painter, in a lecture on art before a woman's society last week, made an earnest plea in the furtherance of art for the planting of more trees on our thoroughfares. These play a great part in breaking the lines of our monotonous, or oftentimes incongruous, architecture. He pointed out that Paris, with a climate as rigorous as ours, owes its beauty to a great extent to the enrichment that verdure lends it for six months of the year. He counted on the doctors bearing him out in this plea on account of the sanitary properties foliage possesses. He remarked that while we are waiting for a Baron Haussmann to rehabilitate our thoroughfares and make them yield artistic angles we can at least render the vista encompassed by the eye more agreeable by having it presented through horsechestnuts and maples.

There is a Dürer Society in London which proposes to issue reproductions of Dürer's works, not his etchings alone, but his woodcuts, drawings, and engravings.

"It is not necessary to hold to the facts, so that we may reason about them."—Beaumarchais.

"We know accurately when we know little; with knowledge doubt increases."—Goethe.

"The most indispensable quality a commander in chief must possess is imagination."—Von der Goltz.